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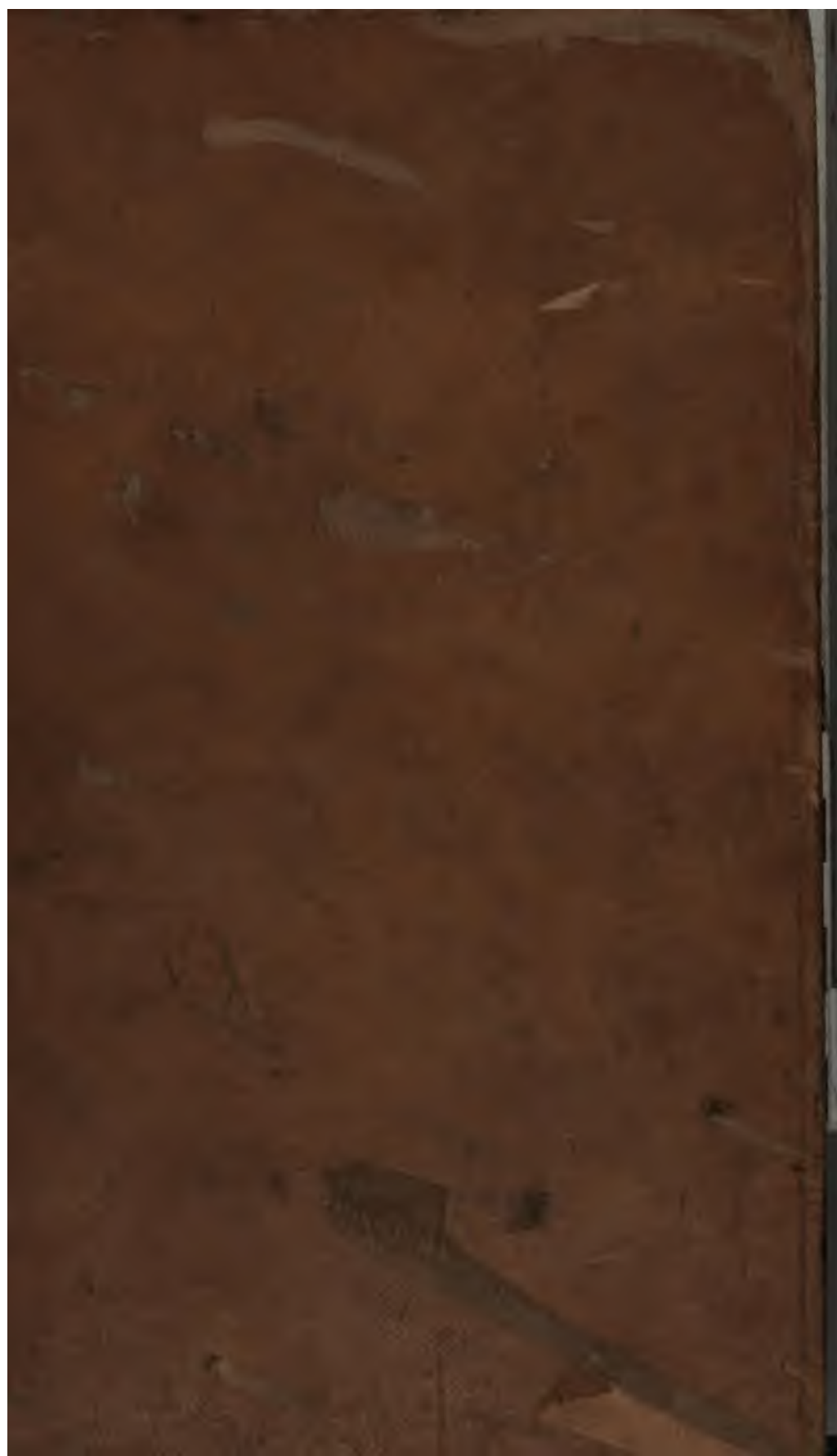
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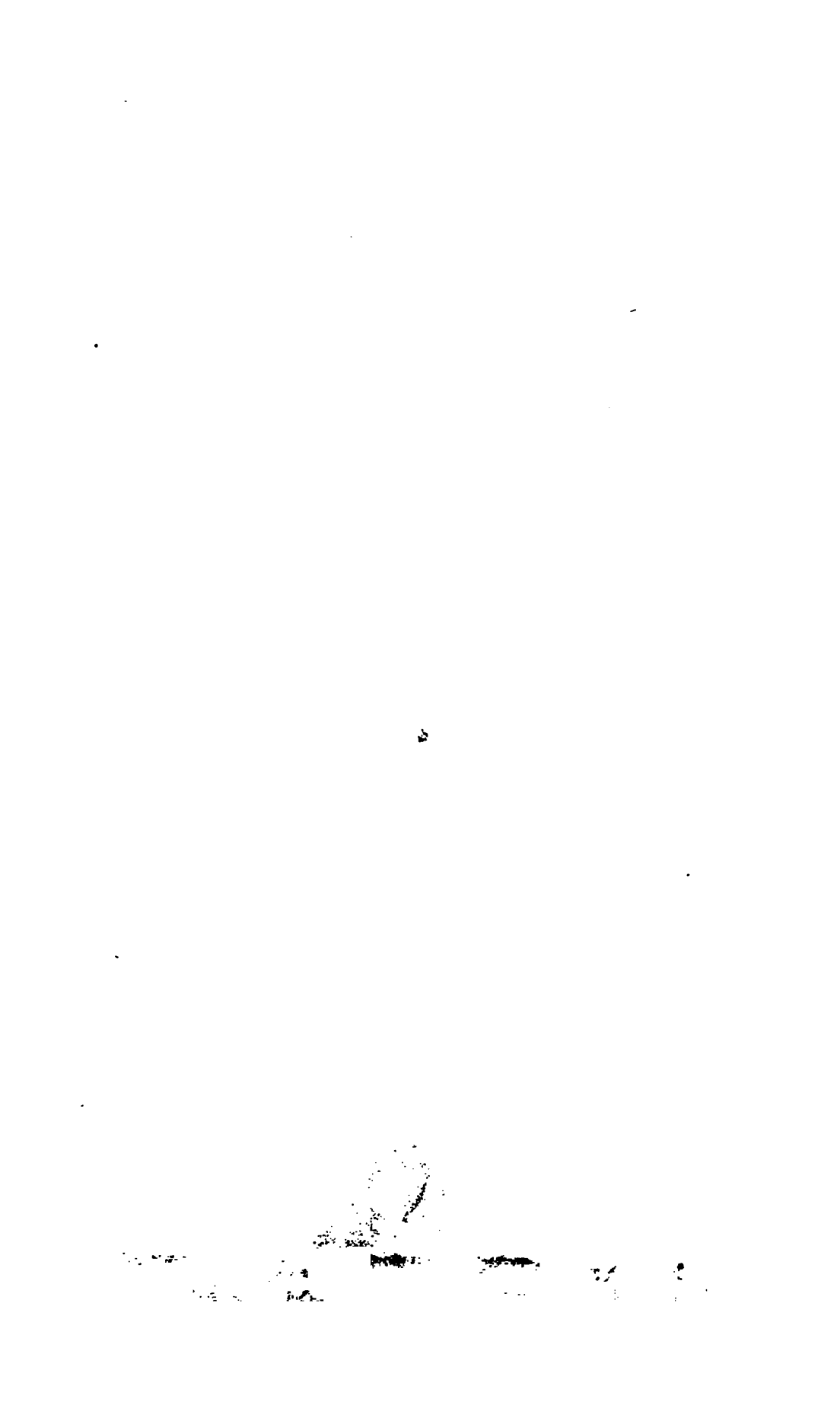
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DOCUMENTS

RELATIVE TO

THE MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES,

COLLECTED AND TRANSMITTED

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

In compliance with a resolution of Jan. 19, 1832,

BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOLUME II.

Printed by order of the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON:

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1833.

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" 251.	" Leather, hats, and ploughs, in Oakham, Worcester county.
" 252.	" " Boots, chairs, in Paxton, "
" 253.	" " Palm-leaf hats, in Petersham, "
" 254.	" " " Cotton, and satinet, in Phillipston, Worcester county.
" 255.	" " Cotton, leather, woollens, and chairs, in Princeton and Rutland, Worcester county.
" 256.	" Woollens, leather, &c., in Royalston, Worcester county.
" 257.	" Cotton and woollen, in South Bridge, Worcester county.
" 258.	" Cotton, scythes, guns, &c., in Sutton, "
" 259.	" Leather and cotton, in Sturbridge and Charlton, Worcester county.
" 260.	" Leather, cutlery, hats, &c., in Shrewsbury, Worcester county.
" 261.	" " Straw braid, &c., in Southborough, "
" 262.	" Woollen, leather, bobbins, &c., in Spencer, "
" 263.	" Leather, scythes, hats, chairs, in Sterling, "
" 264.	" " Woollen, tin, iron, &c., in Templeton, Worcester county.
" 265.	" Woollen yarn, leather, &c., in Upton, Worcester county.
" 266.	" Satinet and woollens, in Uxbridge, "
" 267.	" Cotton, shoes, shuttles, cabinet work, in Uxbridge, Worcester county.
" 268.	" Leather, scythes, ploughs, in Ward, Worcester county.
" 269.	" " Ploughs, iron, &c., in Westborough, Worcester co.
" 270.	" Cotton, leather, palm-leaf hats, in West Boylston, Worcester county.

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- Doc. 3, No. 271. Manufactures of Cotton, scythes, &c., in Western, Worcester county.
 " 272. " Satinet, chairs, leather, &c., in Westminster, Worcester co.
 " 273. " Woollen, cotton, and leather, in Winchendon, Worcester co.
 " 274. " Tin plate, sheet iron, copper, &c., in Worcester, "
 " 275. " Woollen, iron, satinet, in "
 " 276. " Cotton and woollens, in Webster, Worcester county.

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- Doc. 4, No. 1. Report from Daniel P. Drown to the Secretary of the Treasury, with the subsequent statements.
 " 2. Statement of the manufactures in Exeter, Rockingham county.
 " 3. " " Derry, do
 " 4. " " Chester, do
 " 5. " " Newtown, do
 " 6. " " New Castle, do
 " 7. " " Newington, do
 " 8. " " Greenland, do
 " 9. " " Portsmouth, do
 " 10. " " Sea Brook, do
 " 11. " " Hampton, do
 " 12. " " Hampton Falls, do
 " 13. " " Rye, do
 " 14. " " Northampton, do
 " 15. " " Stratham, do
 " 16. " " Nottingham, do
 " 17. Letter from Stephen A. Chase to Daniel P. Drown, enclosing answers to queries proposed by Secretary of Treasury.
 " 18. Answers concerning New Market Manufacturing Company, in the county of Rockingham, appended to No. 17.
 " 19. Statement of D. S. Palmer respecting New Market Manufacturing Company, Rockingham county.
 " 20. " Manufactures of New Market, Rockingham county.
 " 21. " Exeter cotton manufactory, "
 " 22. " Manufactures of Hampstead, "
 " 23. " Workshop and household manufactures of Hawke, Rockingham county.
 " 24. " Workshop and household manufactures of Kingston, Rockingham county.
 " 25. " Workshop and household manufactures in Poplin, Rockingham county.
 " 26. " " " Loudoun, do
 " 27. " " " Londonderry, do
 " 28. " " " Northwood, do
 " 29. " " " Salem, do
 " 30. " " " Epping, do
 " 31. " " " Raymond, do
 " 32. " " " Windham, do
 " 33. " " " Deerfield, do
 " 34. " " " Candia, do
 " 35. " " " Brentwood, do
 " 36. " " " East Kingston, do
 " 37. " " " Southampton, do
 " 38. " " " Plainton, do
 " 39. " " " Atkinson, do
 " 40. " " " Kensington, do
 " 41. Letter from James F. Curtis, agent of Cochico Manufacturing Company, to Daniel P. Drown, in answer to questions concerning the value of property owned by said company.
 " 42. Statement of Cochico Manufacturing Company, Dover, Strafford county, accompanying letter of J. F. Curtis, No. 41.
 " 43. Letter from Lloyd W. Wells to Daniel P. Drown, in answer to questions proposed respecting Great Falls Manufacturing Company, Strafford county.
 " 44. Letter from Lloyd W. Wells to Thomas E. Sawyer, enclosing No. 45.
 " 45. Answers of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company to questions proposed in the circular of Secretary of Treasury.
 " 46. Statement of Great Falls Manufacturing Company, Strafford county.

- Dec. 4, No. 47. Statement of Guilford Manufacturing Company, Guilford, Strafford county.
 " 48. " Manufactures of Wakefield, Milton, Wolfborough, Ossipee, Brookfield, Strafford county.
 " 49. " Cotton manufactory, at Dover, Strafford county.
 " 50. " Manufactures of Sanbornton, do
 " 51. " Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company, at Somersworth, Strafford county.
 " 52. " Winnipiseogee Lake Manufacturing Company, Meredith, Strafford county.
 " 53. " Avery Manufacturing Company, Meredith, Strafford county.
 " 54. " Avery and Melcher cotton-yarn factory, Guilford, Strafford co.
 " 55. " Guilford iron foundry, " "
 " 56. " Manufactures of Dover, " "
 " 57. " Caldwell's distillery, Dover, " "
 " 58. " Manufactures of Rochester and other towns, " "
 " 59. " Workshop and household manufactures in Conway, Eaton, North Effingham, Tamworth, and New Hampton, Strafford county.
 " 60. " Workshop and household manufactures in Moultonborough, Tuftonborough, and Alton, Strafford county.
 " 61. " Workshop and household manufactures in Guilford and Meredith, Strafford county.
 " 62. " Workshop and household manufactures in Sandwich, Strafford county.
 " 63. " Workshop and household manufactures in Gilmanton, Strafford county.
 " 64. " Cotton manufactory in Lebanon, Grafton county.
 " 65. " Woollen " Bath, do
 " 66. " New Hampshire Iron Factory Company, in Franconia, Grafton county.
 " 67. " Franconia upper iron works, Franconia, Grafton county.
 " 68. Letter from John H. White to D. P. Drown, transmitting returns from Lancaster, Northumberland, and Jefferson, Coos county.
 " 69. Statement of workshop and household manufactures, Lancaster, Coos county.
 " 70. Further statement of manufactures in Lancaster, do
 " 71. " " Workshop and household manufactures in Northumberland and Jefferson, Coos county.
 " 72. Statement of workshop and household manufactures in Colbrook, Coos co
 " 73. " " " " Stewardstown, do
 " 74. " " " " Jackson, do
 " 75. Statement of the manufactures of Bartlett, Coos county.
 " 76. " Household manufactures of Stratford and Columbia, Coos co.
 " 77. " Manufactures of Strafford, Coos county.
 " 78. Letter from J. D. Philbrick to Daniel P. Drown, enclosing returns No. 79.
 " 79. Statement of manufactures in Piercy, Milan, Berlin, Shelburne, and Randolph, Coos county.
 " 80. Statement of household manufactures, Whitefield, Coos county.
 " 81. " " " " "
 Dec. 5, No. 1. Report of Henry Stark to Secretary of Treasury, with the subsequent statements, together with a synopsis of a document marked A.
 " 2. A document marked A., accompanying the report of Henry Stark, with returns from the counties of Merrimack, Sullivan, Cheshire, and Hillsborough, on manufactures.
 " 3. Statement of manufactures in the towns of Allenston, Pembroke, and Hooksett, county of Merrimack.
 " 4. Statement of manufactures in the towns of Andover and Wilmot, county of Merrimack.
 " 5. Statement of manufactures in the town of Bou, county of Merrimack.
 " 6. Do do do Boscowen, county of Merrimack.
 " 7. Do do do Concord, do
 " 8. Do do do Chichester do
 " 9. Do do do Canterbury do
 " 10. Do do do Dunbarton do
 " 11. Do do do Epsom, do
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"	15.	Do manufactures, London, do
"	16.	Do do New London, Bradford, and Fisherfield, mack county.
"	17.	Do do Northfield and Franklin, Merrimack cour
"	18.	Do do Pittsfield, do
"	19.	Do do Salisbury, do
"	20.	Do do Sutton, do
"	21.	Do do Canterbury Shaker Village, do
"	22.	Do do Warner, do
"	23.	Do do Heworth, Sullivan county.
"	24.	Do do Corydon, do
"	25.	Do do Cornish, do
"	26.	Do do Claremont, do
"	27.	Do do Charleston, do
"	28.	Do do Goshen, do
"	29.	Statement from Granthan, do
"	30.	Do of sheep, Langdon, do
"	31.	Do of manufactures in Limpster together with a letter from Smith, showing amount of wool, Sulli
"	32.	Do do Newport, Sullivan county.
"	33.	Do do Plainfield, do
"	34.	Do of No. sheep in Springfield, do
"	35.	Do of manufactures in Unity, do
"	36.	Do do Washington, do
"	37.	Do of household manufactures in Wendall, Sullivan county.
"	38.	Do of manufactures in Alstead, Cheshire county.
"	39.	Do do Chesterfield, do
"	40.	Do do Dublin, do
"	41.	Do do Fitzwilliam, do
"	42.	Do do Gilsun, do
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"	49.	Do do Sullivan, do
"	50.	Do do Stoddard, do
"	51.	Do do Swanscy, do
"	52.	Do do Surry, do
"	53.	Do do Troy, do
"	54.	Do do Roxbury, do
"	55.	Do do Richmond, do
"	56.	Do do Ringe, do
"	57.	Do do Walpole, do
"	58.	Do do Winchester, do
"	59.	Do do Westmoreland, do
"	60.	Letter from Oliver Deane to Henry Stark, in answer to inquiries prop Secretary of Treasury, with reference to the Amoskeig Manufa Company, Hillsborough, Hillsborough county.
"	61.	Statement of the manufactures in Amherst, Hillsborough county.
"	62.	Do do Brooklyn, do
"	63.	Do do Antrim, do
"	64.	Do do Bedford, do
"	65.	Statement of manufactures in Dunstable, with documents A No. 66 No. 67, appended.
"	66.	Document A. Statement of manufactures in Dunstable, Hillsboroug
"	67.	Document B. With further statements of manufactures in Dunstable borough county.
"	68.	Letter from Ira Gray to Henry Stark, answering queries respect Nashua cotton mill, in Dunstable, Hillsborough county.
"	69.	Letter from Benjamin F. French to Henry Stark, respecting the J Company in Dunstable, Hillsborough county.
"	70.	Statement of manufactures in Deering, Hillsborough county.
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" 74.	Do cotton manufactory of Hillsborough, Hillsborough county.
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" 76.	Do iron manufactory of Hudson, do
" 77.	Do manufactures in Hollis, do
" 78.	Do do Hillsborough, do
" 79.	Do cotton, iron, in Hancock, do
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" 83.	Do Milford cotton mill, do
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" 86.	Letter from Frederick G. Stark to Henry Stark, with a statement of manufactures in Manchester, Hillsborough county.
" 97.	Statement of manufactures in Merrimack, Hillsborough county.
" 88.	Do do New Boston, do
" 89.	Do New Ipswich factories, do
" 90.	Do manufactures, New Ipswich, do
" 91.	Letter from Jesse Gibson to Henry Stark, transmitting information in regard to manufactures in Pelham, Hillsborough county.
" 92.	Letter from J. H. Steele to Henry Stark, giving information concerning Petersborough cotton mills, Petersborough, Hillsborough county.
" 93.	Statement concerning manufactures in Petersborough, Hillsborough county.
" 94.	Do do do Sharon, do
" 95.	Do do do Temple and Sharon, do
" 96.	Statement from Society Land and Windsor, do
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Doc. 6, No. 1.	Report from B. F. Bailey to Secretary of Treasury, respecting the manufactures of Vermont, together with two letters from A. Binney and Samuel C. Crafts to himself.
" 2.	Letter from Samuel C. Crafts to B. F. Bailey, respecting the manufactures of Craftsbury, Orleans county.
" 3.	Letter from A. Binney to B. F. Bailey, respecting a copperas factory in Strafford, Orange county.
" 4.	Report from George Paine, assistant, respecting the manufactures in Orange, Caledonia, Washington, and Essex counties.
" 5.	Report from W. H. Penniman, respecting the manufactures in Franklin and Chittenden counties.
" 6.	Statement respecting the paper mill and linseed oil factory of A. and D. Day, Burlington, Chittenden county.
" 7.	Letter from S. H. Kellogg to Hon. Wm. Slade, being a statement of manufactures in Pittsford, Rutland county.
Doc. 7, No. 1.	Letter from Wm. C. Bradley to Secretary of Treasury, enclosing answers of various manufacturers to queries proposed by him.
" 2.	Answers of certain manufacturers in Vermont to questions proposed by Secretary of Treasury, accompanying the letter of Wm. C. Bradley.
" 3.	Answers of Captain Samuel Cutting, owner of paper mill, to queries proposed by Secretary of Treasury, respecting a paper mill in Guilford, Windham co.
" 4.	Answers of Captain Jonah Cutting to questions proposed by Secretary of Treasury, respecting an oil mill in Guilford, Windham county.

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" 2.	Statement respecting the Crompton mills, Warwick, Kent county.
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" 4.	Do do Whitman's factory, do do
" 5.	Do do Arkwright cotton mills, Warwick, Kent county.

- Doc. 8, No. 6. Statement respecting the Greene Manufacturing Company, Warwick, K
 " 7. Do do cotton mills, Natic village,
 " 8. Do do Rhodes and Son's cotton factory, do
 " 9. Do do Clarke's cotton factory, do
 " 10. Do do Lippett Manufacturing Company, do
 " 11. Do do Wood and Johnson's cotton factory, do
 " 12. Do do Carrington mill, Cumberland, Providence cot
 " 13. Do do White Stone factory, do
 " 14. Do do Legrous and Harris's satinet factory, Cumb
 Providence county.
 " 15. Do do Bellefonte mills, Cranston, Providence count
 " 16. Do do Union mills, Johnston, do
 " 17. Do do Mill Merino, do do
 " 18. Do do Steam Cotton Manufacturing Company, Prov
 Providence county.
 " 19. Do do Allen's woollen mill, Providence, Providence c
 " 20. Do do Randall's mills, North Providence d
 " 21. Do do United Manufacturing Company, Povidence
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 " 22. Do do cotton mill, village of Pawtucket, North Provi
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 " 24. Do do Allen's cotton mills, Smithfield, North Prov
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 " 25. Statement of Jenk's cotton mill, Smithfield, Providence county.
 " 26. Do Central falls mill, do
 " 27. Do Scott & Co, cotton mill, Smithfield, Providence county.
 " 28. Do Lippett Manufacturing Company, Kent township, Prov
 county.
 " 29. Do Fiskville mills, Smithfield, Providence county.
 " 30. Do Richmond Manufacturing Company, Smithfield, Provid
 " 31. Do Hope factory, do
 " 32. Do cotton mill, do
 " 33. Do Wakefield mills, South Kingston, Washington county.
 " 34. Do Burtonville mills, Richmond do
 " 35. Do Belleville mills, North Kingston, do
 " 36. Do cloth factory, Rocky Brook, do
 " 37. Do Enterprise factory, Portsmouth, Newport, do
 " 38. Do Newport steam factory, do do
 " 39. Do 2 cotton mills, similar name not put down.
 " 40. Do Hope mill, Scituate.
 " 41. Do Schedule of the manufacture of Rhode Island.
- Doc. 19. Letter on the manufacture of cotton in Providence; additional paper inserted
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- Doc. 9, No. 1. Letter from H. L. Ellsworth to Secretary of Treasury, transmitting
 cal information with respect to manufactures in the State of Conne
 " 2. Letter from H. L. Ellsworth to Secretary of Treasury, with letters as f
 " 3. Letter from Mr. Andrews, agent, answering queries proposed by Secre
 Treasury.
 " 4. Letter from Mr. Stubbins on expediency of adopting the general pri
 of the Secretary's report.
 " 5. Letter from Mr. De Forrest respecting cotton statistics.
 Letter from William Sherwood to H. L. Ellsworth, expressing opin
 respecting Secretary's report.
 " 6. Letter from H. L. Ellsworth to Secretary of Treasury, enclosing vouc
 the report of manufacturing statistics of Connecticut.
 " 7. Statement of the manufactures in New Britain Society, Berlin, Hartford c
 " 8. Do Eagle Manufacturing Company, do
 " 9. Do city of Hartford, do
 " 10. Do Hudson's paper mills, Hartford, do
 " 11. Do Hartford Manufacturing, do

No. 12. Statement of		Marlborough mills,	Hartford county.
13.	Do	Manchester mills	do
14.	Do	29 manufacturing establishments, New Britain,	do
15.	Do	further manufactures, New Britain,	do
16.	Do	further manufactures, New Britain Society, Berlin,	do
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19.	Do	carpet manufactory, Sunbury,	do
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21.	Do	Ousatonic Manufacturing Company, Litchfield county.	
22.	Do	cotton factory in Goshen,	do
23.	Do	woollen do do	do
24.	Do	Hitchcock's chair factory, Baskhausted,	do
25.	Do	Kent Furnace Company, Kent,	do
26.	Do	Litchfield,	do
27.	Do	iron furnace, Litchfield,	do
28.	Do	manufactures in Torrington,	do
29.	Do	do Middletown, Middlesex county.	
30.	Do	do Meriden, New Haven county.	
31.	Do	do New Haven, do	
32.	Do	do Waterbury, do	
33.	Do	6 cotton factories in Griswold, New London county.	
34.	Do	woollen, leather, and silk, in Lisbon, do	
35.	Do	hardware manufactory, New London, do	
36.	Do	cotton, &c. in Norwich, do do	
37.	Do	cotton, paper, &c., in Hebron, Tolland county.	
38.	Do	2 cotton mills, in Tolland county.	
39.	Do	satinet manufactory in Vernon, Tolland county.	
40.	Do	cotton manufactory in Hampton, Windham county.	
41.	Do	Pomfret Manufacturing Company, Pomfret, Windham county.	
42.	Do	shoes manufactured in Woodstock, do	
43.	Do	manufactures in Bridgeport, Fairfield county.	
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45.	Do	do hats, shoes, and combs, in Ridgefield, Fairfield co.	

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No. 10, No. 1. Report of Alvin Bronson to Secretary of Treasury, transmitting information concerning the cotton, woollen, and iron, and salt manufactories, in the State of New York, together with answers from gentlemen to questions Nos. 35, 36, and 39, in Secretary's circular.

[Cotton.]

"	2.	Statement respecting the cotton manufactory of Benjamin Johnson, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county.
"	3.	Statement respecting the farmers' cotton manufactory, Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county.
"	4.	Statement respecting the Phoenix cotton manufactory, Middlefield, Otsego co.
"	5.	Do Hope do Otsego, do
"	6.	Do Oaksville do do
"	7.	Do Union do Hartwick, do
"	8.	Do do do Butternuts, do
"	9.	Do E. Fairman & Co.'s cotton manufactory, Brownville, Jefferson county.
"	10.	Do L. Beebee & Co.'s cotton manufactory, Watertown, Jefferson county.
"	11.	Do New Berlin cotton manufactory, New Berlin, Chenango county.
"	12.	Do Reed and Walston's cotton manufactory, Livingston, Columbia county.
"	13.	Do J. Wild's cotton manufactory, Hudson, Columbia county.
"	14.	Do Columbia Manufacturing Company of cotton, Stuyvesant, Columbia county.
"	15.	Do Hudson calico print works, Hudson, Columbia co.

- Doc. 10, No. 16. Statement respecting the cotton manufactory, Sangerfield, Oneida county.
 " 17. Do Oneida Manufacturing Company of cotton, Whites-town, Oneida county.
 " 18. Do Utica Cotton Manufacturing Company, New Hart-ford, Oneida county.
 " 19. Do cotton factory of New Hartford Manufacturing Com-pany, New Hartford, Oneida county.
 " 20. Abstract of the cotton factories in New York.

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- " 21. Statement of Glenham woollen manufactory, Fishkill, Dutchess county.
 " 22. Do Bower and Kirk's woollen factory, Poughkeepsie, do
 " 23. Do J. and J. Wadsworth's do do do
 " 24. Do Tho's Williams & Sons do do do
 " 25. Do domestic cloths manufactured in State of New York, in 1824.
 " 26. Do flannel manufactory, Hudson, Columbia county.
 " 27. Do John B. Yates's woollen manufactory, Sullivan, Madison co.
 " 28. Do Oriskany manufactory of cloths and cassimeres, Whitestown, Oneida county.
 " 29. Do Drake and Stacy's woollen factory, Brownville, Jefferson county.
 " 30. Do Kimball's woollen factory, Watertown, do
 " 31. Do manufactory of Indian blankets in Buffalo, Erie county.
 " 32. Do do woollen, Sidney, Delaware county.
 " 33. Abstract of certain woollen factories in New York.
 " 35. Letter from Newton Dexter to John A. Dix, enclosing answers to 7 queries proposed to him.
 " 36. Questions proposed, answered by N. Dexter, agent Oriskany Man'g Com'y.
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 " 37. Statement of the iron works of the Peru Company, Peru, Clinton county.
 " 38. Letter from Ezra Williams to John A. Dix, respecting the iron works of the Peru Company, in Peru, Clinton county, with an enclosed schedule.
 " 39. Letter from Ezra Williams to John A. Dix, answering queries respecting iron manufactures.
 " 40. Statement of joint stock manufactory of rolled iron and cut nails, in Peru.
 " 41. Do iron works at Carthage, in Wilna, Jefferson county.
 " 42. Do George Goulding's iron factory, Watertown, Jefferson county.
 " 43. Do Lord and Skinner's do Brownville, do
 " 44. Do manufactory of wrought and cast iron in Malon, Franklin co.
 " 45. Do do iron and cloth in Sackett's harbor, Jefferson co.
 " 46. Do Hendrick Seymour & Co., manufactory of cast iron in Wolcott, Wayne county.
 " 47. Do Tucker and Gilbert's establishment for manufacturing iron, On-tario, Wayne county.
 " 48. Abstract of the iron manufactures in the State of New York.
 " 49. Statistics of the valley of the Au Sable river, Essex and Clinton counties.
 " 50. Onondaga salt works in Salina, Onondaga county.
 " 51. Statistics along and near the Esopus creek, Ulster county.
 " 52. Letter from B. B. Howell to John A. Dix, respecting the prices of iron.
 " 53. Answers of F. Thompson to queries proposed to him, concerning frauds, &c.
 " 54. Letter from Jacob Walden to John A. Dix, expressing an opinion in a change in the existing mode of levying and collecting duties on woollens, &c.
 " 55. Letter from the Oneida Manufacturing Society, answering a query concerning board of the manufacturing laborers.
 " 56. Letter from A. Bronson to Secretary of Treasury, transmitting answers by several gentlemen of New York, to queries proposed by him.
 " 57. Questions and answers on minimums, frauds, &c., on imported woollens.

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- Doc. 11, No. 1. Report of Charles Kinsey to Secretary of Treasury, respecting the cotton and woollen manufactures of New Jersey.

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- " 2. Statement of Prall and Brother's cotton mill, in Bergen county.

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- Dec. 11, No. 3. Statement of Munn & Whitehead's cotton mill, Godwinville, Br
 " 4. Do James Ramise's calico printing,
 " 5. Do John Travers' manufacture of canvass, in Pater
 " 6. Do John W. Berry's cotton establishment,
 " 7. Do Thomas Walker's printing and bleaching establishmen-
 quacknonck, Essex county.
 " 8. Do J. Trusler's calico printing, Rahway, Essex county.
 " 9. Do William H. Morris's cotton factory, Hunterdon county.
 " 10. Do Collet and Smith's do Paterson, Essex county.
 " 11. Do Daniel Holman's do do do
 " 12. Do Ridgeway and Dickey's do do do
 " 13. Do Warren Haight's do do do
 " 14. Do Benson and Godwin's do do do
 " 15. Do Paul and Begg's do do do
 " 16. Do Rogers, Kechum, & Co.'s do do do
 " 17. Do Plunkett and Thompson's do do do
 " 18. Do Godwin and Clark's do do do
 " 19. Do Clark and Robinson's do do do
 " 20. Do Caleb M. Godwin's do do do
 " 21. Do John Colt's do do do
 " 22. Do James Hoy's do Trenton, Hunterdon co.
 " 23. Schedule of cotton manufactures in State of New Jersey.

[Woollen.]

- " 24. Statement of Wm. Bowne, respecting woollen factory in Rahway, Essex co.
 " 25. Do Robert Thompson's carpet manufactory in Bergen county.
 " 26. Do Barrow & Co.'s satinet do Paterson, Essex co.
 " 27. Do John Morron's woollen do do do
 " 28. Letter from J. R. Clawson to Charles Kinsey, enclosing statements of 4 wool-
 len factories in Salem county, as follows:
 " 29. Statement of Pilesgrove woollen factory, in Pilesgrove, Salem county.
 " 30. Do Richmond do do do
 " 31. Do Nitrous factory in Pittsgrove, do do
 " 32. Do Woodstone do do do
 " 33. Schedule of woollen manufactures in State of New Jersey.
 " 34. Charles Kinsey to Secretary of Treasury, respecting iron manufactures of
 New Jersey.
 " 35. Statement of Joseph Jackson & Sons, respecting iron made and bought at
 their works in Rockaway, Morris county, together with an enclosed state-
 ment of value of property.
 " 36. Statement of Wm. Jackson's iron factory, Rockaway, Morris county.
 " 37. Do Green & Wetmore's iron factory, Bronton, do
 " 38. Do McFarlane & Ayres do Dover, do
 " 39. Schedule of iron manufactures in State of New Jersey.
 " 40. Statement of Benjamin Bevis, concerning the iron manufactures in West Jer-
 sey, enclosing a gross statement of the iron works in West Jersey, includ-
 ing Monmouth county.
 Dec. 12, No. 1. Further report of Charles Kinsey to Secretary of Treasury, containing ag-
 gregate statement of iron, woollen, and cotton manufactories, State of New
 Jersey.
 Dec. 20. Review of the tariff policy, by Andrew Gray, of Newark; additional paper inserted
 at the end of the second volume.

PENNSYLVANIA—VOL. II.

- Dec. 13, No. 1. Report of M. Carey and C. C. Biddle, commissioners to collect information
 concerning the manufactures in Pennsylvania, to the Secretary of Treasury,
 enclosing a copy of his letters to them, together with the report of their
 agent, Andrew M. Prevost, concerning manufactures in eastern district of
 the State.
 " 2. Report of Andrew M. Prevost to commissioners of Pennsylvania, with the
 following enclosures, viz.
 " 3. Abstract of the iron works of Berks county, marked A.
 " 4. Do manufactories in northeastern part of Philadelphia county,
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- Doc. 13, No. 5. Abstract of the manufactories in Delaware, Philadelphia county, ma
 " 6. Do iron works, Schuylkill, do do
 " 7. Do do Lancaster, do do
 " 8. Do do York, do do
 " 9. Condensed statement of the manufacturer's answers to questions p
 in Secretary's letter, from 1 to 40, marked 61.
 " 10. Do do do do marked G
 A file containing the original of those answers, marked H.
 " 11. 1. A letter of Wm. B. Whitaker, containing answers.
 " 12. 2. Do J. Horrocks, containing answers concerning the Fr
 cotton dying establishment, Philadelphia county.
 " 13. 3. Do John P. Crozer, containing answers concerning a cott
 ning mill, in Ashen, Delaware county.
 " 14. 4. (Enclosure accompanying document marked H.) Letter from
 Ronaldson, concerning cotton spinning mill in Delaware coun
 " 15. 5. Enclosure accompanying letter from Brower, Templin, & Co., cor
 the Philadelphia braziers' foundry.
 " 16. 6. Enclosure accompanying letter from Craige, Holmes, and Craige, c
 ing Globe mill establishment, Philadelphia county.
 " 17. 7. Enclosure accompanying letter from Norton and Henry Coates, c
 ing iron factory, Chester county.
 " 18. 8. Enclosure accompanying letter from John Bancroft, concerning
 factory, Providence, Delaware county.
 " 19. 9. Enclosure accompanying letter from Henry Gordan & Co., cor
 iron factory, Stroudsborough, Northampton county.
 " 20. 10. Enclosure accompanying letter from Wagner and Brothers, cor
 cotton factory, Manayunk, Philadelphia county.
 " 21. 11. Enclosure accompanying letter from Wistar and Fisher, cor
 Wakefield mills, Philadelphia county.
 " 22. 12. Enclosure accompanying letter from W. B. Jenks & Co., con
 cotton yarn factory, New Hope, Bucks county.
 " 23. 13. Enclosure accompanying letter from Henry Moore, concerning
 ble works, Delaware county.
 " 24. 14. Enclosure accompanying letter from Samuel and James Ridd
 cerning cotton spinning mill, Chester creek, Delaware county
 " 25. 15. Enclosure accompanying letter from Wm. Darling, concerning
 furnace, Berks county.
 " 26. 16. Enclosure accompanying letter from Cardon and Saudrian, cor
 Victoria forge, Dauphin county, marked D D, some of the orig
 cuments, from which the information in abstract A is derived
 " 27. Statement of Massillon furnace and forges.
 " 28. Do Hopewell do
 " 29. Do Sally Ann do
 " 30. Do Dowell do
 " 31. Do Spring forge.
 " 32. Do Upper Mount Pleasant forges.
 " 33. Do do do and bloom forges.
 " 34. Do District forge.
 " 35. Do Joanna furnace.
 " 36. Do Dale forge.
 " 37. Do Reading and Windsor furnaces, Speedwell forge.
 " 38. Do Mary Ann furnace.
 Doc. 14, No. 1. Letter from Secretary of Treasury to Speaker of Ho. Reps. U. S.
 mitting returns relating to manufactures in western district of Penns
 " 2. Report of W. Foster and David Lynch to Secretary of Treasury, re
 manufactures in western district Pennsylvania, transmitting the
 returns, to wit:

[Iron.]

- " 3. Statement of Mahlon Rogers' steam engine manufactory, Pittsburg
 ghany county.
 " 4. Do John Hartman's iron foundry, Birmingham, Alleghany
 " 5. Do Leonard, Semple, and Leonard's iron works, Pittsburg
 ghany county.
 " 6. Do Smith & Co.'s rolling mill, Pittsburgh, Alleghany coun

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No. 14, No. 7. Statement of Kinsland, Lightman, and Cuddy's iron foundry, Pitts-			burgh, Alleghany county.
"	8.	Do	J. & J. Patterson's lock manufactory, brass and iron, Pittsburgh, Alleghany county.
"	9.	Do	Mason, Miltenberger, & Co.'s iron works, Pittsburgh, Alleghany county.
"	10.	Do	John Arthur's steam engine manufactory, Pittsburgh, Alleghany county.
"	11.	Do	McClurg, Pratt, and Wade's steam engine manufactory, Pittsburgh, Alleghany county.
"	12.	Do	iron and nails manufactured in Pittsburgh during the years 1829, '30, '31.
"	13.	Do	Alexander and John McNickle's blast furnace, Armstrong co.
"	14.	Do	Alexander McNickle's do do
"	15.	Do	Townsend & Co.'s wire manufactory, Fallston, Beaver county.
"	16.	Do	Maria forges, Bedford county.
"	17.	Do	Hanover iron works, Bedford county.
"	18.	Do	King, Swoops, & Co.'s iron works, Bedford county.
"	19.	Do	Capewell iron works, do
"	20.	Do	Lamnos forge, do
"	21.	Do	Bedford do do
"	22.	Do	Jackson and Wolf foundry, Crawford county.
"	23.	Do	Philips' iron works, Philipsburg, Centre county.
"	24.	Do	Isaac McKinney's furnace, do
"	25.	Do	Lloyd and McNamara's furnace and forge, Centre county.
"	26.	Do	Harris, Thomas, & Co.'s do do
"	27.	Do	Leidy & Co.'s pocket do do
"	28.	Do	Mann & Co.'s edge tool manufactory, do
"	29.	Do	John Dubberman's cupola furnace, do
"	30.	Do	Alleghany forge, do
"	31.	Do	Irwin and Houston's blast furnace and forge, do
"	32.	Do	Benner's iron works, do
"	33.	Do	Roland, Curtin, and Son's iron works, do
"	34.	Do	Valentine and Thomas's do do
"	35.	Do	Mill Hall do do
"	36.	Do	Lamar furnace, do
"	37.	Do	Abraham Griseneer's forge and furnace, Columbia county.
"	38.	Do	George Mack's foundry, do
"	39.	Do	Moyer's forge and furnace, do
"	40.	Do	Glass's foundry, Erie county.
"	41.	Do	Wm. Cock's iron foundry, Fayette county.
"	42.	Do	Fulton air foundry, Connisville, do
"	43.	Do	John Snowden's engine shop and iron foundry, Brownsville, Fayette county.
"	44.	Do	Providence rolling mill, Fayette county.
"	45.	Do	A. Springer's forge, do
"	46.	Do	Jacob Murphy's forge, do
"	47.	Do	Rogers's blast furnace, Connelville, Fayette county.
"	48.	Do	Faireviw furnace, do
"	49.	Do	Fairechance do do
"	50.	Do	Huston's iron furnace, do
"	51.	Do	Dunbar furnace, do
"	52.	Do	Franklin iron works, do
"	53.	Do	Shoenberger's iron works, Huntingdon county.
"	54.	Do	Barre forge, do
"	55.	Do	Colerain forges, do
"	56.	Do	Huntingdon furnace, do
"	57.	Do	Springfield furnace, do
"	58.	Do	Wigton's forge, do
"	59.	Do	Spang's furnace and forge, do
"	60.	Do	Rockhill furnace, do
"	61.	Do	Mary Ann and Antis forges, do
"	62.	Do	Rogers and Schamucker's forge, do
"	63.	Do	Moore's iron manufactory, do
"	64.	Do	Lyon, Foster, & Co.'s iron works, do
"	65.	Do	do do do Spruce creek, Huntingdon county.

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"	67.	Do	Pennsylvania furnace,	do
"	68.	Do	Jones and Ever's air foundry, Blairsville, Indiana county.	
"	69.	Do	McKinney's forge, Lycoming county.	
"	70.	Do	Russel and Co.'s iron works, Lycoming county.	
"	71.	Do	Kirk, Kelton, & Co.'s forge,	do
"	72.	Do	Hepburn and Langcakis forge,	do
"	73.	Do	Niscopeck forge, Luzerne county.	
"	74.	Do	Laycock's foundry,	do
"	75.	Do	Huling's furnace, Mifflin county.	
"	76.	Do	W. & G. Norris's blast furnace and forge, Mifflin county.	
"	77.	Do	Patton's blast furnace,	do
"	78.	Do	Cogswell, Weeks, & Co.'s iron foundry,	do
"	79.	Do	W. & A. Couch's forges,	do
"	80.	Do	Wallace's furnace,	do
"	81.	Do	Johns and Hoffman's forge, Northumberland county.	
"	82.	Do	Joseph Rhoads's foundry,	do
"	83.	Do	Evans's forge and furnace, Union county.	
"	84.	Do	Moderwell's forge,	do
"	85.	Do	Teonista Blooming, Venango county.	

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"	86.	Do	Hay's forge,	do
"	87.	Do	Franklin forge,	do
"	88.	Do	Oil Creek furnace,	do
"	89.	Do	Clarion furnace,	do
"	90.	Do	Venango furnace,	do
"	91.	Do	Franklin furnace,	do
"	92.	Do	Ben. Kendrick, silver plate manufactory, Washington coun	
"	93.	Do	Ross furnace, Westmoreland county.	

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"	94.	Do	Andrew Murphy's woollen manufactory, Alleghany county.	
"	95.	Do	Arthur's woollen factory,	do
"	96.	Do	Townsend's do	Fallston, Beaver county.
"	97.	Do	Elder's do	do
"	98.	Do	Lutz's do	Bedford county.
"	99.	Do	Keagy's do	do
"	100.	Do	Kubler's do	Centre county.
"	101.	Do	Williams's do	do
"	102.	Do	Hanser's do	do
"	103.	Do	fulling mills in Crawford county.	
"	104.	Do	David Dewey's woollen factory, Crawford county.	
"	105.	Do	Burchard's do	do
"	106.	Do	Millard's do	Columbia county.
"	107.	Do	Eves's do	do
"	108.	Do	Montgomery's do	do
"	109.	Do	Hart's do	do
"	110.	Do	Mrs. M. Montgomery's woollen factory, Columbia county.	
"	111.	Do	Hill's wool and cotton factory, Erie county.	
"	112.	Do	Innis's woollen factory,	do
"	113.	Do	Stevenson's woollen factory, Fayette county.	
"	114.	Do	Willings's do	do
"	115.	Do	Bracken & Rogers's woollen factory, Fayette county.	
"	116.	Do	Trevor, Foster, & Co.'s do	do
"	117.	Do	Drake and Co.'s do	Clarksville, Greene co
"	118.	Do	Gardner's do	Huntingdon county.
"	119.	Do	Cromwell's fulling mill,	do
"	120.	Do	Giboney's do	do
"	121.	Do	McKeivan's fulling and carding factory,	do
"	122.	Do	Martin's do	do
"	123.	Do	Richard's woollen factory, Indiana county.	
"	124.	Do	Matthews's do	do
"	125.	Do	Schofield's do	Juniatta county.

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" 128.	Do McCormick's do do
" 129.	Do Sweet's do do
" 130.	Do Blackwell's do do
" 131.	Do R. & G. Holgate's woollen factory, Luzerne county.
" 132.	Do Sterling & Parker's do do
" 133.	Do Sandford's do Sandy Lake, Mercer co.
" 134.	Do Dawson's do Mahoning, do
" 135.	Do Elliott's do Slippery Rock, do
" 136.	Do J. & S. Brown's do Sandy Lake, do
" 137.	Do Leech's do Salem, do
" 138.	Do Mrs. Armsby's do do
" 139.	Do G. & G. Wilson's do Nerhonoek, do
" 140.	Do Robinson's do do
" 141.	Do Martin's do Slippery Rock, do
" 142.	Do R. & J. McFarlane, do Nerhonoek, do
" 143.	Do Miller's do Mahoning, do
" 144.	Do Sively's fulling mill, Mifflin county.
" 145.	Do Gibony's do do
" 146.	Do Witherous's fulling mill and carding machine, and G. Strode's fulling mill and carding machine, Mifflin county.
" 147.	Do Buckingham's woollen factory, Washington county.
" 148.	Do Calkin's do Tioga county.
" 149.	Do Arthur's do Washington county.
" 150.	Do Hugh & Hanna's do do
" 151.	Do Parker & Son's do do
" 152.	Do Harvey's do do
" 153.	Johnson's summary of the woollen manufactures in Westmoreland county.

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" 154.	Statement of Hope cotton factory, Alleghany county.
" 155.	Do Adams, Allen, & Co.'s cotton factory, Alleghany county.
" 156.	Do Pugh, Wilson, & Co.'s do do
" 157.	Do Patterson's cotton and woollen factory in Brighton, Beaver co.
" 158.	Do Rapp's cotton and woollen factory owned by the Harmony Society, Brighton, Beaver county.
" 159.	Do Kiechler's cotton factory, Centre county.
" 160.	Do Stewart's do Fayette county.
" 161.	Do Broadmeadow's steel manufactory, in Alleghany county.
" 162.	Do McDonald's salt manufactory, in Alleghany county.
" 163.	Do Pittsburgh salt works, do
" 164.	Do Caven's salt manufactory, do
" 165.	Do Irwin's do do
" 166.	Do Begg's salt works, in Armstrong and Westmoreland counties.
" 167.	Do Kisler & Co.'s salt manufactory, Armstrong county.
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" 169.	Do do do do
" 170.	Do Weaver's do do
" 171.	Do Bigham's do do
" 172.	Do Thompson's do do
" 173.	Do Adams's do do Sharon, Beaver county.
" 174.	Do D. & J. Wilson's salt manufactory, Butler county.
" 175.	Do McFarland's do do Indiana county.
" 176.	Do Barker's do do
" 177.	Do H. & J. Drum's do do
" 178.	Do McKowen & Rogers's salt manufactory, Indiana county.
" 179.	Do Johnson's do do
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" 182.	Do Hope and Anathias's salt works, reported by Talmadge and Criswell, Westmoreland county.
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" 188.	Do Pelton's paper manufactory, Erie county.
" 189.	Do Trevor & Co.'s paper manufactory, Fayette county.
" 190.	Do Redston's do do do
" 191.	Do McCahan's do do Huntingdon county; als grist mill and oil mill.
" 192.	Do Alexander & Co.'s paper mill, Luzerne county.
" 193.	Do L. B. & C. P. Mark's paper mill, Westmoreland county.

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" 194.	Do Curling & Son's flint glass manufactory, Alleghany county.
" 195.	Do Bakewell, Page, & Bakewell's flint glass manufactory, Allegh ny county.
" 196.	Do Taylor & Co.'s window glass and glass ware manufactory, Fa yette county.
" 197.	Do Martin and Baker's window glass manufactory, Percyopolis Fayette county.
" 198.	Do Bridgeport glass works, Fayette county.
" 199.	Do Reasire do do
" 200.	Do Black & Co.'s glass works, Greene county.

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" 201.	Do Caldwell's leather manufactory, Pittsburgh, Alleghany county
" 202.	Do Hays's do do do do
" 203.	Do Trimble's do do Armstrong county.
" 204.	Do J. & W. Reynolds's leather manufactory, Armstrong county.
" 205.	Do J. Wort's do do do
" 206.	Do Potter's manufactory of leather, do
" 207.	Do Craig's do do do
" 208.	Do Barton's do do do
" 209.	Do Shields's do do do
" 210.	Do Arnold's do do do
" 211.	Do Scott's do do Beaver county.
" 212.	Do Stokes's do do do
" 213.	Do Moorehead's manufactory of leather, Sharon, Beaver county.
" 214.	Do Adams's do do Green county.
" 215.	Do McAllister's do do do
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" 222.	Do Sharp's do do
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" 227.	Do Geichler & McJunkin's tannery, in do
" 228.	Do J. & R. Reid's do do
" 229.	Do McGee & Arnold's do do
" 230.	Do Stratton's tannery, Crawford county.
" 231.	Do Williamson's tannery, do
" 232.	Do Henry's do do
" 233.	Do Clark's do Meadville, Crawford county.
" 234.	Do Davis's do do do
" 235.	Do Frazier's do do do
" 236.	Do Benet's do do do
" 237.	Do Brown's do do do
" 238.	Do Bradley's do do do

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"	247.	Do Binns's do do do
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"	249.	Do Dale's do do do
"	250.	Do Henry's do do Jefferson county.
"	251.	Do Gibbs's do do do
"	252.	Do Barr's do do do
"	253.	Do Leech's do do Mercer county.
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"	255.	Do Gibron's do Neshaock, do
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"	257.	Do Galloway's do Wilmington, do
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"	265.	Do C. Dickson's do Harlemburg, do
"	266.	Do McEwen's do Slippery Rock, do
"	267.	Do Fall's do New Castle, do
"	268.	Do Carey's do Sharon, do
"	269.	Do Bowman's do Venango county.
"	270.	Do Sherry's boot and shoe manufactory, Armstrong county.
"	271.	Do Vears's do do Beaver, Beaver county.
"	272.	Do Phillips's do do do do
"	273.	Do Miller's do do do do
"	274.	Do Williams's do do do Erie county.
"	275.	Do Woods's do do do Greene county.
"	276.	Do Sharpnick's do do Jefferson, do
"	277.	Do Sanders's do do do Washington co.
"	278.	Do Griffith's do do do do
"	279.	Do Alexander's do do do do
"	280.	Johnston's summary of boot and shoe factories in Westmoreland county.
"	281.	Statement of Hanson's saddlery and harness manufactory, Alleghany county.
"	282.	Do Clurkin, Beatty, & Co.'s saddlery and harness manufactory, Alleghany county.
"	283.	Do Greer's saddlery and harness manufactory, Alleghany county.
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"	285.	Do Lloyd & Mathews's saddlery and harness manufactory, Alleghany county.
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"	287.	Do Walters's do do do
"	288.	Do W. & R. Mackey's saddlery and harness manufactory, Alleghany county.
"	289.	Do John Little's saddlery and harness manufactory, Alleghany co.
"	290.	Do Ledwick's do do Butler co.
"	291.	Do Wasson's do do Erie county.
"	292.	Do Lantz's do do do
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"	296.	Do Gunning's do do do
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"	299.	Do Rogers's saddlery and harness manufactory, New Bedford, Washington county.

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" 301. Johnston's summary of saddle manufactures in Westmoreland county.

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" 302. Statement of McConnell's hat manufactory, in Armstrong county.

" 303. Do Shively & McCleury's hat manufactory in Beaver county.

" 304. Do Gilmer's do do Butler county.

" 305. Do Buhl's do do do

" 306. Do Lewis's do do Crawford county.

" 307. Do George's do do Erie county.

" 308. Do Rockwell's do do do

" 309. Do Parkinson's do do Greene county.

" 310. Do Batzill's do do do

" 311. Do Swan's do do do

" 312. Do Porter's do do Sharon, Mercer co.

" 313. Do Bentley & Roberts's do do Harlemsburg, do

" 314. Do Justice's do do Newcastle, Mercer county.

" 315. Do McMillen's do do do do

" 316. Do Cox's do do do do

" 317. Do Crawford's do do Pulaski, do

" 318. Do manufactures in Warren county, Sayle's factory of hats.

" 319. Do Kirk's hat factory, Washington county.

" 320. Do Hemmon's hat factory, do

" 321. Do McKeever & Cary's hat factory, Washington county.

" 322. Johnston's summary of hat manufactures in Westmoreland county.

" 323. Abstract of all the manufactures of Pennsylvania.

" 324. Recapitulation of do do

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Doc. 15, No. 1. Report of Andrew Gray to Secretary of Treasury, with an enclosure containing a list of the manufactures making no returns, together with a condensed view of the information relating to manufactures in Delaware.

" 2. The condensed view of the manufactures in each of the counties of the State of Delaware, appended to letter of A. Gray.

" 3. Statement of E. J. Dupont's powder factory, Newcastle county, referred to in A. Gray's report.

" 4. Do Charles J. Dupont's woollen factory, Newcastle county, referred to in A. Gray's report.

" 5. Do Jacob Pusey's cotton spinning factory, Newcastle county, referred to in A. Gray's report.

" 6. Do J. & A. Patterson's tannery, Smyrna, Kent county, referred to in A. Gray's report.

" 7. Do W. D. Waples's blast furnace, Sussex county, referred to in A. Gray's report.

" 8. Do A. V. Murphy's manufactory of wool and black oak bark, Smyrna, Kent county.

" 9. Do J. G. Oliver's manufactory of black oak bark, Milford, Kent co.

" 10. Do J. M. Darby's leather factory, do do

" 11. Do Thomas Clark's do Frederica, do

" 12. Do Catlin & Green's do Willow Grove, do

" 13. Do Benson & Catt's coach manufactory, Smyrna, do

" 14. Statistical table of Kent county.

" 15. Statement of A. Marvel's leather factory, in Georgetown, Sussex county.

" 16. Do Richards' do do do

" 17. Do Hall & Hazard's leather factory, Milton, Sussex county.

" 18. Do Wm. Sunnell's do Georgetown, do

" 19. Do A. Nibby's do Milton, do

" 20. Do A. Marshall's do do do

" 21. Do S. Prettyman's forge, do do

" 22. Do Asa Haines's furnace, do do

" 23. Do P. F. Causey's manufactory of oak bark and linseed, Sussex county.

c. 15, No. 24. Statistical table of Sussex county.

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"	26.	Do	J. Vandigrift's wool carding	do do
"	27.	Do	H. Clark's woollen factory,	do do
"	28.	Do	Garrett & Pusey's cotton yarn factory,	do do
"	29.	Do	J. B. Hutchinson & Co.'s cotton yarn factory,	do do
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"	31.	Statement of J. Alrich & Son, machinists, Newcastle county.		
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"	33.	Do	Wm. Magan's boot, shoe, and trunk manufactory, Newcastle co.	
"	34.	Do	J. L. Devou's	do do
"	35.	Do	J. L. Hedge's rope	do do
"	36.	Do	C. J. Fell & Brother's chocolate and spice manufactory, Newcastle county.	
"	37.	Do	Edward Kinnard's coach manufactory, Newcastle county.	
"	38.	Do	John Fall's paper	do do
"	39.	Do	James Watson's saddle and trunk manufactory, Newcastle co.	
"	40.	Do	Wm. Countiss's saddle and harness	do do
"	41.	Do	S. Boddy	do do and trunk manufactory, Newcastle county.
"	42.	Do	J. Perkins's saddle and harness manufactory, Newcastle co.	
"	43.	Tabular statement of the above manufactories in Newcastle county.		
"	44.	Statement of W. R. Seller's hattery, Newcastle county.		
"	45.	Do	Peter Springer's	do Wilmington, Newcastle county.
"	46.	Do	L. Rumford's	do do do
"	47.	Do	E. Roberts's soap and candle manufactory,	do
"	48.	Do	Bainton & Bancroft's soap and candle manufactory, Newcastle county.	
"	49.	Do	Mahlon Betts's iron foundry, Wilmington, Newcastle county.	
"	50.	Do	Bonny & Co.'s	do do do
"	51.	Do	T. C. Alrich's tin and sheet iron manufactory,	do
"	52.	Do	N. Beckley's	do do do do
"	53.	Do	S. Wood's	do do and copper manufactory, Newcastle county.
"	54.	Do	D. C. Wilson's brick manufactory, Newcastle county.	
"	55.	Do	J. Rumford's	do do do
"	56.	Do	A. Jeanis's lime	do do do
"	57.	Do	J. Eastburn's lime	do do do
"	58.	Tabular statement of various manufacturers and artisans in Newcastle co.		
"	59.	Statement of Thos. Crawford's tannery and bark mill, Newcastle county.		
"	60.	Do	T. B. Armstrong & Co.'s tannery and bark mill, Newcastle co.	
"	61.	Do	Benj. Webb's bark mill,	do
"	62.	Do	Jas. Carson's tannery,	do
"	63.	Do	J. Starr's	do Wilmington,
"	64.	Do	J. Webb's currying,	do
"	65.	Do	C. G. Denny's currying,	do
"	66.	Do	Z. H. Holtzbuker's tannery,	do
"	67.	Tabular statement of tanneries, curriers, and bark mills, in Newcastle county.		
"	68.	Statement of George Platt's flour and bark mill, Newcastle county.		
"	69.	Do	G. B. Meteer's flour, bark, plaister, and lumber mills, Newcastle county.	
"	70.	Do	S. Eccle's flour mill, Newcastle county.	
"	71.	Do	J. C. Phillips's flour and saw mill, Newcastle county.	
"	72.	Do	S. Stroud's flour mill,	do
"	73.	Do	B. Grabb's	do do
"	74.	Do	G. Davis's	do do
"	75.	Do	Wm. Abbott's flour and lumber mill,	do
"	76.	Do	Naaman's creek mill,	do
"	77.	Do	Wm. Cooch's flour and meal mill,	do
"	78.	Do	J. H. Cannon's	do do do
"	79.	Do	C. Tatman's flour	do do do
"	80.	Do	Jas. Buckingham's flour and meal mill,	do
"	81.	Do	J. Smith's flour mill,	do
"	82.	Do	Jno. Ginn's	do do
"	83.	Do	Wm. Atkin's	do Ridley creek
"	84.	Do	Sam'l Richardson's flour mill,	do Mill creek,
"	85.	Do	Wm. Kelly's	do do

- Doc. 15, No. 86. Statement of A. Fountain's grain mill, Newcastle county.
 " 87. Do S. McDaniel's flour and saw mill, Newcastle county.
 " 88. Do H. Batten's flour and meal mill, do
 " 89. Do Wm. Batten's do do do
 " 90. Do J. & J. Harlan's flour and meal mill, do
 " 91. Tabular statement of millers in Newcastle county.
 Doc. 16, No. 1. Report of Joshua Gilpin to Secretary of Treasury, respecting the manufactures of Delaware, accompanied by the following, viz.
 " 2. List of the manufactories in Delaware, together with statements from various manufactures in the State.
 " 3. Notes on the history and principles of a tariff and public labor, signed Joshua Gilpin.

OHIO—VOL. II.

- Doc. 17, No. 1. Report of Morgan Neville to Secretary of Treasury, respecting the manufactures of Ohio, transmitting a country statement and city statement.
 " 2. Country statement.
 " 3. City statement.

MANUFACTURES.

TURNS FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 1.

of Alcin Bronson to the Secretary of the Treasury, on the Manufactures of New York.

ALBANY, 17th April, 1832.

You will receive, herewith, the information required, so far as it has been practicable to obtain it, by your letter of the 7th February last, which did not reach me until the 25th of March.

In undertaking to accomplish the object in view, it was deemed impossible to procure, from all the manufacturing establishments in the State, the necessary information, and to present it during "the present session" of Congress, as contemplated by the resolution of the 19th of January. It was, therefore, considered advisable, 1st, to procure from the sources such statistical details as had already been collected. 2d, to employ agents from the principal manufacturing counties to visit the most extensive establishments, and obtain answers in detail to the queries furnished by the Treasury Department; and, 3d, to correspond with some of the proprietors of large manufactories, and procure, directly from them, the information required.

In regard to branches of manufacture carried on in private workshops, as "hats, shoes, &c.," &c. it was considered altogether impracticable to procure, within the time limited, satisfactory intelligence. No effort was made, therefore, to collect any.

The success which has attended the undertaking is equal, perhaps, to any expectation that could reasonably have been entertained.

An entire view of the cotton factories is presented. The facts were collected with care by Mr. Richard P. Hart, of Troy, by correspondence with the proprietors and managers of factories, during the latter part of the year 1831 and the early part of 1832, and are, therefore, of the highest authority. If their statements are inaccurate, accuracy is unattainable, as the sources of information are completely under their control. There is, however, an entire view of the iron establishments, made by Mr. Peter Townsend, of New-York, from a personal examination of all during the year 1831. Nothing more authentic could be obtained. The view of the woollen factories is incomplete. There are more than 100 of those establishments, principally small, in the State; and it would be the work of years to obtain an accurate account of them. The abstracts of the cotton, woollen, and iron manufactures, do not furnish replies to all the queries contained in the circular; and it would be impossible to procure replies to all without devoting several months to the object. The manufactures of the State are exhibited in all its details, and with a minuteness which could not be supplied. The sources of information are of the highest authenticity. From my own residence in the neighborhood of the manufactures, and from my business connection with their proprietors, I am enabled to add my testimony to the general accuracy of the information detailed.

The agents employed have obtained all the information in their power; and the statements furnished by them, and transmitted herewith, may be considered, together with the reports from proprietors, as presenting a fair average view of the condition and operations of the manufacturing establishments. Although the number of factories, of which detailed statements are furnished, is small, in comparison with the whole number in the State, they may serve as a basis to determine the profits of the others. The only material difference of profit in different cases must arise from superiority in skill and management.

3. The statements procured by correspondence are few in number, compared with the number of establishments, to the proprietors or agents of which the queries were addressed. Indeed, it is hardly possible to procure the minute information required, excepting by a personal application to those in whose power it is to give it. Should the same information be desired at the next session of Congress, the summer and autumn would afford no more than time sufficient for the purpose.

It will be observed by the blank form which has been circulated, that a few of the questions contained in the circular from the Treasury Department were omitted, one or two divided, with a view to procure distinct answers, and one or two slightly varied in their terms to avoid embarrassment. The questions divided are Nos. 6 and 25; and the questions omitted Nos. 32, 35, 36, 37, and 38. It was considered altogether useless to include the four last in the blank, as intelligent answers were not to be expected from persons living at a distance from the place of importation, and not, therefore, familiar with the matters contained in them; and No. 32 was omitted because it was conceived that an answer might better be given by myself on an examination of the facts collected. Nos. 35, 36, and 38, were addressed to several intelligent gentlemen in the city of New York, and to several manufacturers in the interior, and their answers, as far as they have been received, are enclosed in the packet marked "correspondence, &c." No. 37, if it could be answered at all, would most properly be answered by myself on an examination of the facts collected.

In question 29, the words "with a corresponding reduction on all the imports," were omitted, because it was conceived that an inquiry taking the whole range of the tariff could not be answered by the practical manufacturers, for whom the blank was prepared. It was also conceived, as the question was calculated to embarrass, if not to mislead them, that it would be better to present the inquiry simply in relation to their own manufacture. It was proposed as a separate inquiry to several intelligent gentlemen, although it was, in fact, considered as a question which could best be answered by those to whom the information collected should be presented, by comparing the acknowledged profit with the consumption of foreign products, on which the proposed reduction of duty would take effect, the number of persons employed, and the amount of agricultural productions consumed, on the prices of which that reduction might also be expected to operate. There are, indeed, very great, if not insurmountable difficulties in arriving at a correct decision of this question by any person. Although every species of manufacture would be affected in a different degree, on account of the difference in the amount of duty paid upon the articles which enter respectively into their manufactures, yet there is a class of imports, upon which a reduction of duty would affect equally all manufacturing establishments, in which the number of persons employed are equal. The woollen would appear most likely to be benefitted by a reduction of the duties upon all the imports, than any other branch of manufacture, because wool pays not only a specific duty, relatively high as the prime cost is low, but also a high ad valorem duty; and, also, because oil, and other articles which enter into this manufacture, pay a duty exceeding the proposed limitation. The woollen manufacture would, therefore, seem better able to bear a reduction of duty on the imported rival articles, with such a corresponding reduction on other imports as is proposed, than either iron or cotton, excepting coarse cottons, on which the duty is considered merely nominal. Mr. Dexter, an experienced woollen manufacturer, concurs in the opinion that a reduction might be made on imported woollens, if the duties on wool and other materials used in the manufacture, were also reduced. Yet it is to be considered, on the other hand, that wool is at this moment very low in price, and that the woollen manufacture, as appears by the accompanying returns, is the one on which the least profit is realized. Whether the manufactories of iron could sustain themselves with such a reduction of duties, is matter of extreme doubt. Small establishments at a distance from the coast might do so; but those which, from the limited consumption in their vicinity, are compelled to seek a market at New York, (and this class comprehends the most extensive establishments in the State,) would, most probably, find their manufactures expelled by rival articles imported from abroad. With regard to the reduction of duties upon that class of imports referred to as falling upon all in proportion to numbers, as teas, sugar, coffee, articles of clothing, and every thing coming under the denomination of necessities or comforts, within the reach of the laboring classes, the iron manufacture would be benefitted in a higher degree than cotton or woollen, because manual labor is employed to a greater extent in the former, and machinery to a greater extent in the two latter. The operation of the proposed reduction would also be to diminish, ultimately, the price of agricultural productions; for, if farmers could obtain their supplies of necessities at a less price, their profits would be greater, and this increase of profit would induce an additional application of labor and capital to agriculture, until an increased supply of its productions should bring down their market value to their former relative standard. How far a reduction of duty on all imports to 12½ per cent. would affect the cotton, iron, and woollen manufactures, by affording articles of consumption at a lower price, is a question of extreme difficulty. Nothing but experience

can satisfactorily determine it; but, in the present condition of the woollen manufacture, there is reason to believe that it would be the first and the severest sufferer, notwithstanding a reduction of duty on the raw material; and there is equal reason to believe that the cotton manufacture would suffer less than any other.

It will be perceived that there is a great difference of opinion among those from whom answers have been received, with regard to the average profit of capital. All concur in ascribing to other pursuits a better return for capital than is yielded by their own. I am inclined to think it does not differ materially from the market value of money. The legal rate of interest is not an unerring criterion, for it is not unusual in this State that the actual value of money in the market exceeds the amount of interest which the law allows to be received upon loans, and it is, perhaps, quite as frequently below the legal rate. Investments which yield the greatest profits are, as a general rule, extra hazardous; and when the losses which are incurred are taken into the account, the average profits, it is conceived, will not differ materially from the interest of money. It is a common impression that money invested in trade in the country is more profitable than most other investments. As a general rule, a man with prudent management, who invests a few thousand dollars in this manner, and devotes his time to the business, will make 12 or 15 per cent.; but it is to be considered that he has incorporated his own labor with it, and when the value of his labor is deducted, he will not be a greater gainer than he would be if he had loaned his money at interest, and hired out his services to some other person. It is, in general, very much the same with regard to the profits of capital invested in land. A man may have a very small surplus production on hand at the end of the year, on a farm of one or two thousand dollars in value; yet he may, in the mean time, have subsisted himself and his family upon the proceeds of his industry applied to its cultivation, and the amount of the proceeds thus consumed, added to the surplus, will be compounded of the value of his services and the actual profit. It sometimes happens that a man borrows a sum of money (say \$1,000) paying the legal rate of interest, seven per cent., and by devoting his time and skill to the object of the investment, makes a very large profit, (say 25 per cent.) Now it is obvious that 18 per cent. is the wages of labor. He has by extraordinary skill procured a large return for his industry; but the capital employed has yielded but seven per cent. to the lender. It is conceived that money invested in lands in the country, cultivated by the proprietors, is, as a general rule, as profitable as money loaned at interest. Ground rents in the city are generally much below the legal rate of interest; but they are to be regarded as an exception to the general rule:—1st, because they are generally the property of capitalists, who aim at a secure rather than a profitable investment; and, for the same reason, often loan their money below the legal rate of interest; and, 2d, because the progressive advance in the price of lots often induces them to retain them at a low rent, and frequently at no rent at all. The same remarks in substance may be applied to lands leased in the country.

Question 35. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron, remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?

This question cannot, from the nature of the cases to which it relates, be answered in general terms. There is, in almost every case, some circumstance peculiar to itself, which affects the answer applicable to it. For instance, the salt manufactures at Salina, in Onondaga county, New York, undoubtedly protect themselves to the extent of the demand for them, to a certain distance in every direction from the point of manufacture; but this distance varies also in every direction. In the direction of the Hudson river, the manufacture has the benefit of canal transportation to Albany, where it can be carried at an expense of six cents per bushel. Here it meets the foreign salt, which has the benefit of river transportation from New York to Albany, where it can be carried for 3½ cents; and, with the present reduced impost, the foreign will make Albany the exterior of the circle supplied by the domestic. In this direction, the distance is only 160 miles. In the opposite direction, the exterior of the circle is much more distant. It is conveyed nearly 200 miles on the Erie canal to Buffalo, where it finds water transportation to the Territory of Michigan, 300 miles farther, and thence to still more distant regions. The circle is bounded by the supply of rival articles, and it is obvious that the distance of the boundary will, in any direction which the manufacture takes in pursuit of a market, be in an inverse ratio of the expense of carrying it to the point at which the rival article enters into competition with it.

The extent of the circle will also be varied by any change in the amount of duty imposed either on the domestic or the foreign article. To recur to the case of salt, the duty on the foreign article has recently been reduced ten cents per bushel. The price of transporting a hundred pounds weight to Albany from New York is about seven cents; the statute bushel of salt is 56 pounds, or two bushels make a hundred pounds gross weight. Now, if the foreign salt could bear a competition with the domestic in the New York market before the duty was reduced, it could, with the reduction of duty, pay its own transportation to Albany,

and meet the domestic salt in the Albany market, with an advantage of three cents per bushel in its favor more than it had in the New York market. If the competition were equal in New York (and it was decidedly in favor of the foreign,) the result would be to expel the domestic salt from the Albany market, in case the supply of the foreign article were equal to the demand; and that it will be there is no doubt.

The imposition of a duty or excise upon the domestic article operates precisely like a reduction of the duty or impost on the foreign. It reduces the circle supplied by the domestic. If the duty of 12½ cents, imposed by the laws of New York on every bushel of salt manufactured at Salina, were to be removed, it would more than pay the whole expense of its transportation to the city of New York. The enlargement of the circle supplied by the domestic article in any given direction from the point of manufacture, in consequence of the reduction of the duty upon it, would be precisely the measure of the distance to which it could be carried in that direction for a sum equal to the amount so reduced, if the circle were not bounded by rival articles. But, as this is the case, the rival articles are to be forced back as the domestic advances, and the resistance in the one case may be considered equal to the progressive force in the other, where the facilities of transportation in both directions are equal. Assuming the expense of transportation to be equal in both directions, if five cents will pay the transportation of a bushel of salt one hundred miles, at the exterior of the circle supplied by that article, a reduction of a duty upon it to the amount of five cents will enlarge the circle fifty miles in that direction.

The ability of an article of domestic manufacture to protect itself in a certain circle around the point of manufacture, is governed also by the extent of the demand for it. No foreign salt can compete with the Onandaga at the point of manufacture, but the market there is extremely limited. It is, therefore, compelled to seek distant markets. The demand at the point of manufacture is supplied directly from the works, as there are a great many small manufacturers who are willing to barter their productions. But the converse is, as a general rule, true of large establishments. They cannot enter into retail operations; their productions are often contracted for in advance for the supply of distant markets. The practice of paying their workmen weekly makes their business, of necessity, a cash business:—they cannot barter, therefore, or dispose of their productions in small portions, or on uncertain credits. The consequence is, that articles manufactured in the interior are frequently transported to New York for a market, and carried directly back by retailers to be vended in the neighborhood of the manufactory. Thus, as a general rule, the productions of large establishments in the interior have to bear the burden of transportation to the city of New York for a market, as wholesale operations are not carried on to any considerable extent in the interior. This is a very serious burden upon articles manufactured at a distance from the market, which are either bulky or heavy in proportion to their value.

So many circumstances are to be taken into the account, that it is impossible to reduce to precision the ability of any given article of domestic manufacture to protect itself, or the extent of the circle in which the protection is complete. Every case is governed by laws peculiar to itself, and the reply will, of course, be different in every case.

COTTON.

It will be perceived by an examination of the statements in relation to the cotton manufactures, that the profits on the capital employed have not, after deducting the expense of repairs, superintendence, &c. exceeded an average of seven per cent. It appears incidentally that some of these establishments were ruinously unproductive in the outset; and although the questions do not elicit an explanation of the cause, there can be little doubt that it is generally referable to the precipitancy with which their proprietors embarked in a new pursuit, impelled by the force of legislation, or by political events, without a due regard to economy, or the proper adaptation of buildings and machinery to their designs. Of the accuracy of these statements no doubt is entertained. The individuals who have made them are generally men of character and respectability; and the idea of any intentional misrepresentation on their part is inadmissible. Their means of intelligence are of the highest character; they are generally agents or proprietors of the establishments of which they have furnished statements. Although the average profit of capital invested in cotton manufactures has not exceeded the average profit of capital otherwise employed, it will be perceived that particular establishments have realized greater returns on their investments than others. This difference, however, it is believed, is to be traced to superior management, or more fortunate combinations of circumstances, or both; to the same causes, by the force of which an individual cultivating a hundred acres of land, will subsist himself and family, and have, at the end of the year, a surplus of the products of his industry; while another individual, his nearest neighbor, with the same quantity of land, and with equal advantages in all respects, will, at the end of the year, be found with a burden of debt. It will appear, too, that pri-

manufacturing establishments exhibit a greater average profit than joint-stock establishments. But this apparent difference will be found to be, in most cases, less than would at first be supposed. Individual proprietors are usually the superintendents of their own concerns: they pay nothing, therefore, for superintendence, but the value of their own services is contained in the amount of their profits; and if the expenditure, on account of superintendence, &c. which their own services have saved, were deducted from that amount, as it be, the balance would not much exceed, as a general rule, the average rate of profit of joint operations. A reason, however, may be found in the superior vigilance of individual proprietors why the average rate of profit should be somewhat greater. Individual proprietors may also avail themselves of favorable circumstances to make advantageous arrangements for assuming responsibilities, which agents, whose authority is always limited by regulations, would not be able to assume.

Cotton manufacturers are opposed to the removal of the duty upon foreign goods of the same description as those which they produce. Although they believe they are able to compete, in the manufacture of coarse cottons, with the British manufacturers, they are nevertheless desirous that a reduction of the duty, to a considerable extent on the imported goods, might enable the latter to attempt to break them down by sending large supplies into the United States and vending them at a present loss, with a view to an ultimate gain; and that their inferiority of capital would give them great advantages in such a contest. At all events, they apprehend that much temporary individual embarrassment and loss might ensue, without any permanent gain to the public. It is believed that the difficulty of apportioning such a loss among the foreign manufacturers in proportion to their ultimate gains, is so great as to afford effectual security against this evil. The apprehension, in which so many cotton manufacturers concur, that a foreign article, equal in appearance but inferior in quality to theirs, might compete successfully with theirs, appears to me quite groundless. A foreign article would, in my opinion, find its market value controlled by quality. It is apprehended, as there are many manufactures of the finer cotton fabrics which are fully able to compete with the foreign, that a reduction of duty on the imported goods would lead into the manufacture of the coarser fabrics, and that the increased competition would glut the market with the latter, and produce much temporary loss. For this apprehension there seems to be some ground. But, without inquiring further into the foundation of these opinions, if one of the positions assumed by the Anti-Tariff Convention be true, that the duty on coarse cotton fabrics is nominal merely, as the domestic manufacture is exported to the foreign of the same description is never imported; and if the object of a reduction of the tariff be to reduce the revenue, it may be worthy of consideration whether a reduction of the duty on coarse cotton fabrics might not, by possibility, lead to an increase of the revenue; whether, at all events, such a reduction be not totally unconnected with the revenue in view, as no revenue is derived from that source. It may be worthy of consideration, also, as the supply of the domestic manufacture is abundant, and the price at times exceedingly reduced, and always regulated by competition, whether any section of the country would be permanently benefitted by a reduction of duty on the foreign article; whether, in the actual state of that manufacture, any section of the country would look upon such a reduction in the light of a concession.

IRON.

It will be perceived by the returns, that iron castings are, as a general rule, the most profitable species of the iron manufacture; and the reason probably is, that they are less within reach of foreign competition, and generally conducted by private enterprise. Castings include not only stoves and articles of a similar nature in general use throughout the country, but must be accommodated in fashion to the prevailing taste, but machinery and other articles which are made to order, and are constantly varying in size and pattern to suit particular establishments. These are of necessity, therefore, to a great degree, manufactured at home, and the price will be principally determined by domestic competition. Capital employed in this species of the iron manufacture appears to average ten per cent. It is believed that this superiority of profit over the average profit of other branches of the iron manufacture is to be accounted for only by the causes above assigned, particularly as the duty on imported castings is lower than that on any other species of manufactured iron. It may, therefore, be considered nearly, if not wholly, independent of foreign competition; and the superior profit is an evidence, also, that domestic competition, in that branch, has not yet reached its maximum. These remarks are applicable only to establishments in the interior State of New York, from which the returns have been derived. Whether they will bear a more extended application to the full extent of what has been said, may be ascertained.

Upon reflection, I have considered it impossible to furnish a satisfactory reply to question No. 37. It appears to be applicable to American manufactures generally; and the "consumption" would seem to include not merely the raw materials used in the process of manufacture, but the whole amount of all they consume. The aggregate profit on capital and labor employed in manufacturing, would be precisely the difference between production and consumption; and this difference, if it could be ascertained, would be precisely the proportion required.

It will be perceived that there is a general concurrence in the returns from manufacturing establishments, in stating the wages of the laboring classes, and that the rate of wages is nearly uniform throughout the State. The average wages of common laborers is about per month, besides board; when hired for a single day, 75 cents, without board. The average wages of mechanics is \$1.25 per day, without board. Most of the laborers employed in manufacturing establishments are of as high a grade as carpenters or masons, and their wages will average about the same.

In estimating the comparative product of the various branches of industry, the rates of wages paid for labor is worthy of consideration. In relation to labor employed in manufactures or the mechanic arts, it is generally high compared with agricultural labor, and equally high compared with that employed in, and connected with, commerce, as lumbering, sailing, boating, coasting, navigation, &c.

The payment of high wages does not always prove that a particular branch of manufacturing industry is at a given period prosperous; for the proprietors may find the alternative presented of yielding an undue proportion of the product of their business to the laborer, or of abandoning the pursuit, and thereby foregoing the amount of profit which they might otherwise have derived from it. Yet, where a portion of the industry of a country, so great as that of manufactures and the mechanic arts, pays high wages throughout all its branches, and that too in a country like ours, with a wide field for labor, with a population possessing, beyond any other, intelligence, ingenuity and enterprise, and changing their pursuits with facility, we cannot resist the inference that such pursuits are more productive than others, and will yield to labor a more stinted reward.

Capital and labor undoubtedly tend to equalize themselves by seeking employments which will yield the greatest returns, and, by increasing competition in the branches to which they are applied, and diminishing it in those from which they are withdrawn, to reduce to the same level of profit all which are equally inviting. Agriculture is more inviting to capital than other employments, because its losses are fewer; to labor it is more so than most other employments because it is less irksome, and involves fewer sacrifices of comfort. Where the attractions are equal, there is a strong tendency to an equalization of profit; but the process of equalization is likely to be slow, as the policy of a government is fluctuating, or its external relations subject to frequent vicissitude and change. The effect of these causes is to produce a great demand for labor at one time, and to throw laborers out of employment at others. Higher wages are necessary, therefore, to induce them to enter into pursuits which hold to them the prospect only of a temporary employment. Should the policy of the country become fixed, so that it might be relied on with certainty for a course of years, it is believed that the wages of labor in one department of industry would differ from that in another, as one should be superior to another in its freedom from restraints, and in the facility with which a practical knowledge of it might be acquired.

It will be observed that the remarks above made, consist principally of inferences drawn from the facts to which they relate. They will not be considered either as impeaching or defending any system of economy; and it is believed that they contain nothing inconsistent with the plan of adjusting the existing tariff upon principles which, without affecting the immediate prosperity of manufactures, will remedy acknowledged defects, and promote ultimately, the interests of every department of industry.

All the returns which have been received will be enclosed in two separate packets, transmitted by this day's mail addressed to you. Some others will probably be furnished the course of a few days: if so, they will be immediately forwarded to you.

As soon as the accounts of my agents shall be presented, and audited by me, and as other accounts for contingent expenses, postage, &c. shall be prepared, I will forward them to you.

I am, very respectfully,

Sir, your obedient servant,

ALVIN BRONSO

Hon. LOUIS McLANE, Secretary U. S. Treasury Dept. Washington.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 2.

factory belonging to Benjamin Jackson, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
at power—water, steam, or what	1. Water power on the Wappingeas Creek.
established; and whether a joint	2. Originally established in 1813 or 1814.
rn?	Whether originally joint stock, or individual, or partnership, do not know. Has been owned by the present proprietor since 1830.
l invested in ground and build-	3. The agent is ignorant of the capital invested.
power and machinery?	4. Cash paid for wages out of materials, 2,000 dollars per month.
re amount in materials, in cash, for	5. The owner, Benjamin Jackson, resides in the city of New York. Mr. King, the agent, says that the cotton is purchased by Mr. Jackson, and sent by him from New York to the manufactory. The goods manufactured are sent by the agent to Mr. Jackson in New York, and sold by him. The agent is ignorant of the costs of the cotton, and also of the sale of the goods.
e of materials & payment of wages?	6. The agent cannot answer.
l rate of profit on the capital in-	7. The agent cannot answer.
e the establishment of the manu-	8. The agent cannot answer.
	9. The increase and decrease of profit, at different periods, is generally caused by our market being overstocked by the importation of foreign goods of similar quality to those manufactured here.
much of the capital is borrowed,	10. From six to ten per cent.
terest is paid on it?	11. For the last two years, there has been made, per month, from five to six thousand yards of ten hundred sheeting, varying in price from 8½ to 10½ cents per yard.
has been the rate of profits an-	12. Ten thousand pounds of cotton per month, he thinks cost from 10 to 12 cents per pound.
the last three years:—if a joint	13. Cannot answer.
pany, what dividends have been	14. 11 men, average wages per month, \$6; 43 girls, above 16 years old, average wages, \$2 per week; 25 small hands, from 9 to 15 years old, average wages, \$1 25 per week.
portion of the income of the com-	15. Twelve hours per day is the time calculated upon. Usually there are from three to four days stoppage in a year for holy-days, 4th July, &c.
pany converted into fixed capital,	16. About the same as those employed in the manufactory.
for contingent or other objects,	
are, not annually divided?	
s of the increase or decrease of	
different periods of time?	
s of profit on capital otherwise	
n the same county and State?	
unt of articles annually manufac-	
the establishment of the manu-	
scription, quality, and value of	
ty and value of raw materials	
d, distinguishing between foreign	
c products?	
in the United States of similar	
manufactory imported from abroad,	
that countries?	
er of men, women, and children	
and average wages of each class?	
many hours a day employed, and	
in of the year?	
of wages of similar classes other-	
red in the same State and county?	

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 2—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
17. Number of horses or other animals employed?	17. Three horses.
18. Whether the manufactures find a vent at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	18. No sales at the factory. Sent New York market, about eighty miles.
19. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale?	19. Yes.
20. Where are the manufactures consumed?	20. Principally in the United States South and West consume the most.
21. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? If so, where?	21. Some of the manufactures are s South America.
22. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what credit? If bartered, for what?	22. Sold on a credit of about six m
23. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased? how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory? and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	23. The cost to the manufacturer t creased in consequence of the improv in machinery. Cannot tell the rate.
24. The prices at which the manufacture has been sold by the manufacturer since he establishment?	24. See No. 11.
25. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	25. The present duties, if no fr practised.
27. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material? what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	27. Cannot tell.
28. What amount of the agricultural productions of the county is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	28. In agricultural productions, \$3 month; and of other domestic produ \$50 per month.
29. What quality or amount of manufactures, such as you make, is produced in the United States, and what amount in this State?	29. Cannot tell.
30. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make, were reduced to 12½ per cent., would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	30. Were the duties on foreign of the kind manufactured here, rec it would be as well to discontinu business.
34. Average profit of money or capital in your county?	34. Seven per cent.
35. Average rate of wages in your county?	35. From six to twelve shillings pe

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 3.

Furness' Manufactory of Cotton, situate in the town of Schaghticoke, in the County of Rensselaer in the State of New York, March, 1832. R. P. Hart, Agent.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>1. By what power—water, steam, or what other?</p> <p>2. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?</p> <p>3. Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power, and machinery?</p> <p>4. Average amount in materials, in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?</p> <p>5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory?</p> <p>6. How much of the capital is borrowed, and what interest is paid on it?</p> <p>7. What has been the rate of profits annually for the last three years? If a joint stock company, what dividends have been received?</p>	<p>1. Water.</p> <p>2. 1810, 1818, and 1826. Joint stock company.</p> <p>3. 116,000 dollars.</p> <p>4. 30,000 dollars.</p> <p>5. The loss far exceeds the profits taken from the commencement, to wit, 1810.</p> <p>6. 30,000 dollars, at 7 per cent.</p> <p>7. In answer to this inquiry, I have to say that, during the year 1828, the markets for the coarser fabrics of cotton goods were much depressed by considerable importations coming in competition with our own manufactures, so that our profits did not exceed seven and a half per cent. The extension of the minimum, by the tariff of 1828, induced many of the manufacturers to change from the coarser to the finer fabric, which, with the almost total suspension of importations, relieved the markets; and the cloths made from yarns of Nos. 14 to 22, advanced so that the profits of the year 1829 were about ten per cent. This improvement in prices brought many new spindles into operation, by which the market was again overstocked by the domestic supply, and reduced the profits of 1830 to about 8½ per cent. During 1829 and 1830 many new printing establishments were put in operation, which cleared the market of the goods made of yarns from Nos. 14 to 30. This demand caused much commotion among the manufacturers, and prices advanced so, that 1831 closed with profit of 15 per cent.: I wish to be understood in giving the per centage of profits. The deterioration of the machinery, buildings, &c., are not taken into consideration.</p> <p>The present year has commenced with very unfavorable prospects both to the printers and manufacturers. Cloths which were purchased the last year at 6 to 8 cents per yard, are now in the market, handsomely printed, at 6½ to 9 cents per yard. These are less prices than have ever been known before; and if the manufacturer has to reduce the price of his goods in the same proportion as the printer, the business of the present year must close with a loss.</p>
<p>8. What portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained for contingent or other objects, and, therefore, not annually divided?</p>	<p>8. The whole income has been invested in fixed capital. No dividend has ever been made.</p>

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 3—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
9. Causes of the increase (or decrease) of profit at different periods of time?	9. See answer to inquiry No. 7.
10. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same county and State?	10. From 6 to 20 per cent.
11. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	11. Amount of goods made annually have been from 30,000 dollars to 70,000 dollars, principally 3-4 and 4-4 shirtings, of yarns Nos. 16 to 24.
12. Quantity and value of raw materials annually used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	12. 25,000 dollars domestic, 10,000 dollars foreign.
14. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	14. 31 men, at \$6; 71 girls, at \$2 30; 66 boys, at \$1 50; 24 boys, at 87 cts. per week.
15. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	15. 12 hours.
16. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county?	16. The manufacturers pay higher wages than the farmers.
18. Whether the manufactures find a vent at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	18. A small portion of the goods made are sold at the factory. Most of them are sent to the city of New York for a market.
19. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	19. Not to any very great extent.
20. Where are the manufactures consumed?	20. Principally in this country. I understand considerable quantities are exported from Boston and Baltimore.
21. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? If so, where?	21. A proportion are exported.
22. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what credit? If bartered, for what?	22. Usually sold on a credit of 6 to 8 months.
23. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	23. There has not been much variation in the cost of the raw materials, or the labor, within the last three years.
24. The prices at which the manufacture has been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	24. From 6 to 25 cents per yard.
25. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	25. The present duty is a full protection to cotton goods not exceeding in value 6 to 12 cents per yard.
26. Is any change necessary, in levying or collecting duties on such articles, to prevent fraud?	26. I know of none.
27. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	27. $\frac{1}{3}$ in the raw material; $\frac{2}{3}$ in labor, &c.
28. What amount of the agricultural productions of the county is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	28. 8,000 dollars agricultural productions; 20,000 dollars other domestic productions.
29. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, is produced in the United States, and what amount in this State?	29. Amount of cotton manufactures in the State of New York is about \$3,520,000.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 3—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
30. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make, were reduced to 12½ per cent., would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	30. Should continue the business at 12½ per cent.
31. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	31. Cannot say.
32. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	32. There might be other pursuits more profitable, but the large amount invested would prevent a change, as a change might sacrifice the capital.
33. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of six per cent., and how gradual should the reduction be?	33. The fact is now well established, that the domestic competition will keep the profits at its lowest standard without the aid of foreign competition.
34. Average profit of money or capital in your county?	34. From 6 to 20 per cent.
35. Average rate of wages in your county?	35. Variety; as great as men's capacities; from 25 cents to \$5 per day.

Mr Hart is a very active, industrious, intelligent manufacturer. He is a proprietor, and one of the agents of the establishment of which he has furnished the within account. The general abstract of all the cotton factories in the State was furnished by him.

J. A. DIX.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 4.

The Phoenix Cotton Manufactory, situate in the town of Middlefield, in the County of Otsego, in the State of New York, March, 1832.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. By what power—water, steam, or what other?	1. By water power.
2. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	2. Is a joint stock concern, and was established in 1819.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power and machinery?	3. The cotton mill and spinning machinery and buildings were erected in 1814, at an expense of 40,000 dollars, and passed into the hands of the present company in 1819, for twenty thousand dollars. Since which they have expended in grounds, new erections, and machinery, \$17,500.
4. Average amount in materials, in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. \$15,600.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory?	5. The average rate of profits, since their establishment has been in operation, is seven per cent.
6. How much of the capital is borrowed, and what interest is paid on it?	6. 15,600 dollars has been borrowed at an interest of seven per cent., and the raw material has usually been purchased for cash, but sometimes on a credit of from four to six months.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 4—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
7. What has been the rate of profits annually for the last three years? If a joint stock company, what dividends have been received?	7. No dividends have been received at any time.
8. What portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained for contingent or other objects, and, therefore, not annually divided?	8. The whole of the income of the company has been retained in the business.
9. Causes of the increase (or decrease) of profit at different periods of time?	9. The causes of decrease of profits have been the increased quantities of cloth manufactured, which have, at times, overstocked the market, the supply exceeding the demand.
10. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same county and State?	10. Capital employed in other business yields from ten to fifteen per cent.
11. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	11. 375,000 yards of shirting, of Nos. 17 and 18, value from 7 to 7½ cents per yard. 25,000 yards of sheeting, of Nos. 17 and 18, value from 8½ to 9 cents per yard.
12. Quality and value of raw materials annually used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	12. 75,000 pounds best New Orleans cotton, value at the mill 12½ cents per pound.
13. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	13. No similar articles of manufacture are imported from abroad.
14. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	14. Men, 15; average wages per week, \$6. Boys, 7; average wages per week, \$2. Females, 52, (including 24 weavers,) average wages per week, \$2 31. They board themselves at these prices, at the company's boarding house: men at \$1 25 per week, and women at \$1 per week.
15. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	15. They are employed some seasons of the year over 12 hours per day, and some seasons under twelve hours, calculating to average twelve hours a day during the year.
16. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county?	16. The rates of wages for the same classes in the employ, would be less, by at least twenty per cent. The confinement of females so many hours in the day, renders them unwilling to engage in this business without more wages than they could make otherwise.
17. Number of horses or other animals employed?	17. One span of horses and two yoke of oxen. The transportation is done by teamsters.
18. Whether the manufactures find a vent at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to market?	18. The manufacturers do not find a vent at the manufactory, but are sent to New York to market 220 miles. A small part are exchanged at home for provisions, &c.
19. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	19. No foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at New York.
20. Where are the manufactures consumed?	20. The greatest part of them are consumed in the country.
21. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? If so, where?	21. Do not know.
22. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what credit? If bartered, for what?	22. The sales are made on a credit of from 6 to 8 months, except a small part. About one-twentieth part of the whole is sold at home, and bartered for agricultural productions.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 4—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
23. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	23. The cost has decreased in consequence of improvements in machinery, and the wages are rather less than formerly, the whole making a difference of about two mills on the yard.
24. The prices at which the manufacture has been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	24. In 1820 the manufacture sold for twelve and a half cents, and the price gradually declined until 1829, when it was for some time sold for less than the cost of the manufacture. Since then the price has advanced from one to two cents.
25. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	25. Any alteration of the present rate of duties would be a dangerous experiment. It would be useless; for it is admitted, on all hands, that the price in market is as low as it can be made for. If the rate of duty is so reduced as to admit a similar article from abroad, the market will be immediately glutted, and goods will fall so that a great portion of the manufacturers will be ruined; and when so many shall have abandoned the business, that prices shall again become regular, they will be higher than they now are, as there will be less competition. Besides, the similar article made in England is not worth more than half as much as that made here: it is made of inferior cotton not worth more than half as much as that used here; and the value of the fabric for service will be nearly in proportion to the value of the cotton used.
26. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting duties on such articles to prevent fraud?	26. No change is necessary in levying or collecting duties to prevent fraud.
27. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material; what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	27. The price of a yard of shirting, at the present price of cotton, will consist of the raw material, - 3.00 cents. Wages of labor, - 3 00 Profits of capital from - 1.00 to 1.05
28. What amount of the agricultural productions of the county is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	7.00 to 7½ From which is to be taken insurance at from 3 to 3½ per cent. premium. 28. 5,000 pounds butter; 13,000 lbs. pork; 4,500 pounds beef and mutton; 1,500 pounds cheese; 400 bushels wheat; 500 bushels corn; 600 bushels rye; 360 gallons sperm oil; 1,000 dollars worth of iron, leather, lumber, coal, &c.
29. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, is produced in the United States, and what amount in this State?	29. Cannot state.
30. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make, were reduced to 12½ per cent., would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	30. If it were reduced to 12½ per cent., they might be obliged to discontinue their business; the supply would so far exceed the demand, that no market could be had for the article, and sales would, for one or two years, be made at less than cost.
31. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	31. If the business should be discontinued, or abandoned, the whole capital would be wholly lost.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 4—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
32. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	32. They think there is; and that there would be scarcely any which would not be more profitable.
33. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent., and how gradual should the reduction be?	33. Any reduction will be attended with such manifest risk to the whole capital employed in the cotton business, that Congress ought not to hazard the experiment.
34. Average profit of money or capital in your county?	34. The legal rate of interest is seven per cent. The profits of capital, otherwise employed, yields from ten to fifteen per cent.
35. Average rate of wages in your county?	35. Female wages are from 75 to 87½ cents per week. Men laborers, on farms, receive from \$8 to \$10 per month; and mechanics from \$10 to \$15 per month, and board.

COOPERSTOWN, March 14, 1832

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

Mr. Robert Campbell, who prepared the within statement, is president of the Otsego County Bank, a member of the bar of high reputation, and a man of the strictest honor and integrity. He is one of the proprietors of the Phoenix Factory, and has devoted part of a day every week to the supervision of its concerns. His statement of facts is entitled to entire credit. His opinions (as expressed in the within, and in the account of the Union, Hope, and Oaksville factories, which he visited) will, of course, pass for so much as they shall be found to be worth. If he is mistaken in any thing, it is probably in his estimate of the profits of capital "otherwise" employed; and, from the common error of calculating the profits of a particular branch of business, without offsetting losses, and of adding to the real profits of small capitals the value of the services rendered by the individuals who manage them.

J. A. DIX.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 5.

Hope Manufactory of Cotton Goods, situate in the town of Otsego, in the County of Otsego, in the State of New York, March, 1832.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. By what power—water, steam, or what other?	1. By water power.
2. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	2. Is a partnership, and not a joint stock concern. Established in 1821.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power and machinery?	3. In July, 1820, the establishment, which had been erected in 1814, passed into the hands of the present proprietors for the sum of \$42,000; since which they have expended in grounds, new erections, and machinery, \$38,000. Total \$80,000.
4. Average amount in materials, in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. \$19,000.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory?	5. The annual rate of profit has been seven per cent.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 5—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
6. How much of the capital is borrowed, and what interest is paid on it?	6. None.
7. What has been the rate of profits annually for the last three years? If a joint stock company, what dividends have been received?	7. The rate of profits for the last three years has been seven per cent.
8. What portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained for contingent or other objects, and therefore not annually divided?	8. None.
9. Causes of the increase (or decrease) of profit at different periods of time?	9. Different prices of cotton, and at times the manufacturing of more goods than were required to supply the demand, have caused a decrease of profits.
10. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same county and State?	10. Capital otherwise employed yields from ten to fifteen per cent., except on loans of money, which yields seven per cent.
11. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory: Description, quality, and value of each kind?	11. For the last four years, they have manufactured yearly \$430,000 yards of brown shirtings and sheetings, 3-55ths thereof being sheetings, and the residue shirtings of Nos. 17 and 18; the value of shirtings from 7 to 7½ cents per yard, and sheetings 9 cents, deducting freight, commissions on sales, &c. Previous to that time, they manufactured on an average 300,000 yards yearly of the same quality of goods.
12. Quantity and value of raw materials annually used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	12. 104,000 lbs. of the best Alabama and New Orleans cotton, value at the mill for the last year 12½ cents per lb.
13. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	13. Do not know that any similar article is imported from abroad into the United States.
14. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	14. Males, most of them men, 18, whose average wages per week amounts to \$6. Females (including 27 weavers) 82, whose average wages per week amounts to \$2 30. They are boarded at the company's boarding house, for which the men pay \$1 25 per week, and the women pay 1 dollar per week.
15. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	15. They calculate to employ the hands 12 hours a day during the year; a part of the time exceeding 12 hours, a part of the time less than 12; so as to average 12 hours throughout the year.
16. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county?	16. The rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, would be twenty per cent. less, more especially the females.
17. Number of horses or other animals employed?	17. They keep two horses and one yoke of oxen; their transportation is done wholly by persons employed as teamsters.
18. Whether the manufactures find a vent at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	18. About 1-20th part of the goods are sold at the manufactory; the residue are sent to New York and Albany for a market, but principally to New York. Distance from Albany 70 miles; from New York 220 miles.
19. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale? If so, to what extent?	19. They do not. No articles of the like kind, of foreign manufacture, are imported into the United States.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
20. Where are the manufactures consumed?	20. Cannot state where consumed.
21. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? If so, where?	21. They have no knowledge on the subject.
22. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what credit? If bartered, for what?	22. They are sold generally on a credit from six to eight months, without in a small quantity at home are bartered agricultural productions.
23. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	23. The cost has rather decreased, the price of cotton was the same, as consequence of improvements in machinery and partly from the reduction of the wages of the hands employed. This decrease however but small.
24. The prices at which the manufacture has been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	24. The brown shirtings were sold in 1829 for 12½ cents per yard; they declined gradually until 1829, when they had reduced to 6½ cents; since which the price has increased in market.
25. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	25. Any alteration of the present duties would be hazardous to the business employed in the cotton business. The duties should be so high as to exclude coarse fabrics (such as they make) entirely.
26. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting duties on such articles to prevent fraud?	26. Do not know any thing about it.
27. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	27. The price of a yard of shirting, present price of cotton, would be cost of the raw material 3 cents, wages of 3 cents; and whatever would remain paying insurance, which amounts to one and three and a half per cent. would be the profits of capital.
28. What amount of the agricultural productions of the county is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	28. They consume yearly 5,500 lbs. 15,000 lbs. pork, 5,000 lbs. beef and 2,000 lbs. cheese, 500 bushels wheat, 500 corn, 500 bushels rye, 620 cords wood, winter strained sperm. oil, and dollars worth of iron, leather, lumber, &c.
29. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, is produced in the United States, and what amount in this State?	29. Cannot state.
30. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	30. Could not manufacture at the present prices; a reduction of the duties would affect those engaged in the finer fabrics drive them upon coarse goods; an over supply would be the immediate effect.
31. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	31. The capital invested in building machinery would be entirely lost.
32. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	32. Yes. Any other pursuit would, in their opinion, yield greater profits.
33. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of six per cent., and how gradual should the reduction be?	33. Any reduction would, in their opinion, be attended with great risk. It would probably destroy a great part of the manufactory.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 5—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
34. Average profit of money or capital in your county?	34. The profit of money is 7 per cent. interest. Capital employed in mercantile, or other mechanical pursuits, will yield from 10 to 15 per cent.
35. Average rate of wages in your county?	35. Female wages are from 75 to 87½ cts. per week, and boarded. Men laborers on farms receive about ten dollars per month, and boarded. Mechanics receive from ten to fourteen dollars per month, and boarded.

Coopers town, March 10, 1832.

ROBT CAMPBELL.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 6.

The Oakville Manufactory of Cotton Goods, situate in the town of Otsego, in the County of Otsego, in the State of New York, March, 1832.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. By what power—water, steam, or what other?	1. By water power.
2. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	2. Is the sole property of Col. Russel Williams, and was established by him in 1822.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power and machinery?	3. Fifty thousand dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. Fifteen thousand dollars. It is however to be remarked, that when the contemplated enlargement of his business takes place in the spring, this sum will be greatly increased.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory?	5. Is not able to answer this question with much accuracy. All his business is superintended by himself, and all the profits of the establishment, as well as of his other business, have been carried into the manufactory.
6. How much of the capital is borrowed, and what interest is paid on it?	6. He has not borrowed any capital, but has usually bought the raw material for carrying on his business upon a credit of from four to six months. The last year he purchased for cash.
7. What has been the rate of profits annually, for the last three years? If a joint stock company, what dividends have been received?	7. The profits on the capital invested have not exceeded seven per cent.
8. What portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained for contingent or other objects, and therefore not annually divided?	8. The whole of the profits have been retained in the business.
9. Causes of the increase (or decrease) of profits at different periods of time?	9. The causes of the decrease of profits are the competition among the home manufacturers, and the excess of supply beyond the demand.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 6—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
10. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same county and State?	10. Capital employed in mercantile or mechanical operations yields from ten to fifty per cent. profit.
11. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	11. For the last three years, he has annually manufactured from 250,000 to 260,000 yards of cloth, from No. 20 to No. 26, which has been converted principally into blue calico of the value of 12 cents per yard; a very small part have been printed other colors, rather less value than blues. Before that time, the quantity of yards manufactured did not exceed 150,000. He has made arrangements for increasing the printing business the ensuing year to 30,000 yards per week or about 1,500,000 yards a year.
12. Quantity and value of raw materials annually used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	12. Fifty thousand pounds cotton, value 13 cents per pound; 2,850 lbs. indigo, value \$1.60 per lb.; 8,550 lbs. copperas, value cents per lb.; \$50 worth of lime; \$100 worth of blue vitriol; \$70 worth of sugar of lead; \$200 worth of potash; \$200 worth of oil vitriol; \$50 worth of starch gum; \$20 worth of flour; \$60 worth of blanketing for printing; \$200 worth of bleaching salts; all which are domestic products, except the indigo, which is Bengal. 300 cords of wire are also used in the printing business, worth \$1 per cord; and \$25 worth of doctors (kai) used for cleaning cylinders.)
13. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	13. He has not seen, nor does he know that any calicoes of the kind manufactured by him, have been lately imported. The cheap calicoes formerly imported from Great Britain were entirely different from the goods manufactured by him.
14. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	14. Men 16, whose average wages amount to \$5.70 per week; boys 8, av. \$1.75; males 52, incl. 20 weavers, av. \$2.25. At these prices they board themselves, the price of which for men is \$1.25, boys and women \$1 per week. The number of men and amount of wages will be much increased by the increase of business in the calico mill.
15. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	15. A part of the year they work more than twelve hours a day, and a part of the year less than twelve, making through the year an average of twelve hours a day.
16. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county?	16. Is at least twenty per cent. less than what they receive in this business.
17. Number of horses or other animals employed?	17. Two span of horses and one yoke of oxen.
18. Whether the manufactures find a vent at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	18. The principal part of the goods are sent to New York for a market, 280 miles distance; about 1-15th is sold at home, and bartered for provisions.
19. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	19. Few, if any, foreign articles of the kind manufactured by him, are to be found in the market: the finer qualities of goods have to compete with the British calicoes in the New York market.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
20. Where are the manufactures consumed?	20. Consumed by the laboring classes, and principally in the country.
21. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? If so, where?	21. Cannot say.
22. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what credit? If bartered, for what?	22. Sold on a credit of six months; small quantities at the manufactory are bartered for agricultural productions.
23. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	23. It has decreased a little, from improvements in machinery, and increased skill in the manufacturers. The decrease has been about two mills on the yard.
24. The prices at which the manufacture has been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	24. When the manufactory was first established, the goods sold at 16 cents per yard, and the price has gradually declined yearly to the present time, when they are worth 12 cents. The decrease in price is attributed to the increased quantity manufactured in the country, and the competition among those engaged in the business.
25. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	25. The same rate that is now established. Any alteration, he thinks, would ruin the calico printers.
26. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting duties on such articles to prevent fraud?	26. Can give no information on the subject.
27. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	27. The cost of a yard of calico, at the present prices of the raw material, would consist nearly of the following proportions: raw material 5-5, labor 4-5=10 cents; leaving for profits of capital and insurance two cents. The rates of insurance are from three to three and a half per cent. premium.
28. What amount of the agricultural productions of the county is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	28. 4,000 lbs. butter; 1,500 lbs. cheese; 12,000 lbs. pork; 4,000 lbs. beef and mutton; 400 bush. wheat; 500 bush. corn; 600 bush. rye; 900 cords wood; 350 gals. sperm oil; \$800 worth of iron, leather, lumber, coal, &c.
29. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, is produced in the United States, and what amount in this State?	29. Cannot answer.
30. If the duty upon the foreign manufactures of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	30. It would cause him to abandon his business; he could not manufacture calicoes at reduced prices.
31. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	31. It would be a total loss of the buildings and machinery, and he would have but little capital left to employ in any business.
32. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent?	32. But he is confident that there is scarcely any other business which would not yield a greater profit than calico printing, if the duties were reduced to 12½ per cent.
33. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent., and how gradual should the reduction be?	33. Any reduction would ruin the calico printers, and would break down a great proportion of the cloth manufacturers.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 6—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
34. Average profit of money or capital in your county?	34. The legal rate of interest is six cent. The profit of capital employed in mercantile and mechanical business 10 to 15 per cent.
35. Average rate of wages in your county?	35. The wages of females are seven cents per week, besides boarding; those now engaged in the factories thrown out of employ, wages would be reduced below that sum. The labor in farming are from 8 to 19 besides boarding. Mechanics get a dollar per day, and board themselves.

Coopersstown, March 13, 1832.

ROBT. CAMPBELL

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 7.

The Union Cotton Manufactory, situate in the town of Hartwick, in the County of Otsego, the State of New York, March, 1832.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. By what power—water, steam, or what other?	1. By water power.
2. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	2. A joint stock concern, established 1809.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power and machinery?	3. In 1809, the capital invested was \$40,000 and was gradually increased by the profits until 1830, when it amounted to \$40,000, which time there has been invested in new erections, and machinery, making now the sum of \$70,000.
4. Average amount in materials, in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. Twenty thousand dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory?	5. No dividends were declared before. Since then, the average rate of profit has been seven per cent.
6. How much of the capital is borrowed, and what interest is paid on it?	6. None.
7. What has been the rate of profits annually for the last three years? If a joint stock company, what dividends have been received?	7. The dividends for the last three years ending April, 1831, have been six per cent the average; that is, eighteen per cent during the three years. Last year seven per cent was divided; and a bad debt of several hundred dollars was last year secured and added to the amount of nearly \$7,000, and a dividend of seven per cent. paid thereon.
8. What portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained for contingent or other objects, and therefore not annually divided?	8. None.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 7—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
9. Causes of the increase (or decrease) of profit at different periods of time?	9. The causes of the increase or decrease of profits are partly the different prices of cotton, but principally the glutting the market at times, so that the supply exceeded the demand.
10. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same county and State?	10. Capital employed in other business yields from ten to fifteen per cent.
11. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	11. The average amount of goods heretofore has been about 300,000 annually: taking the last three years, the average is 315,154 yards shirting, of No. 16 and 17 yarn, worth 7½ cents; and 48,115 yards sheeting, of No. 16 and 17 yarn, worth 9½ cents: the last year, however, exceeding the two former years. From the quantity of machinery in operation, they can now manufacture from 475,000 to 500,000 yards shirting annually.
12. Quantity and value of raw materials annually used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	12. Heretofore they have used about 80,000 pounds of best New Orleans cotton, worth, at the mill, 12½ cents per pound; but are now using 120,000 pounds of the same quality of cotton.
13. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	13. No similar article imported into the United States of America.
14. Number of men, women, and children, employed, and average wages of each class?	14. Seventeen men, whose average wages per day amount to \$1 02 Sixty-one women, do do 26 Thirty children, do do 20
15. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	15. Averaging the whole time twelve hours a day: some part of the year somewhat less, and a part somewhat more.
16. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county?	16. The rate of wages would be less in other employ.
17. Number of horses or other animals employed?	17. Seven horses and two yoke of oxen.
18. Whether the manufactures find a vent at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	18. The goods are sent principally to New York, 220 miles; a small part, say one-twentieth of the whole, are sold at home, and bartered for agricultural productions.
19. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	19. There are no foreign articles of the like kind imported.
20. Where are the manufactures consumed?	20. The greatest part are consumed in the country.
21. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? If so, where?	21. They do not know.
22. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what credit? If bartered, for what?	22. The sales are made on six to eight months' credit, except about one-twentieth part of the whole, which are sold at home, and bartered for agricultural productions.
23. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	23. The cost has decreased a little by improvements in machinery, and wages a trifle less than heretofore, making a difference of from two to three mills the yard. This is to be understood of their business since 1820, when the power-loom was first introduced into their mill.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 7—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
24. The prices at which the manufacture has been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	24. In 1820 shirtings sold at 12½ cents per yard, and the price gradually fell until 1829, when it sold for less than cost; the net proceeds of sales being under six cents; since then the price has improved.
25. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	25. Any alteration which would admit the coarse fabrics from abroad would be ruinous to a great number of those employed in the cotton business, and without any possible benefit to the consumer or to the country.
26. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting duties on such articles to prevent fraud?	26. No change is necessary.
27. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	27. A yard of shirting at the present price of cotton will consist nearly as follows: raw material 3 cents, wages of labor 3 cents, profits of capital 1½ cent; price of a yard of shirting 7½ cents: from this however is to be taken insurance, for which a premium of three per cent. has been paid.
28. What amount of the agricultural productions of the county is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	28. 1,000 bushels wheat, 600 bushels rye, 300 bushels corn, 500 oats, 20,000 lbs. pork, 4,500 lbs. butter, 2,000 lbs. cheese, 8,000 lbs. beef and mutton, 600 bushels potatoes, 800 lbs. tallow candles, 500 gallons sperm oil, \$1,300 in lumber, leather, coal, iron, &c.
29. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, is produced in the United States, and what amount in this State?	29. Cannot state.
30. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	30. They could not manufacture at reduced prices. The market would at once be overstocked, and all would have to sell at a loss. A great number would have to stop. They would probably continue the business, in expectation that prices would eventually be better, as the domestic competition became less.
31. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	31. There is no way in which the capital invested in buildings and machinery could be employed. It would, as respects that, be a total loss.
32. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	32. They think any other business would be better after such reduction.
33. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent., and how gradual should the reduction be?	33. Any reduction would be a dangerous experiment. It would probably ruin nine-tenths of the manufacturers.
34. Average profit of money or capital in your county?	34. The legal rate of interest is seven per cent. Capital employed in mercantile and in other mechanical pursuits yields from ten to fifteen per cent.
35. Average rate of wages in your county?	35. Female wages are seventy-five cents per week; men, as laborers on farms, receive from eight to ten dollars per month; mechanics from ten to fourteen dollars per month.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 8.

Manufactory of Cotton, situate in the town of Butternuts, in the County of Otsego, in the State of New York, March, 1832.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. By what power—water, steam, or what other?	1. Water power.
2. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	2. In the year 1812; and is a joint stock.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power and machinery?	3. Capital paid \$45,000.
4. Average amount in materials, in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. \$35,000.
6. How much of the capital is borrowed, and what interest is paid on it?	6. Nothing borrowed.
7. What has been the rate of profits annually for the last three years. If a joint stock company, what dividends have been received?	7. About 12 per cent. dividend.
8. What portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained for contingent or other objects, and therefore not annually divided?	8. The capital has increased, from the \$45,000 paid in, to \$70,000, being \$25,000 invested in buildings and machinery, &c.
9. Causes of the increase (or decrease) of profit at different periods of time.	9. Many and various causes; the different prices at which the raw material has been sold, as also the manufactured goods, together with the difference of cost of manufacturing at different periods. Since the power-loom has come into use, the cost is much less than before. For many years, we paid from 6d to 12d for weaving goods made from yarn Nos. 16, 17 and 18; we now pay upon the power loom 66 cents per hundred yards, being 3c. per yard.
11. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	11. 525,000 yards brown goods, 28 inches wide—worth, at this time, 8½ cents.
12. Quantity and value of raw materials annually used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	12. 135,000 lbs. cotton, say 12 cents; 400 gallons sperm oil, 80 cents; 60 barrels flour, for starch, \$4; 30 sides belt leather, \$3.
13. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	13. Unknown.
14. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	14. About 90 in all.
15. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	15. From 20th September to 20th March, from sunrise to 8 o'clock P. M.; and from 20th March to 20th September, from sunrise to sunset.
16. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county?	16. No material difference, except the small or young help, who could not find employment in any other department.
17. Number of horses or other animals employed?	17. 16 horses are constantly employed in teaming.
18. Whether the manufactures find a vent at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	18. Four-fifths are sent to New York and Albany—from 90 to 230 miles distant.
20. Where are the manufactures consumed?	20. I conclude that a great proportion are consumed in the United States.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
21. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? If so, where?	21. A part of our goods have found a market in South America.
22. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what credit? If bartered, for what?	22. Sold for cash, or a credit from six to eight months.
23. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	23, 24. Our goods have sold as high as 28 cents per yard, and they have sold as low as 6 cents per yard: I have purchased cotton at 30 cents, and as low as 9 cents per pound. No material difference in labor as to price. We manufacture the same quantity of goods now, which we have heretofore done, for about one-third the labor.
24. The prices at which the manufacture has been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	25. At the present rate of duty, the manufacturer can make, by industry and economy, a fair business, and nothing more—the hand labor receiving a fair compensation.
25. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	26. I know of none, not being sufficiently acquainted with the mode of such collections.
26. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting duties on such articles to prevent fraud?	27. There has been periods when the raw material and labor entirely excluded all profit; and it, at all times, depends upon the price of goods and the raw material—the state of the market. The last three years the profits have been about twelve per cent. per annum.
27. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	28. 2,400 bushels grain; 400 cords wood; 100 barrels pork; 15,000 lbs. beef, with potatoes, beans, peas, &c. &c.
28. What amount of the agricultural productions of the county is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	29. I have heretofore handed a statement to the members of the New York Convention. I observe that they report the whole amount in the United States at \$26,000,000.
29. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, is produced in the United States, and what amount in this State?	30. I know not what I should be induced to do. I know that I have manufactured at a loss, hoping for better times; but if the case should become hopeless, I should choose to abandon the business.
30. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	31. Nine tenths of the capital would be entirely lost. Lost! Buildings and machinery, and the value in real estate, would be almost useless, as it is impossible to convert it into any other channel.
31. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	32. I would endeavor to render my situation more tolerable, if possible, in some other business.
32. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	33. I know not. I am of the opinion that many locations would yield 6 per cent., whilst a very great proportion of our manufacturing establishments would make nothing, owing to the very great difference in the expense of living at the various sections of our country.
33. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent., and how gradual should the reduction be?	

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 8—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
34. Average profit of money or capital in your county?	34. In all business operations, it depends much upon the location, and the skill of those who manage. Merchandise, in this section, is perhaps equal to 14 per cent.; agriculture, from 4 to 6 per cent.
35. Average rate of wages in your county?	35. Young men, laborers, get about \$10 per month.

A. G. WASHBON.

March 19, 1831.

Mr. Washbon is a very respectable man, and is considered to have managed this establishment, of which he is a large joint proprietor, with uncommon skill and prudence.

J. A. DIX.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 9.

Manufactory of Cotton, situate in the town of Brownville, in the County of Jefferson, in the State of New York, March, 1832.—Furnished by Proprietors.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. By what power—water, steam, or what other?	1. Water power.
2. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	2. Joint stock concern; established in 1814; a total failure; re-established in 1826.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power and machinery?	3. About fifty thousand dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. From eighteen to twenty thousand dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory?	5. There has been but little profit realized.
6. How much of the capital is borrowed, and what interest is paid on it?	6. Three thousand dollars, at 7 per cent.
7. What has been the rate of profits annually for the last three years: if a joint stock company, what dividends have been received?	7. No dividend.
8. What portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained for contingent or other objects, and therefore not annually divided?	8. The whole.
9. Causes of the increase (or decrease) of profit at different periods of time?	9. Occasional stagnation of business.
10. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same county and State?	10. We know of very little business that would justify the borrowing money at the legal rate of interest
11. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	11. Between two and three hundred thousand yards of sheeting and shirtings, worth from 8 to 10½ cents.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
12. Quantity and value of raw materials annually used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	12. About eleven thousand dollars, principally domestic.
14. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	14. About 90; average of men's about \$1 per day; do. women do. \$2 per week; do. children do. 1 to \$2 per week.
15. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	15. Average 12 hours per day.
16. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county?	16. Mechanics about the same; women and children less than one-third.
17. Number of horses or other animals employed?	17. Average of twelve.
18. Whether the manufactures find a vent at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	18. About one-sixth at the factory; remainder sent to New York.
20. Where are the manufactures consumed?	20. Principally in the United States.
21. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? If so, where?	21. A portion are understood to be exported.
22. Whether the manufacture is sold by manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what credit? If bartered, for what?	22. Usually from 6 to 8 months.
23. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	23. No essential variation.
24. The prices at which the manufacture has been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	24. In 1828, '29, and '30, we suspended business: prices would not pay cost of production.
27. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	27. Raw material about 3-8, labor, &c., more than 4-8, profits less than 1-8.
28. What amount of the agricultural productions of the county is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	28. Productions of the county about five thousand dollars.
30. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	30. It would probably compel us to abandon the business.
31. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	31. The capital being invested in buildings and machinery, would be unavailable for other purposes.
32. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	32. Most other kinds of business.
33. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent., and how gradual should the reduction be?	33. The business will not bear any reduction of duties, as the revenue laws are now enforced.
34. Average profit of money or capital in your county?	34. Can't tell.
35. Average rate of wages in your county?	35. About \$18 per month.

BROWNVILLE COTTON FACTORY, *March 14, 1832.*E. FAIRMAN, *Agent.*

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 10.

The Jefferson Cotton Mills, situate in the town of Watertown, in the County of Jefferson, in the State of New York, March, 1832.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. By what power—water, steam, or what other?	1. By water power.
2. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	2. A joint stock concern; commenced in 1827.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power and machinery?	3. About one hundred thousand dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. About forty thousand dollars annually.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory?	5. There has been but little profit realized thus far, the establishment being new, and gradually getting into operation.
7. What has been the rate of profits annually for the last three years:—if a joint stock company, what dividends have been received?	7. Profits very small, and no dividends made.
8. What portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained for contingent or other objects, and therefore not annually divided?	8. The whole.
9. Causes of the increase (or decrease) of profit at different periods of time?	9. Excessive importations, frauds on the revenue, and occasional stagnation of business.
10. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same county and State?	10. Such as would justify very few people in borrowing money at six per cent.
11. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	11. Varying in amount every year. During the last year about 600,000 yards of shirtings and sheetings, worth 8 and 10½ cents.
12. Quantity and value of raw materials annually used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	12. About \$20,000 annually; chiefly of American products.
13. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	13. Better answered in the sea-ports.
14. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	14. About 180 persons. Average of men's wages about \$1 per day; women's do. \$2 25 per week; children's do. 1 to \$2 per week.
15. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	15. Average 12 hours per day.
16. Rates of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county?	16. Men about three-fourths of the above rate; women and children not one-third.
17. Number of horses or other animals employed?	17. An average of about twenty horses.
18. Whether the manufactures find a vent at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	18. About one-fifth at the manufactory, the residue are sent to New York and Albany, principally to New York.
19. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale; if so, to what extent?	19. It is believed that they do.
20. Where are the manufactures consumed?	20. Chiefly in the United States.
21. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? If so, where?	21. A portion is exported to South America and elsewhere.
22. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what credit? If bartered, for what?	22. Usually at four, six, and eight months.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 10—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
23. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	23. No material difference.
24. The prices at which the manufacture has been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	24. In 1829 and 1830, at 7 and 9 cents—a ruinous business.
25. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	25 and 26. Refer to manufacturers more familiar with the revenue laws. We are of opinion, that the substitution of ad valorem for minimum duties would greatly facilitate the evasion of the revenue laws, and increase the frauds upon the revenue.
26. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting duties on such articles to prevent fraud?	27. Raw material about $\frac{1}{2}$; labor about $\frac{1}{4}$; profits, without reference to wear and tear, insurance, &c., about $\frac{1}{4}$.
27. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	28. Of agricultural productions of this county, not less than \$10,000; of other domestic productions, about 15,000 to \$18,000.
28. What amount of the agricultural productions of the county is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	30. It would probably compel an abandonment.
30. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	31. The capital being invested in buildings and machinery, would be nearly a total loss, and unavailable for other purposes.
31. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	32. Almost any other business.
32. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.?	33. We find that, under the existing duties, as the revenue laws are now enforced, the profits of our business are less than the legal interest of the capital employed.
33. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent., and how gradual should the reduction be?	34. Hard to tell.
34. Average profit of money or capital in your county?	

WATERTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, NEW YORK, *March 12, 1832.*

LEVI BEEBEE & Co.

Mr. Beebee is well known in this State as an enterprising, intelligent, and honorable man; worthy, in all respects, of entire confidence.

J. A. DIX.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 11.

Inquiry of the Farmers and Mechanics' Manufacturing Company, situate in the town of Elm Berlin, in the County of Chenango, in the State of New York, March, 1832.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
What power—water, steam, or what	1. Water power.
has been established; and whether a joint concern?	2. 1812, and joint stock.
Capital invested in ground and building power and machinery?	3. About \$70,000.
Expense amount in materials, in cash purchase of materials, and payment of interest?	4. The whole nearly \$50,000.
How much of the capital is borrowed, and interest is paid on it?	6. None.
What has been the rate of profits and interest the last three years: if a joint company, what dividends have been paid?	7. Average about 7 per cent. per annum.
Causes of the increase (or decrease) of profits in different periods of time?	9. Rise of cotton and fall of goods is enough.
Quantity and value of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	12. Made an estimate of amount of cotton used in one-third of the year 1831, and the proportion for this would produce an annual consumption of some 240,000 pounds, which, at its present value, would be nearly \$30,000.
Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	14. About 150 hands.
How many hours a day employed, and season of the year?	15. About 12 hours on an average for the year.
Number of horses or other animals employed?	17. Seven to eight horses.
Whether the manufactures find a vent in the market? If not, how far they are from market?	18. Mostly sent to New York.
Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what rate? If bartered, for what?	22. Generally at six to eight months' credit.
At what prices at which the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer since the present?	24. Brown $\frac{1}{2}$ shirtings have varied from 36 cents down to 6 cents per yard.
What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition with the home market with similar articles?	25. The present rate, at least.
What amount of the agricultural produce of the county is consumed in your manufactory, and what amount of other domestic productions?	28. 1,000 bushels of wheat, 4,000 bushels of coarse grain, 25 to 30,000 pounds pork, besides beef, butter, cheese, &c., 1,000 cords of wood.
What duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make reduced to 12½ per cent., would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue at reduced prices?	30. Should conceive that such a reduction would enable foreigners to glut the market at such prices as would force us to abandon business.
Would it cause you to abandon your business, in what way you would employ your capital?	31. The capital of the company, \$75,000, would, in fact, be almost entirely invested in machinery and fast property, to the amount of the above \$70,000, and, therefore, would cause entire destruction.

Документ 10.—No. 11—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
32. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent?	32. In case of such reduction, and consequent prostration of business, we all have no capital to invest.
34. Average profit of money or capital in your county?	34. Probably seven to ten per cent.

I think the answers to the above queries are substantially correct.

JOSEPH MOSS, *Ag.*

Mr. Moss is a highly respectable man, and the establishment under his care is considered remarkably well managed.

J. A. D.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 12.

Manufactory of Reed & Watson, situate in the town of Livingston, in the County of Columbia in the State of New York, March, 1832.—Furnished by the proprietors.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. By what power—water, steam, or what other?	1. Water.
2. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	2. Established in 1828, and a joint concern.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power and machinery?	3. Eighteen thousand dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. Two hundred and sixty-five dollars week.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory?	5. Ten per cent.
6. How much of the capital is borrowed, and what interest is paid on it?	6. Seven thousand dollars borrowed seven per cent.
7. What has been the rate of profits annually for the last three years: if a joint stock company, what dividends have been received?	7. Average ten per cent.; no dividends.
8. What portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained for contingent or other objects, and therefore not annually divided?	8. All in fixed capital.
9. Causes of the increase (or decrease) of profit at different periods of time?	9. Don't know.
10. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same county and State?	10. None otherwise employed.
11. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	11. Eighty-eight thousand four hundred pounds of cotton yarn and cotton batts; from 5 to 10, value from 16 to 23 cts.; value from 7 to 9 cents.
12. Quantity and value of raw materials annually used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	12. One hundred and four thousand pounds of cotton. No foreign articles.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 12—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>most in the United States of similar manufactures imported from abroad, and from what countries?</p> <p>Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?</p>	<p>13. Don't know.</p>
<p>How many hours a day employed, and season of the year?</p> <p>Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county?</p> <p>Number of horses or other animals employed?</p>	<p>14. Three men at 7s. per day, eleven women at 13s. per week, seventeen children at 9s. per week.</p> <p>15. Twelve hours per day the whole year.</p>
<p>Whether the manufactures find a vent in the State? If not, how far they go to a market?</p>	<p>16. Men 5s. per day, women 6s. per week, children very few otherwise employed.</p>
<p>Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such a price? And to what extent?</p>	<p>17. Two horses.</p>
<p>Where are the manufactures consumed?</p>	<p>18. Sent to New York.</p>
<p>Whether any of the manufactures are sold to foreign countries? If so, where?</p> <p>Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what rate? If bartered, for what?</p>	<p>19. Don't know.</p>
<p>Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased: how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the material, the labor, and at what rate?</p>	<p>20. All over the country.</p>
<p>The prices at which the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?</p>	<p>21. Don't know of any.</p>
<p>What rate of duty is necessary to enable a manufacturer to enter into competition with the home market with similar articles imported?</p>	<p>22. Sold for cash, and four months' credit.</p>
<p>Is any change necessary in levying or adjusting duties on such articles to prevent injury?</p>	<p>23. The cost of the article has varied, both increasing and decreasing. Don't know how much in each year.</p>
<p>What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?</p>	<p>24. Cotton batts from 7 to 9 cents; cotton yarn from 16 to 23 cents.</p>
<p>What amount of the agricultural productions of the county is consumed in your manufactory, and what amount of other domestic productions?</p>	<p>25. Same we have now.</p>
<p>What quantity or amount of manufactures as you make, is produced in the State, and what amount in this State?</p>	<p>26. None.</p>
<p>If the duty upon the foreign manufactures of the kind of goods which you manufacture be reduced to 12½ per cent., would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue at reduced prices?</p>	<p>27. Raw material 11-17, wages 5-17, capital 1-17.</p>
	<p>28. Agricultural productions of the county \$1,000 per year, other domestic productions \$1,000 per year.</p>
	<p>29. Don't know.</p>
	<p>30. There is no duty upon articles of this kind, but if the present protecting duties were reduced to 12½ per cent., it would cause other manufacturers to stop their looms and engage in the manufacture of this kind of goods, and thereby destroy the business; and we should abandon our machinery, &c., as a total loss.</p>

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 12—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
31. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	31. Don't know.
32. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	32. Yes.
33. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent., and how gradual should the reduction be?	33. Don't know.
34. Average profit of money or capital in your county?	34. Seven per cent.
35. Average rate of wages in your county?	35. Don't know.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 13.

Cotton Manufactory of James Wild, situate in the town of Hudson, in the County of in the State of New York, March, 1832.—Furnished by the Proprietor.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. By what power—water, steam, or what other?	1. By water power.
2. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	2. Established in 1824–5. Own late firm of James Wild & Co.; in possession of James Wild, and on his account.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power and machinery?	3. About \$40,000.
4. Average amount in materials, in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. About \$40,000.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory?	5. There has been no dividend since the factory was erected. The profits pay the loss by floods and breaking and depreciation in consequence of repairs in machinery made since this time.
6. How much of the capital is borrowed, and what interest is paid on it?	6. None.
7. What has been the rate of profits annually for the last three years? If a joint stock company, what dividends have been received?	7. There have been no dividends.
8. What portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained for contingent or other objects, and therefore not annually divided?	8. There has been nothing to do any portion added to the fixed capital.
9. Causes of the increase (or decrease) of profit at different periods of time?	9. The cloth made at this factory was wide shirting. In 1826 it brought 16 cents per yard; it has brought less since; it is not down to 15½ cents.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 13—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
10. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same county and State?	10. Do not know.
11. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	11. About 8,000 pieces fine shirtings, of 33 yards each.
12. Quantity and value of raw materials usually used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	12. Answered in question No. 4.
13. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	13. Don't know.
14. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	14. 17 men, average \$7 50; 52 women, average \$2 50; 12 girls, average \$2 00; 36 boys and girls from 10 to 15, average \$1 75.
15. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	15. Twelve hours in summer, 10½ hours in winter.
16. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county?	16. Don't know.
17. Number of horses and other animals employed?	17. Two horses and one yoke of oxen.
18. Whether the manufactures find a vent at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	18. Cloth is sold in New York and Philadelphia.
19. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	19. They do, to a considerable extent.
20. Where are the manufactures consumed?	20. Principally in the United States.
21. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? If so, where?	21. I have been told by my agents that they have made a few sales to go to S. America.
22. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what credit? If bartered, for what?	22. My goods are sold by commission merchants in New York and Philadelphia, on a credit of six and eight months.
23. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	23. The cost at this factory has varied with price of cotton. Those factories that have taken out their old machinery, and have introduced the most modern, produce their goods from 6 to 10 per cent. less cost.
24. The prices at which the manufacture has been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	24. From 28 cents in 1826, down to 15½ in 1832.
25. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	25. Not less than the present rate.
26. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting duties on such articles to prevent fraud?	26. The duty would be better protection if it was levied in cash.
27. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	27. About ¼ in cotton, ½ in wages, ½ in oil, coal, wood, leather, &c., and ¼ wear and tear. No profits at the present price of fine cloth.
28. What amount of the agricultural productions of the county is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	28. There are about 370 persons depend on the factory for support. The provisions consumed are mostly raised in the county, with the exception of groceries.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 13—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
29. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, is produced in the United States, and what amount in this State?	29. I do not know.
30. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	30. If the duty was reduced to 12½ I should have to stop, and sacrifice perty.
31. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	31. I do not know.
32. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	32. I am not acquainted with : business.
33. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of six per cent., and how gradual should the reduction be?	33. At the present duty, I cannot per cent., allowing for wear and keeping up with the improvement constantly making in machinery.
34. Average profit of money or capital in your county?	34. Interest of money is seven p
35. Average rate of wages in your county?	35. Average rate of wages in tl from 75 cents to \$1 50.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 14.

Cotton Manufactory of the Columbia Manufacturing Society, situate in the town of S in the County of Columbia, in the State of New York, March, 1832.—Answers fu the agent of the Society.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. By what power—water, steam, or what other?	1. Water.
2. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	2. Chartered in 1809. Capital Amount paid \$160,000.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power and machinery?	3. Capital invested \$160,000.
4. Average amount in materials, in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. About 30,000.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory?	5. The amount of capital invest netted seven per cent.
6. How much of the capital is borrowed, and what interest is paid on it?	6. None.
7. What has been the rate of profits annually for the last three years? If a joint stock company, what dividends have been received?	7. Answered in No. 5.
8. What portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained for contingent or other objects, and therefore not annually divided?	8. Probably one-half.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 14—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
9. Causes of the increase (or decrease) of profit at different periods of time?	9. The article made is fine sheeting, 4-4 wide. In 1826 it sold at 28 cents per yard; it has declined gradually to the present time, and is now worth 15½ cents per yard. 10. Cannot say.
10. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same county and State?	11. About 6,000 pieces, of 33 yards each.
11. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	12. Answered in No. 4.
12. Quantity and value of raw materials annually used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	13. Do not know.
13. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	14. Twelve men, average \$7.50 per week; thirty-three women, average \$2.50 per week; eight girls, \$2 per week; 24 boys and girls, from 9 to 16, average about \$1.75 per week.
14. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	15. Twelve hours in summer; 10½ hours in winter.
15. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	16. Cannot say.
16. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county?	17. Three horses.
17. Number of horses or other animals employed?	18. Sold in New York and Philadelphia.
18. Whether the manufactures find a vent at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	19. They do to some extent.
19. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	20. Principally in the United States.
20. Where are the manufactures consumed?	21. Have been informed that small shipments have been made to South America.
21. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? If so, where?	22. The goods are sold by commission merchants in New York and Philadelphia on a credit of six to eight months.
22. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what credit? If bartered, for what?	23. The cost of the article now varies with the price of cotton.
23. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	24. From 28 cents in 1826, to 15½ cents in 1832.
24. The prices at which the manufacture has been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	25. Should think not less than the present duty.
25. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market, with similar articles exported?	27. About ¼ in cotton, ½ in wages, ½ in oil, coal, wood, &c., ½ wear and tear. No profit at the present price of cloth.
27. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	28. There are about 250 persons dependent upon the establishment for their support. The provisions are principally raised in the county, with the exception of tea, coffee, &c.
28. What amount of the agricultural productions of the county is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 14—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
29. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, is produced in the United States, and what amount in this State?	29. Cannot say.
30. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make, were reduced to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	30. If the duty should be reduced per cent., should think the foreign would drive the home one from the
31. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	31. Do not know.
32. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.?	32. Should think there was.
34. Average profit of money or capital in your county?	34. Cannot say.
35. Average rate of wages in your county?	35. Wages from 75 cents to \$1.50

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 15.

Manufactory of Joseph and Benjamin Marshall, situate in the City of Hudson, in the State of Columbia, in the State of New York, March, 1832.—Furnished by the Proprietors.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. By what power—water, steam, or what other?	1. Water.
2. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	2. Established five years. Private.
3. Capital invested in ground and building, water power, and machinery?	3. Three hundred thousand dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory?	5. No profit, having had two fire floods, which took off the whole of the
6. How much of the capital is borrowed, and what interest is paid on it?	6. None.
7. What has been the rate of profits annually for the last three years? If a joint stock company, what dividends have been received?	7. None.
8. What portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained for contingent or other objects, and, therefore, not annually divided?	8. None divided.
11. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	11. One hundred and fifty thousand of calicoes per annum, 30 yards value four dollars each upon an average.
14. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	14. One hundred men, at six dollars per week. One hundred women and two and a half dollars per week. 1 at seven and a half dollars per week.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 15—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
How many hours a day employed, and price of the year?	15. In summer, from seven in the morning until twelve at noon, and from one until six in the evening. In winter, from half past seven until twelve, and from one until five at night.
Number of horses or other animals used?	17. Fourteen horses and six oxen.
Whether the manufactures find a vent in the market? If not, how far they are in the market?	18. In New York.
Whether foreign articles of the like enter into competition with them at the rate of sale?	19. Those from England.
Where are the manufactures consumed?	20. All over the States.
Whether any of the manufactures are sent to foreign countries? If so, where?	21. None.
Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what? If bartered, for what?	23. Sold at six months, and some few at eight months. Cash.
At what prices at which the manufacture sold by the manufacturer since the war?	24. Twenty per cent. higher five years since.
What rate of duty is necessary to ena- ble the manufacturer to enter into competi- tion in the home market with similar articles from abroad?	25. The same as we now have.
Is any change necessary in levying or in the duties on such articles to prevent the loss of the home market?	26. None.
What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw materials? What portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	27. 5-8th cloth; 2-8th labor; 1-8th drugs.
What amount of the agricultural pro- duct of the county is consumed in your county, and what amount of other do- mestic productions?	28. Fuel, \$12,000 per annum; flour, 100 barrels; starch from flour and potatoes, 200 barrels; bran, 5,000 bushels; drugs made in the county, \$20,000.
What quantity or amount of manufac- tures as you make, is produced in the county, and what amount in this State?	29. Cannot answer.
What duty upon the foreign manufac- ture of goods which you make, added to 12½ per cent., would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you be at reduced prices?	30. Must give up the concern, as wages in England are one-half less, except wages could be reduced here to the same as in England.
What would cause you to abandon your business in what way would you employ your capital?	31. Abandon the concern, and lose our capital.
What amount of reduction in the duty would enable the actual or real capital to yield an interest of 6 per cent., and what should the reduction be?	33. It does not yet yield six per cent. per annum profit.
What profit of money or capital in the county?	34. Six per cent.
What rate of wages in your county?	35. Seventy-five cents per day.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 16.

Manufactory of Cotton Goods, situate in the town of Sangerfield, in the County of On the State of New York, March, 1832.—Furnished by the Agent.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. By what power—water, steam, or what other?	1. Water power alone.
2. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	2. This is an incorporate company established in 1814.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power and machinery?	3. There has been invested since the establishment was incorporated, in 1840 forty thousand dollars.
6. How much of the capital is borrowed, and what interest is paid on it?	6. Two thousand dollars, paying interest of seven per cent.
7. What has been the rate of profits annually for the last three years? If a joint stock company, what dividends have been received?	7. We have not declared any dividend the last three years. The net profit of the establishment for the last three years has been not more than nine per cent. forty thousand dollars invested.
8. What portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained for contingent or other objects, and therefore not annually divided?	8. The whole income of the company the last three years have been applied for machinery, and for cotton and manufactured goods on hand.
9. Causes of the increase (or decrease) of profit at different periods of time?	9. We obtain labor for a much less than previous to 1828, and the improvement in machinery enables us to manufacture at lower prices.
10. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same county and State?	10. We hardly know of any business in this county that pays a less profit on investment, where the same economy is observed, than that of manufacturing goods for the last three years.
11. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	11. It is impossible for us to give an account of the proceedings of this company previous to 1828, the establishment changed hands in 1828. The original holders suffering 75 per cent. on their investment.
12. Quantity and value of raw materials annually used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	12. We have used annually for the last three years, say 50,000 lbs. of cotton at an average cost of 12½ cents, \$6,250; 300 barrels of oil at 8 shillings, \$300; and wood &c., worth \$200.
14. Number of men, women, and children, employed, and average wages of each class?	14. Five men, the average wages \$1.50 per day; and about forty females and boys; the average price of \$1.50 per week, they earning themselves.
15. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	15. We work 12 hours in the day, 300 days in the year. We generally have holidays.
16. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county?	16. The men obtain one-fourth more generally, and the other hands one-half than an average of wages at any other place that they could get employment.
17. Number of horses or other animals employed?	17. We pay for freight and transport annually, \$400 at least, either by cart or wagons.
18. Whether the manufactures find a vent at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	18. Three-fourths of our goods are sold in the city of New York; the balance sold in the mill.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 16—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>ther the manufacture is sold by the er for cash? If on credit, at what bartered, for what?</p> <p>prices at which the manufacture old by the manufacturer since the ent?</p> <p>at portion of the cost of your manu- sists of the price of the raw mat- at portion of the wages of labor, portion of the profits of capital?</p> <p>at amount of the agricultural pro- f the county is consumed in your ent, and what amount of other do- ductions?</p> <p>he duty upon the foreign manufac- e kind of goods which you make sed to 12½ per cent., would it cause andon your business, or would you use at reduced prices?</p> <p>it would cause you to abandon your in what way would you employ your</p> <p>verage profit of money or capital in any?</p> <p>verage rate of wages in your county?</p>	<p>22. The goods sold in New York are sold on a credit of six and eight months.</p> <p>24. Our average sales for the last three years have been at about 7½ cents per yard.</p> <p>27. The costs of raw material, say 3 cents per yard; labor and contingent expenses, 3 cents.</p> <p>28. Nearly seven-eighths of the amount of labor is paid in the common products of the county—flour, pork, corn, beef, &c.; what is not paid of the seven-eighths in pro- visions, is paid mostly in domestic wearing apparel.</p> <p>30. Our business would not pay a fair pro- fit with a reduction: still we might continue to manufacture, until our machinery wore out.</p> <p>31. Should we be compelled to stop manu- facturing, we could not convert our property into available funds, without incurring a loss of 75 cents on the dollar.</p> <p>34. Seven per cent.</p> <p>35. Good able-bodied young men's wages are \$10 per month for eight months in twelve; but children's wages are not worth any thing, but to make cotton goods.</p>

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 17.

*Society of Oneida Manufacturing Society, situate in the town of Whites town, in the
County of Oneida, in the State of New York, March, 1832.*

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>what power—water, steam, or what</p> <p>en established; and whether a joint cern?</p> <p>ital invested in ground and build- e power and machinery?</p> <p>mal rate of profit on the capital in- ce the establishment of the manu-</p>	<p>1. Water is the principal power, but steam is used to assist when there is not a suffi- ciency of water.</p> <p>2. Established in 1809. Destroyed by fire in 1829. Rebuilt in 1829 and 1830. A joint stock concern.</p> <p>3. About one hundred thousand dollars.</p> <p>5. The dividends since 1815 to the present time, have not amounted to more than five per cent. on the amount of capital stock. If we include the loss by fire in 1829, it will not amount to more than three per cent. per an- num from the establishment of the manu- factory.</p>

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
6. How much of the capital is borrowed, and what interest is paid on it?	6. No part of the capital is borrowed.
7. What has been the rate of profits annually for the last three years? If a joint stock company, what dividends have been received?	7. Within the last three years, the establishment has been built new, the mill being destroyed by fire in 1829; which time we have made two semi-annual dividends, the last year of \$3,000 which is about four per cent. half-year the amount of capital.
8. What portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained for contingent or other objects, and, therefore, not annually divided?	8. About the whole net profits have divided.
9. Causes of the increase (or decrease) of profit at different periods of time?	9. The low price of goods, owing to competition, has caused a constant decrease in the profits.
10. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same county and State?	10. To this question I cannot give an answer.
11. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	11. We are now using 800 bales, 267,000 lbs. of prime Alabama and Georgia cotton, at 11½ cts. per lb., \$10,500 lbs. of starch, at 7½ cts. per lb., 1,500 gallons sperm oil, at 80 cts. per gallon, Wood, leather, iron, steel, coal, lumber, and other materials, say —
12. Quantity and value of raw materials annually used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	Annually \$4 12. We manufacture about one hundred yards of 3-4 cotton shirting, and 4-4 shirting per year, from yarn No. 16.
13. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	13. I do not think there is any good the description of ours imported into the country at the present time; if any quantity is very small.
14. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	14. Say 20 men in various departments the manufactory and machine shop, average of 10s per day. 90 young women average, exclusive of board, \$1 per week including board, \$2 per week. 80 children from 6s. per week to 14s. per week, exclusive of board.
15. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	15. Twelve hours per day through the year.
16. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county?	16. I think we pay rather higher than is paid to the same class of persons otherwise employed.
17. Number of horses or other animals employed?	17. We have none that are employed steadily in our business.
18. Whether the manufactures find a vent at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	18. A part of the goods, say one-third sold in this section of country for home use. The remainder are sent to New York market.
19. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale?	19. I know of no foreign article that directly into competition with our good indirectly calico and other printed and dyed goods do.
20. Where are the manufactures consumed?	20. The goods we manufacture are principally consumed in the county for shirting and sheetings; some of them, however printed.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 17—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
Whether any of the manufactures are sold to foreign countries? If so, where?	21. Large quantities of coarse cotton shirtings and sheetings are exported to South America, and lately some shipments have been made to Calcutta and other ports beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and up the Mediterranean.
Whether the manufacture is sold by manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what rate? If bartered, for what?	22. Our sales at home are principally for cash, or on short credit. When sold in New York, a credit of eight months is allowed.
Whether the cost of the manufactured (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; how much in each year from establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the material, the labor, and at what rate?	23. There has been a constant decrease in the price of the manufactured article since 1810, nearly according to the annexed table to question 24. I attribute the cause of the decrease in prices, first, to improvement in, and increase of labor-saving machinery, the cost of the raw material, the price of labor, the cost of machinery, &c., and home competition.
The prices at which the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	24. Our goods will probably not average, as cash, over seven cents the coming year. It will be observed that our goods are stout and heavy, and not surpassed by any goods of the kind in market.
	<p><i>Price of 3-4 cotton sheetings per yard from 1812 to 1832.</i></p> <p>1812, 28 cts.; 1813, 28-29 cts.; 1814, 30-32 cts.; 1815, 28-30 cts.; 1816, 26 28 cts.; 1817, 24-27 cts.; 1818, 24 cts.; 1819, 24-16 cts.; 1820, 16-14 cts.; 1821, 14-12 cts.; 1822, 12-11 cts.; 1823, 11-10 cts.; 1824, 11-10 cts.; 1825, 11-10 cts.; 1826, 10 cts.; 1827, 10-9 cts.; 1828, 9 cts.; 1829, 6½ cts.; 1830, 6½-7½ cts.; 1831, 8½ cts.; 1832, 8 cts.</p>
What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition with the home market with similar articles sold?	25. I have no doubt but we can make most articles of coarse cotton goods, of the same quality and weight of stock, nearly as cheap as they can be made in any country. It is a well-known fact, that the description of cotton we use never enters into a similar fabric made in England; but all the coarse cotton goods are made of the most inferior American cottons, cotton waste, Surat, and Bengal cottons. With such stock, a similar article to ours can be made for at least 1½ cent. per yard cheaper than we can make the same article of prime upland and Louisiana cottons as we do. I cannot say what import duty would be necessary to enable us to enter into competition with the foreign article under such circumstances.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
26. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting duties on such articles, to prevent fraud?	26. I know of none.
27. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	<p>27. I estimate the cost of the raw material, at - - - 45 per cent. Cost of the labor - - - 30 Natural wear and tear (including new improvement) in machinery 15 Interest on capital invested - 10</p> <p style="text-align: right;">100</p>
29. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, is produced in the United States, and what amount in this State?	<p>The present year will not produce above results, as goods are very much off in price, and cotton advancing.</p> <p>29. I have not the data at hand to enable me to answer this question. (See report of the Tariff Convention Committee on Cotton Manufactures.)</p>
30. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make, were reduced to 12½ per cent., would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	<p>{ 30, 31, 32. I do believe that if the import duty was reduced to 12½ per cent., the country would be flooded with the inferior fabric of Britain, made from cheap foreign cotton, to such an extent as to cause us entirely to abandon our business. We cannot make the article we are now making from prime Georgia and Alabama cotton so cheap, by 1½ cent per yard, as the British article made of cheap foreign cotton: while the appearance of the British article we make is nearly equal ours, its intrinsic worth we cannot make one-half. Besides, our printing establishments would be furnished with this cheap article, and thus displace the more durable and substantial goods made from the product of our own soil, and the hands of our own countrymen. The labor capital of our country, by the adoption of such a policy, would be so paralyzed and distracted, that it would be next to impossible to foresee the result, or to give an opinion as to the profits arising from such a business.</p>
32. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	<p>33. I cannot say what reduction of present import duties would enable the English manufacturer to bring a similar article into our market. But the fact is, that a free foreign or domestic competition would reduce our business to a less profit than 6 cent., or even to an actual loss, as was the fact in 1829. To the printing establishments of our country we are indebted for the degree of prosperity we have enjoyed for the last two years. I do think if our market were not relieved by printing the goods cloth, some of our manufactories of the article would be under the necessity of stopping or working without a profit.</p>
33. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed, to yield an interest of 6 per cent., and how gradual should the reduction be?	

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 17—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
What average rate of wages in your county?	35. Common laborers, 6s. per day. Mechanics, from 8s. to 12s. per day.

The above statement is made in anticipation of what we shall produce when the whole of our machinery is in operation, which will be in the course of the present spring.

WM. WALCOTT,

Agent for Oneida Manufacturing Society.

Warrensburg, March 20, 1832.

Mr. Walcott is a very intelligent manufacturer, and in all respects worthy of credit.

J. A. DIX.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 18.

Oneida Cotton Factory, situate in the town of New Hartford, in the County of Oneida, in the State of New York, March, 1832.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. By what power—water, steam, or what other?	1. Water power.
2. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	2. 1814. Is a joint stock company.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power and machinery?	3. Seventy thousand dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. Yearly expenses for materials \$6000, and \$16,000 for labor of workmen.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory?	5. For the first seven years, the factory was an expense to the company, being still most of the time: since which some years may have produced on the capital 3, 4, 5, and 6 per cent.
6. How much of the capital is borrowed, and what interest is paid on it?	6. Ten thousand dollars is borrowed at the rate of 7 per cent.
7. What has been the rate of profits annually for the last three years? If a joint stock company, what dividends have been received?	7. 1829 and 1830 resulted in a loss; 1831 produced a profit of 10 per cent; no dividends have been made.
8. What portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained for contingent or other objects, and therefore not annually divided?	8. All the earnings of the company have been converted into capital.
9. Causes of the increase (or decrease) of profit at different periods of time?	9. Variation in the price of goods.
10. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same county and State?	10. Unknown.
11. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	11. \$455,867 35 of goods have been made since its commencement, principally 3-4 and 4-4 goods, No. 16; 6-4 tickings; prices of shirtings from 6 to 15 cents; sheetings 7½ to 18 cents; tickings 25 to 100 cents per yard.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
12. Quantity and value of raw materials annually used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	12. Raw cotton used yearly \$25,000.
13. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	13. No similar goods imported.
14. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	14. Sixteen men, averaging \$6 1/2 and 19 boys, averaging \$1 23 per week; 76 women and girls, averaging \$2 1/2 per week.
15. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	15. Twelve hours per day during the year, except holidays.
16. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county?	16. Unknown.
17. Number of horses or other animals employed?	17. One horse employed by the establishment. About 20 cows and a few horses by the people on the premises.
18. Whether the manufactures find a vent at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	18. About two-thirds of the goods sold in the vicinity, the residue at other places.
19. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	19. We know of no foreign goods of the description we make imported.
20. Where are the manufactures consumed?	20. Principally in western New York, Ohio, and Michigan.
21. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? If so, where?	21. Many are exported to various countries.
22. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what credit? If bartered, for what?	22. Some is sold for cash, but 6 months' credit; considerable is sold for agricultural productions.
23. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	23. The cost of manufacturing has materially decreased, which is owing to various causes, viz. the power loom, improved machinery, and the change in business another. Very little has occurred in the price of labor.
24. The prices at which the manufacture has been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	24. See answer to inquiry No. 1.
25. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	25. It is very difficult to say exactly what rate of duty is necessary to secure protection that is wanted is protection, and it is obtained the manufacture must be protected.
26. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting duties on such articles to prevent fraud?	26. Fraud is no doubt often committed to defraud the revenue, and by false invoice undervaluing the cost of the goods.
27. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	27. Raw material \$25,000; wages \$16,000; other materials \$6,000; profit certain.
28. What amount of the agricultural productions of the county is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	28. Amount is not ascertained. Population of 250 persons is sustained by the establishment.
29. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, is produced in the United States, and what amount in this State?	29. We are advised that upward of millions of goods such as we make yearly in the United States.
30. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 1 1/2 per cent., would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	30. Should the duty be reduced to 1 1/2 per cent., we have no doubt we should abandon the business. We cannot reduce the price of manufacturing.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 18—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
31. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	31. Should we have to abandon our business, our capital would be totally lost, save about ten per cent., or it may be doubtful whether so much would be realized.
32. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent?	32. When the duties are reduced to 12½ per cent, we must pursue some other business, but we cannot expect any means from the ruins of the present.
33. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent., and how gradual should the reduction be?	33. This is a question difficult to answer, as, unless protection is realized, no profit whatever could be expected; hence any reduction in duty cannot avail, as by a reduction revenue is no doubt the object; but when revenue is obtained protection ceases.
34. Average profit of money or capital in your county?	34. The rate of interest is seven per cent. Capital produces sometimes much more; and sometimes much less.
35. Average rate of wages in your county?	35. Unknown.

All which is respectfully submitted.
Ulrica, March 24, 1832.

E. B. SHEARMAN & CO.,
Agents Ulrica Cotton Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Shearman is a highly intelligent merchant, and a very respectable man. J. A. DIX.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 19.

Manufactory of the New Hartford Manufacturing Society, situate in the town of New Hartford, in the County of Oneida, in the State of New York, March, 1832.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. By what power—water, steam, or what other?	1. By water power.
2. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	2. Buildings erected in 1811; a joint stock concern.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power and machinery?	3. Sixty thousand dollars; floating capital fifteen thousand.
4. Average amount in materials, in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. For materials twenty-one thousand dollars; for wages fifteen thousand dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory?	5. From 1821, the time at which I took charge of the factory, until 1829, say 8 per cent.; from 1829 to 1830, 4 per cent.; and from 1830 to 1831, 8 per cent.; and from 1831 to 1832, 10 per cent.
6. How much of the capital is borrowed, and what interest is paid on it?	6. No capital borrowed.
7. What has been the rate of profits annually for the last three years? If a joint stock company, what dividends have been received?	7. From 1829 to 1830, 4 per cent.; from 1830 to 1831, 8 per cent.; and from 1831 to 1832, 10 per cent. Dividends: for 1829, 4 per cent.; 1830, no dividend; 1831, 10 per ct.
8. What portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained for contingent or other objects, and therefore not annually divided?	8. During the last three years, 8 per cent. of the profits has been converted into fixed capital; and ten thousand dollars of the floating capital has been appropriated to the same purpose.
9. Causes of the increase (or decrease) of profit at different periods of time?	9. See answer to 23d query.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
10. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same county and State?	10. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the employment of capital in the county to ascertain the profits.
11. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	11. Not having been employed until 1821, it would be out of my power to state with any degree of certainty, the amount of articles manufactured before that period from that till the present year, I have data sufficiently accurate to enable me to state the quantity manufactured annually.
12. Quantity and value of raw materials annually used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	12. 160,000 pounds of cotton at 11 cents per pound, \$18,400; transportation, same \$2,000; sperm oil \$500; candle tallow \$420; wood \$200.
13. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	13. See answer to 12.
14. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	14. 14 men, average wages \$7 per week, including board; 45 girls, from 24, average wages \$2 per week, including board; 40 girls, from 11 to 15, average \$1 62 per week, including board; 16 from 10 to 14, average wages \$1 62 per week, including board; 15. 12 hours a day the whole year, holidays.
15. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	16. Men from \$1 to \$1 25 per day including board; girls, from 16 to 24, from 60 to \$1, do.; the second class of girls very little except their board.
16. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county?	17. 1 horse and 23 cows.
17. Number of horses or other animals employed?	18. One-third sent to New York, one-third sent to the Western country, and one-third sold at the factory.
18. Whether the manufactures find a vent at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	19. I believe no articles of a similar kind are imported.
19. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	20. The greater part consumed in the United States; a small portion sent abroad.
20. Where are the manufactures consumed?	21. A portion, I believe, are sent to America.
21. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? If so, where?	22. Generally sold on a credit of six months.
22. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what credit? If bartered, for what?	23. The decrease in price has been due to improvement in machinery, experience and skill in manufacture, the great increase of capital employed in manufactures, and the power looms which have reduced the cost of weaving from six cents to one, and, in measure, to the variation in the price of materials at different periods.
23. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	24. In 1812, I am informed the cloth sold at 30 cents; from that time till 1821, it declined until it fell to 12 cents; from that until 1824, 10 cents, and continued at that price until 1828, when they sold at 6 cents; in 1829 and 1830, they sold at 6 cents; and from that until 1832, they sold at 8 cents and now sell for 7½.
24. The prices at which the manufacture has been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 19—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
25. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	25. See answer to the 30th query.
26. Is any change necessary in levying of collecting duties on such articles to prevent fraud?	26. My residence being distant from the place of the collection of duties, I can give no answer.
27. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	27. Cotton for one yard of cloth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents; spinning, dressing and weaving do., $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents; oil, flour, wood, candles, repairs, insurance, commissions, losses on sales, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent; the profit on capital 1 cent, if the goods brought $7\frac{1}{2}$ cts.
28. What amount of the agricultural productions of the county is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	28. The whole amount of agricultural and other domestic productions, consumed by the laborers and others connected with the manufactory, would be \$10,000 per annum.
29. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, is produced in the United States, and what amount in this State?	29. I am not acquainted with the amount produced.
30. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	30. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture were reduced to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., I think it would, eventually, destroy the manufacture of the kind of goods we make; as it would be the cause of a great many of the establishments which now are devoted to the finer fabrics to change their business to the coarser cloths, and would so increase the quantity as to reduce the price so low as to ruin all the weaker establishments. Besides, it would enable foreigners to enter into the market, and probably sell under what we could afford, as the improvements, in every respect, have gone on in Europe as well as here; and, it is believed, have much exceeded us in many respects, and I believe, further, if it had not been for the aid given us by the tariff of 1816 and 1824, we could not have continued to do what we have done, but must have yielded to the importations.
31. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	31. If the business should be abandoned, it would be almost a total loss, except the floating capital.
32. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.?	32. In my opinion, the business could not be carried on after such a reduction.
33. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent., and how gradual should the reduction be?	33. If the reduction of duties should reduce the price of goods below $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents, we could not make 6 per cent. upon the capital.
34. Average profit of money or capital in your county?	34. Seven per cent., the customary interest.
35. Average rate of wages in your county?	35. See answer to 16th query.

New HARTFORD, March 20, 1832.

SAMUEL HICKS, Agent.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 20.—STATISTICAL VIEW of the Cotton Manufacturing Establishments in the State of New York, in 1832.

Name of the owner, or es- tablishment.	Location.	Capital em- ployed.	No. of mills.	When erected.	No. of throstle spindles.	No. of mule spindles.	Total number of spindles.	No. of looms.	No. of spinn- ing.	Yarn sold an- nually.	Yards of cloth made annual- ly.	Weight of cloth.
<i>Oneida County.</i>												
N. York Mills	Whitestown	250,000	2	1835 '8	1,920	7,056	8,976	268	40	-	1,100,000	240,000
Oneida Cot. Factory	Do	75,000	1	1829	1,626	1,656	2,712	84	16	3,000	700,000	103,350
Whitestown do	New Hartford	50,000	1	1812	1,536	1,344	2,880	70	23	22,900	523,200	92,500
Utica do	Do	70,000	2	1822	1,780	812	2,592	60	16	-	500,000	200,000
Sangersfield do	Sangersfield	30,000	1	1814 '15	-	-	1,038	24	18	-	450,000	90,000
Paris do	Paris	45,000	1	-	250	-	1,600	34	16	18,000	-	125,000
Schenando do	Vernon	6,500	1	1812	-	-	250	6	15	-	600,000	-
Franklin do	Paris	60,000	1	1828	1,272	1,632	2,904	76	16	-	600,000	-
Rome do	Rome	15,000	1	-	-	-	80	26	15	60,000	600,000	-
New Hartford do	New Hartford	60,000	1	1812	1,500	1,500	3,000	80	16	9,000	-	-
Half Century do	Do	10,000	1	1816	-	-	516	-	15	40,000	300,000	75,550
Eagle Cotton do	Do	25,000	2	1816 '22	804	1,048	1,852	42	16	12,480	-	-
Mechanics' do	Do	6,000	1	1812	500	-	500	-	15	9,700	-	-
Allen S. Sweet do	Do	3,000	1	1830	250	-	250	-	8	-	-	-
John Curlliss do	Paris	2,000	1	1850	108	-	108	-	8	-	-	-
Manchester Factory do	Kirkland	25,000	1	1815	672	696	1,368	58	14	-	300,000	-
Hovey's do	Whitestown	5,000	1	-	-	-	250	-	14	-	-	-
<i>Jefferson County.</i>												
Black river Cot. & Wool.	Watertown	20,000	1	1814	360	360	720	18	15	20,000	132,720	30,840
Jefferson Cot. Factory do	Do	100,000	1	1827	-	-	4,000	124	18	600	572,000	63,900
Brownville do	Brownville	50,000	1	1815	-	1,300	1,300	36	17	2,000	300,000	-
<i>Monroe County.</i>												
E. T. Smith's Factory do	Rochester	40,000	1	1828	1800	-	1,800	42	18	25,000	300,000	75,000
Wm. Rathbone's do	Rochester	15,000	1	1831	-	-	848	-	-	80,000	-	-
<i>Chenango County.</i>												
Farmers' & Mechanics' do	New Berlin	75,000	1	1828	2,160	2,314	4,474	124	16	-	800,000	-

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 20.—STATISTICAL VIEW—Continued.

Name of the owner, or establishment.	Location.	No. of males employed, & average week-ly wages.	No. of females employed, & average week-ly wages.	No. of males emp'd bet'n the ages of 13 & 16, & aver. weekly wages.	No. of those emp'd under 12 yrs. of age, and average weekly wages.	Persons dependent for support.	Quantity of cotton manufac-tured annual-ly.	Lbs. of starch used annually for sizing.	Lbs. of flour used annually for sizing.	Cords of wood used for fuel.	Tons of coal used for fuel.	Gallons of oil used.	Value of articles not em-merated.
<i>Oneida County.</i>													
N. York Mills	Whitestown	6 47 50	250 82 06	70 81 50	30 80 75	736	280,000	39,200	400	2,000			
Oneida Cot. Factory	Do	6 7 50	77 2 25	32 2 50		250	185,000	12,000	300	600			
Whitestown do	New Hartford	37 3 50	83 1 94		20 0 90	230	147,250	150	150	300			
Utica do	Do	36 4 00	80 2 25		12 1 00	200	200,000	85	200	600	8		
Sangersfield do	Sangersfield	21 2 64	23 0 66			85	50,000	10	125	300			
Paris do	Paris	15 7 50	50			100	140,000		60	300			
Schenando do	Vernon	6 3 80	7 1 36			34	20,000		50	40			
Franklin do	Paris		70			150	140,000	50	50	1,000			
Rome do	Rome	12 4 00	20 1 50			50	70,000		50	200			
New Hartford do	New Hartford	10 7 00	90 2 00			250	175,000	70	100	600			
Half Century do	Do	2 6 00	12 2 00			30	50,000		30	150			
Eagle Cotton do	Do	28 3 50	32 1 50			144	80,000	25	150	400			
Mechanics do	Do	2 7 50	15 1 96			25	50,000		50	150			
Allen S. Sweet do	Do	2 7 00	10 2 00			15	12,000		30	100			
John Curlias do	Paris						6,000						
Manchester Factory do	Kirkland	3 7 00	27 1 96			30	80,000		60	350			
Hovey's do	Whitestown	5 4 00	8 1 50			25	20,000		50	30			
<i>Jefferson County.</i>													
Black river Cot. & Wool.	Watertown	7 7 50	20 2 13			150	42,000	12	100	100			
Jefferson Cot. Factory	Do	56 4 00	87 2 06		7	275	220,000	150	200	600			
Brownville do	Brownville	14 4 25	50 1 75			170	65,000		200	175			
<i>Muscoe County.</i>													
E. T. Smith's Factory	Rochester	26 2 75	45 2 00		15	300	120,000	20	100	400			
Wm. Rathbone's do	Rochester	12 2 81	17 1 86		5	120	88,000	30	50	130			
<i>Chenango County.</i>													
Farmers' & Mechanics	New Berlin	146 male and female.				225	200,000	50	200	1,000			

Document 10.—No. 20.—STATISTICAL VIEW—Continued.

Name of the owner, or establishment.	Location.	Capital employed.	No. of mills.	When erected.	No. of thistle spindles.	No. of mule spindles.	Total number of spindles.	No. of looms.	No. of yarn spuns.	Yarn sold annually.	Yards of cloth made annually.	Weight of cloth.
<i>Tompkins County.</i>												
Otis Eddy's	Ithica	\$18,000	2	1826 '31	324	288	612	24	16	1,000	149,063	65,000
— Aldrich	Do	10,000	1	-	-	-	200	20	-	-	50,000	
<i>Oswego County.</i>												
Wm. Bradley & Co.	Manlius	32,000	1	1815	960	432	1,392	46	16	5,000	260,060	65,000
Williams, Gilbert, & Remington	Do	30,000	1	1828 '29	384	384	768	24	18	-	200,000	44,400
<i>Seneca County.</i>												
Seneca Falls Co.	Seneca Falls	70,000	1	1831	-	-	4,000	120	45	-	550,000	
<i>Madison County.</i>												
J. F. Chamberlin	Eaton	5,000	1	1830	230	160	390	-	18	11,500	-	
David Rogers	Do	10,000	1	-	504	-	504	-	16	20,000	-	
Lebanon	Lebanon	15,000	1	-	672	432	1,104	Not in operation.	-	-	-	
<i>Onesago County.</i>												
John Cockett & Co.	Hartwick	16,000	1	1814	600	700	1,300	22	16	20,000	150,000	111,578
Phenix Factory	Middlefield	40,000	1	-	1,596	-	1,596	46	16	-	330,000	111,578
Butternut do	Butternut	70,000	1	1813	1,056	1,176	2,232	62	17	-	530,000	spring.
Hargrave do	Do	30,000	1	1831	1,200	1,286	2,486	60	70	be put in operation in the spring.	572,000	127,111
Union do	Hartwick	50,000	1	1828	-	-	2,524	70	17	-	440,000	96,250
Hope do	Hopeville	50,000	1	-	2,156	-	2,156	55	17	-	300,000	
Russel Williams	Oakville	30,000	2	-	-	-	1,700	44	20	-	-	
Cable & Bradbury	Burlington	10,000	1	-	-	-	750	-	14	18,000	-	
Garrettsville	Garrettsville	4,000	1	-	-	-	300	-	8	9,000	-	
Wharton Creek	Wharton Creek	4,000	1	-	-	-	300	-	9	9,000	-	

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 20.—STATISTICAL VIEW—Continued.

Name of the owner, or establishment.	Location.	No. of males employed, and average week-ly wages.	No. of females employed, and average week-ly wages.	No. of males empl'd betw the ages of 12 & 16, & aver. weekly wages.	No. of those empl'd under 12 yrs. of age, and average weekly wages.	Persons dependent for support.	Quantity of cotton manufac-tured annual-ly.	Lbs. of starch used annually for sizing.	Lbs. of flour used annually for sizing.	Cords of wood used for fuel.	Tons of coal used for fuel.	Gallons of oil used.	Value of arti-cles not em-merated.
<i>Tompkins County.</i>													
Otis Eddy's	Ithaca	16	20 \$1 75	-	6 \$1 25	97	35,500	8	-	60	-	150	
Aldrich	Do	8	9	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Onondaga County.</i>													
Wm. Bradley & Co.	Manlius	7 \$8 20	53 1 84	-	9 1 13	150	75,000	20	-	100	-	400	
Williams, Gilbert, & Remington	Do	5 9 64	22 1 35	10 1 \$25	-	75	50,000	20	-	50	-	175	
<i>Seneca County.</i>													
Seneca Falls Co.	Seneca Falls	-	-	-	-	150	190,000	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Madison County.</i>													
J. F. Chamberlin	Eaton	3	12	-	-	15	15,000	-	-	30	-	200	
David Rogers	Do	-	17	-	-	20	20,000	-	-	50	-	300	
Lebanon	Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Otsego County.</i>													
John Cockett & Co.	Hartwick	3 6 00	30 1 75	-	-	80	65,000	10	-	100	-	150	
Phenix Factory	Middlefield	18 4 00	51 2 50	-	6 1 38	175	80,000	20	-	150	-	300	
Butternutt do	Butternutt	17 4 20	68 1 96	-	7 1 25	200	126,543	40	-	300	-	600	
Hargrave do	Do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Union do	Hartwick	23 4 31	80 1 92	-	-	222	143,000	60	-	225	-	575	
Hope do	Hopeville	18 6 00	82 2 30	-	3	200	104,000	40	-	200	-	300	
Russel Williams	Oakville	20	45	-	10	120	60,000	30	-	300	-	600	
Cable & Bradbury	Burlington	6 6 00	15 2 00	-	-	40	20,000	10	-	50	-	300	
Garrettsville	Garrettsville	3 6 00	10 2 00	-	-	20	10,000	-	-	30	-	150	
Wharton Creek	Wharton Creek	3 6 00	10 2 00	-	-	20	10,000	-	-	30	-	130	

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 29.—STATISTICAL VIEW—Continued.

Name of the owner, or es- tablishment	Location.	Capital em- ployed.	No. of mills.	When erected.	No. of thistle spindles.	No. of mule spindles.	Total number of spindles.	No. of looms.	No. of yarn spun.	Yarn sold an- nually.	Yards of cloth made annual- ly.	Weight of cloth.
<i>Herkimer County.</i>												
Herkimer M. Co.	Middleville	\$20,000	1	1814	708	432	1,140	36	15	2,000	269,912	58,480
George Arnold	Poland	5,000	1	1823	276	-	276	-	9	20,000	-	-
Randal Rice	Do	2,000	1	1831	96	-	96	-	12	5,200	-	-
Philip Fenner	Do	2,000	1	-	-	-	164	-	10	6,300	-	-
New Port Cot. Factory	New Port	6,000	1	-	504	116	620	20	Not in operation.	-	-	-
<i>Cayuga County.</i>												
Auburn Factory	Auburn	70,000	1	1816	1,648	1,044	2,692	80	16	8,000	180,000	-
<i>Columbia County.</i>												
James Wild & Co.	Columbiaville	70,000	2	1824 '28	2,208	2,448	4,656	150	35	10,000	500,000 4-4	125,000
N. Wild, agent	Kinderhook	84,000	2	1814 '28	2,048	3,162	5,210	40	50	40,000	250,000	70,000
J. & J. W. Wardle	Glencaster M.Co.	35,000	1	1827	992	1,008	2,000	48	23	-	400,400	108,680
A. A. Van Allen & Co.	Stuyvesant	15,000	1	-	560	240	800	-	28	45,000	-	-
Reed & Watson	Livingston	14,000	1	1828	540	60	600	-	8	104,000	-	-
<i>Rensselaer County.</i>												
R. P. Hart & A. Briggs	Schaghticoke	116,000	2	1818 '26	2,296	1,400	3,696	114	19	1,000	850,000	181,000
E. Joy & W. R. Swift	Do	12,000	1	1812	750	-	750	18	21	-	149,700 4-4	36,860
Epr. Congdon	Do	22,000	1	1830	432	-	432	20	18	-	125,000 4-4	35,000
Giles Slocum	Do	40,000	1	1831	1,000	-	1,000	40	18	-	250,000	66,000
Jed. Tracy, agent	Troy W.&C.F'y	100,000	1	1812	1,500	90	1,590	46	17	19,110	263,615	53,030
Marshalls & Belknap	Ida Mills, Troy	80,000	1	1826	1,392	1,260	2,652	92	30	5,000	400,000	85,000
H. Herrington & Co.	Hoosick	10,000	1	1831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caledonia Co., J. Mer- ritt & others	Do	41,000	1	1823	784	694	1,468	46	25	-	275,000	44,500
Hosick Manuf. Co.	Do	30,000	1	1812	512	360	872	18	17	10,000	140,000	55,000

December 10.—Srs. 30.—STATISTICAL VIEW—Continued.

Name of the owner, or of the establishment.	Location.	No. of males employed, and average week.	No. of females employed, and average week.	No. of males the ages of 12 & 16, & over, weekly wages.	No. of those employed under 12 yrs. of age, and average weekly wages.	Persons de- pendant for support	Quantity of co- ton manuf- ured annu- ally.	Lbs. of starch used annually for sizing.	Lbs. of flour used annually for sizing.	Cords of wood used for fuel.	Tons of coal used for fuel.	Gallons of oil used.	Value of ar- cles not em- merated.
<i>Herkimer County.</i>													
Herkimer M. Co.	Middleville	15 \$3 33	45 \$1 57	-	6	-	68,237	21	-	70	-	150	
George Arnold	Poland	6 2 00	10 1 40	-	3	33	25,000	-	-	80	-	120	
Bandal Rice	Do	3	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	10	-	15	
Philip Fenner	Do	1 6 00	5 2 00	-	-	10	7,000	-	-	20	-	75	
New Port Cot. Factory	New Port												
<i>Cayuga County.</i>													
Auburn Factory	Auburn	39 2 74	38 1 48	-	6 \$1 00	138	180,000	46	-	80	-	400	
<i>Columbia County.</i>													
James Wild & Co.	Columbiaville	39 8 00	100 2 34	58 \$1 75	24 1 25	600	138,000	-	25,480	10	50	1,000	2,600
N. Wild, agent	Kinderhook	24 7 00	79 1 75	20 1 75	18 1 12	400	136,000	-	5,880	36	16	600	1,200
J. & J. W. Wardle	Glencaster M. Co.	13 8 00	50 2 00	10 2 00	7 1 31	115	122,000	-	11,760	25	25	700	
A. A. Van Alen & Co.	Stuyvesant	16 2 75	18 1 75	-	-	70	50,000	-	-	-	15	600	
Reed & Watson	Livingston	7 6 00	13 1 75	7 1 75	9 1 13	80	113,000	-	-	6	6	128	250
<i>Rensselaer County.</i>													
R. P. Hart & A. Briggs	Schaghticoke	30 6 00	71 2 30	66 1 50	24 0 87	565	204,800	5,850	8,400	140	-	810	3,000
B. Joy & W. R. Swift	Do	6 4 50	22 1 60	-	-	60	40,500	1,500	-	25	-	100	100
Epr. Congdon	Do	8 3 00	20 2 00	-	-	40	40,000	-	3,000	30	-	300	
Giles Slocum	Do	14 5 50	40 2 00	-	-	80	75,000	-	6,000	60	-	400	
Jed. Tracy, agent	Troy W. & C. Fry	26 2 50	35 2 00	-	13 1 00	160	80,000	3,400	1,200	30	-	400	
Marshall & Belknap	Ida Mills, Troy	38 4 15	70 2 39	-	9 0 97	200	107,000	-	10,000	-	30	900	1,000
H. Herrington & Co.	Hosack												
Caledonia Co., J. Mer-													
ritt & others	Do	7 8 25	39 2 00	10 1 63	2 1 62	116	50,000	-	8,000	100	-	400	500
Hosack Manuf. Co.	Do	6 5 00	26 1 75	-	-	65	50,000	-	4,000	60	-	300	300

Document 10.—No. 50.—STATISTICAL VIEW—Continued.

Name of the owner, or establishment.	Location.	No. of males employed, and average week-ly wages.	No. of females employed, and average week-ly wages.	No. of males bet'n the ages of 12 & 16, & aver- age week-ly wages.	No. of those emp'd under 12 yrs. of age, and average weekly wages.	Persons de- pendent for support.	Quantity of cot- ton manufac- tured annual- ly.	Lbs. of starch used annually for sizing.	Lbs. of flour used annually for sizing.	Cords of wood used for fuel.	Tons of coal used for fuel.	Gallons of oil used.	Value of arti- cles not em- merated.
<i>Rensselaer Co.—Contin'd.</i>													
Heman Ticknor	Pittstown	3 \$5 00	20 \$1 25	-	15 \$1 10	75	65,000	-	-	40	-	150	-
L. A. Vicle	Do	6 4 50	20 1 75	-	-	50	26,000	-	3,000	30	-	300	250
Jos. Haskin & Co.	Do	10 4 42	22 1 58	-	-	100	60,000	-	1,600	60	-	250	250
Gershom Turner	Nassau	10 5 00	30 1 75	-	-	110	56,000	-	4,000	60	-	300	300
Van Buren & Best	Do												
<i>Franklin County.</i>													
Jona. Stearns	Malone												
<i>Saratoga County.</i>													
Philip Schuyler	Schuylersville	13 5 00	53 2 00	-	-	110	68,000	4,380	784	30	-	400	600
Jno. W. Freeman	Moreau	12 3 70	33 2 37	-	-	100	54,000	1,600	-	80	-	230	200
L. Bullen, agent	Mechanicville	16 3 50	40 2 00	-	8 1 15	140	83,000	3,300	3,200	30	-	300	3,500
Jno. Haswell, agent	Waterford	6 7 00	28 2 00	-	4 1 75	110	65,000	-	4,000	40	-	250	250
<i>Washington County.</i>													
Reuben Skinner	Granville	15 3 50	40 1 63	-	8 0 63	150	80,000	1,200	4,000	80	-	410	1,000
W. Mowrey & others	Greenwich	14 4 56	36 1 68	-	7 0 77	100	65,000	-	6,000	100	-	400	400
Anthony McLean	Do	2 3 00	9 1 38	-	-	25	25,800	-	-	25	-	70	50
Eben. Raymond	Salem												
<i>Schenectady County.</i>													
Archibald Craig	Schenectady	20 3 75	48 1 74	-	35 0 75	200	118,000	-	5,000	100	-	500	400
<i>Ulster County.</i>													
T. C. Butler	Dashville	14 5 50	40 1 50	36 \$1 25	25 0 75	200	220,000	-	1,600	-	30	600	2,000
B. & J. Arnold	Arnoldtown	24 3 00	25 1 75	-	15 0 87	150	80,000	-	1,600	2	6	250	250
Bernard Dunn	Eddyville	9 6 00	25 2 50	-	12 1 00	123	110,000	-	-	4	10	250	250

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 20.—STATISTICAL VIEW—Continued.

Name of the owner, or es- tablishment.	Location.	Capital em- ployed.	No. of mills.	When erected.	No. of throstle spindles.	No. of mule spindles.	Total number of spindles.	No. of looms.	No. of yarn spun.	Yarn sold an- nually.	Yards of cloth made annual- ly.	Weight of cloth.
<i>Dutchess County.</i>												
Isaac Merritt	Hartville	\$25,000	2	1825 '27	1,080	-	1,080	19	20	66,000	Sat. warp.	70,000
Do	Do		-	-	480	-	480					
Manchester Factory	Poughkeepsie	75,000	1	1814	2,016	-	2,016	64	20	-	240,000 4-4	
M. G. & P. Germond	Union Vale	11,000	1	1808	566	-	566	-	20	33,000		
Swift, Taylor & Forbes	Poughkeepsie	19,000	1	1825	840	-	840	-	20	46,000	Sat. warps.	
Gilbert Brewster	Do	30,000	1	1831	-	2,000	2,000	60	40	-	400,000	72,000
John Given	Do	60,000	1	1835	2,472	-	2,472	55	25	500	400,000	90,000
John Given & others	Pleasant Valley	75,000	1	1814	3,000	-	3,000	74	21	-	400,000 $\frac{4}{8}$	135,000
Mattewan Factory	Fishkill	150,000	3	1814 '31	2,736	-	2,736	100	16	40,000	313,000	104,000
Do do	Do	-	1	1831	2,500	-	2,500	150	-	-	200,000	beysteens
<i>Clinton County.</i>												
A. & G. Richardson & Co.	Plattsburgh	10,000	1	1831	168	216	384	16	18	-	100,000	22,000
Plattsburgh Company	Do	6,000	1	1831	500	design'd	500					
<i>Orange County.</i>												
J. & J. Townsend & Co.	Cornwall	70,000	1	1810 '17	1,136	864	2,000	56	21	4,000	260,000	83,700
Walkill Co., J. P. Cooke, agent	Walden	50,000	1	1826	600	900	1,500	40	14	-	300,000 4-4	100,000
Blooming Grove	Blooming Grove	15,000	1	1826	700	-	700	18	20	-	180,000	40,000
<i>Westchester County.</i>												
New Rochelle Company	New Rochelle	20,000	2	1806	800	-	800	-	18	42,000		
Mamaroneck	Mamaroneck	50,000	1	1814	6,300	-	6,300	-	24	300,000		
Mineral Spring	New Rochelle	25,000	1	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	12	60,000		
Hickory Grove	Mamaroneck	20,000	1	-	-	1,300	1,300	-	40	36,000		

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 20.—STATISTICAL VIEW.—Continued.

Name of the owner, or est- ablishment.	Location.	No. of males employed, and ly wages.	No. of females employed, and ly wages.	No. of males the aged 12 & 16, & over.	No. of those empl'd under 12 yrs. of age, and average weekly wages.	Persons de- pendant for support.	Quantity of coar- ton manufac- tured annual- ly.	Lbs. of starch used annually for sizing.	Lbs. of flour used annually for sizing.	Cords of wood used for fuel.	Tons of coal used for fuel.	Gallons of oil used.	Value of arti- cles not em- merated.
<i>Dutchess County.</i>													
Isaac Merritt	Hartville	7 \$7 00	31 \$1 75	4 \$1 50	4 \$1 20	90	72,000	-	10,000	25	16	300	650
Do	Do												
Manchester Factory	Poughkeepsie	15 7 50	70 1 63	-	-	120	80,000	-	10,000	20	20	400	1,000
M. G. & P. Germond	Union Vale	9 2 88	13 1 77	-	4 1 25	55	37,000	-	4,000	20	5	150	200
Swift, Taylor, & Forbes	Poughkeepsie	5 5 00	24 1 75	-	-	40	52,000	-	5,000	-	16	207	350
Gilbert Brewster	Do	15 6 00	40 1 75	-	5 1 25	150	82,000	-	8,000	-	20	400	800
John Given	Do	20 5 00	50 1 38	-	8 1 00	148	100,000	-	10,000	5	20	300	1,000
John Given & others	Pleasant Valley	15 7 50	80 1 30	-	20 1 00	250	150,000	-	20,000	10	30	500	2,000
Mattewan Factory	Fishkill	26 9 00	113 2 25	-	-	1,000	160,000	-	10,000	400	50	2,000	1,500
Do do	Do	17 7 00	104 2 00	-	-	121	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Clinton County.</i>													
A. & G. Richardson & Co.	Plattsburgh	6 4 50	18 1 75	-	-	70	25,000	800	-	70	-	200	600
Plattsburgh Company	Do												
<i>Orange County.</i>													
J. & J. Townsend & Co.	Cornwall	28 3 50	43 2 50	-	23 1 50	170	96,000	-	10,000	300	-	800	-
Walkill Co., J. P. Cooke, agent	Walden	25 3 00	40 2 00	-	20 1 00	200	110,000	-	14,000	100	-	500	300
Blooming Grove	Blooming Grove	10 4 00	25 1 75	-	-	90	45,000	-	8,000	50	-	200	200
<i>Westchester County.</i>													
New Rochelle Company	New Rochelle	10 4 50	20 7 50	-	-	60	48,000	-	-	40	-	200	-
Mamaroneck	Mamaroneck	10 9 00	30 2 00	-	2 1 50	100	330,000	-	-	-	130	1,000	1,000
Mineral Spring	New Rochelle	10 4 00	22 1 50	-	-	70	67,000	-	-	45	-	250	300
Hickory Grove	Mamaroneck	8 10 00	20 1 50	-	-	50	41,000	-	-	30	-	300	250

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 20.—STATISTICAL VIEW—Continued.

Name of the owner, or establishment.	Location.	Capital employed.	No. of mills.	When erected.	No. of throstle spindles.	No. of mule spindles.	Total number of spindles.	No. of looms.	No. of yarn spun.	Yarn sold annually.	Yards of cloth made annually.	Weight of cloth.
<i>Rockland County.</i> J. & G. Pierson & bro's -	Ramapo -	\$100,000	1	1814	3,500	-	3,500	80	16	40,000	460,000	140,000
<i>Suffolk County.</i> J. & J. Fair -	Patchague -	10,000	1	-	384	192	576	-	8	33,000	-	-
		3,671,500	112	-	-	-	157,316	3,673	-	1,867,790	21,010,920	-

Employed in the city of New York in coloring and weaving \$100,000 capital, weaving 6,000,000 yards, giving support to 2,000 persons; value to the yarn colored and wove 6d. per yard, \$360,000.

J. & B. Marshall's Bleaching and Printing Works \$528,000 capital, bleaching and printing 3,000,000 yards, giving support to 648 persons; giving an increased value to the cloth of 6d. per yard, \$306,000.

Staten Island and New York Printing Establishment \$104,000 capital, bleaching and printing estimated at 1,020,000 yards, giving support to 149 persons; giving an increased value to the cloth of 6d. per yard, \$61,800.

Six machine shops, employed in the manufacture of cotton machinery, \$90,000 capital, capable of making 18,500 spindles with their appendages, giving support to 220 persons; value of the spindles \$185,000.

Document 10. No. 50. STATISTICAL VIEW—Continued.

Name of the owner, or es- tablishment	Location	No. of males employed, and average week- ly wages.	No. of females employed, and average week- ly wages.	No. of males employed betw. the ages of 15 & 16, & aver- age weekly wages.	No. of those employed under 12 yrs. of age, and average weekly wages.	Persons de- pendant for support.	Quantity of cot- ton manufac- tured annu- ally.	Lbs. of starch used annually for sizing.	Lbs. of flour used annually for sizing.	Cords of wood used for fuel.	Tons of coal used for fuel.	Gallons of oil used.	Value of arti- cles not em- incorporated.
<i>Rockland County.</i> J. & G. Pierson & bro's -	Ramapo	30 \$9 00	180 \$2 25	-	-	500	200,000	-	14,000	100	-	2,500	2,000
<i>Suffolk County.</i> J. & J. Fair -	Patchogue	6 5 00	14 2 00	-	-	30	36,000	-	-	20	-	30	100
		1,246	3,684	323	466	12,954	7,961,670	23,007	902,704	7038	493	35,323	90,900

J. & B. Marshall's Printing and Bleaching Establishments consume annually—

Of domestic growth and production,	Of foreign productions,	
3,000 cords of wood, valued at		\$12,000
150 barrels pot ashes, valued at		5,750
200 do flour, do		1,200
400 do starch, do		2,800
Copperas and cochineal, do		10,000
40,000 oil vitriol, do		1,000
80,000 lbs. bleaching powders, valued at		6,000
50 chests of indigo, do		20,000
50 hhds. madder, do		5,000
10 casks cochineal, do		5,000
100 tons dye woods, do		5,000
Sundries, do		

Messrs. Marshalls have commenced using coal; estimate their requirements for a year 2,000 tons.

This abstract was prepared with great care by Mr. Richard P. Hart, of Troy, from original returns furnished by the agents and proprietors of cotton factories, and is the fruit of many months of labor and perseverance. Mr. Hart exhibited to me the original returns from which the abstract was taken, and, so far as I examined them, it is perfectly accurate.

Q. 8.—This is an entire view of all the cotton establishments in the State of New York.

JOHN A. DIX.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 21.

Glenham Company's Manufactory of Broad Cloth, situate in the town of Fishkill, County of Dutchess, in the State of New York, March, 1832.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. By what power—water, steam, or what other?	1. Water.
2. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	2. 1822: joint stock.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power and machinery?	3. \$100,000.
4. Average amount in materials, in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. It requires from 20 to \$40,000 t on this company business, in materia &c.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory?	5. Less than one per cent. per ann
6. How much of the capital is borrowed, and what interest is paid on it?	6. \$40,000 at six per cent, as a capital; but none of the \$100,000 is l ed.
7. What has been the rate of profits annually for the last three years: if a joint stock company, what dividends have been received?	7. Three per cent.
8. What portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained for contingent or other objects, and therefore not annually divided?	8. None, except to make up for w tear.
9. Causes of the increase (or decrease) of profit at different periods of time?	9. Frauds on the revenue to such an that not half the duties for protect been received; and, consequently, a ed overstock of goods.
10. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same county and State?	10. Presumed to be from six to ten p
11. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	11. Present annual value of manu one hundred and fifteen thousand Average annual value from the beg about seventy thousand dollars.
12. Quantity and value of raw materials annually used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	12. 105,000 lbs. of wool, about fo American fleece wool. Value during 1831, was about \$63,000.
13. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	13. On the average at present, cl not bring the cost of importation, if th are honestly paid, imported from any
14. Number of men, women, and children, employed, and average wages of each class?	14. One hundred and thirty. 3 wages, average, \$6 per week; 40 b do. \$2; 50 women, do. do. \$2 25; under 16, \$1 50. Total wages per about \$27,000.
15. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	15. Average 11½ hours throughout t
16. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county?	16. As mechanics in general, the rather over those employed in the business, except very skillful hands.
17. Number of horses or other animals employed?	17. Constantly three horses, beside transportation.
18. Whether the manufactures find a vent at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	18. They do not, but in a trifling They are sent to New York for sale.
19. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	19. They do, to an extent that i ruinous; as answers to queries Nos. will show.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 21—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>19. Where are the manufactures consumed?</p>	<p>20. In the United States.</p>
<p>20. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? If so, where?</p>	<p>21. None.</p>
<p>21. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what credit? If bartered, for what?</p>	<p>22. Sales are made by one of the owners in New York, on credit of 6, 7, and 8 months.</p>
<p>22. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?</p>	<p>23. The reduction of cost of manufacturing the same kind of goods is about fifty per cent. since 1822, (gradually in each year,) principally by the introduction of labor-saving machinery. The labor has fluctuated from 20 to 25 per cent.; materials from 1 to 100 per cent.</p>
<p>23. The prices at which the manufacture has been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?</p>	<p>24. The same cloth that was sold at \$3 50 the yard, when the establishment began, (wool at the same price as now,) such cloth will only bring two dollars the yard.</p>
<p>24. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturers to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?</p>	<p>25. Having all the materials at as low a rate as the foreigner, 25 per cent. duty on the imported article will be a protection, if the duty is fully collected, not as heretofore, scarcely the half of it.</p>
<p>25. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting duties on such articles to prevent fraud?</p>	<p>26. Mark or stamp the minimum on each piece, at which they are to pay duty, and allow no change of original marks, under heavy penalties.</p>
<p>26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?</p>	<p>27. At present it is as follows: Wool, raw material, 50 per cent.; dyeing materials, labor, wear and tear, and various other contingencies, 50 per cent.; profits of capital, 0.</p>
<p>27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the county is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?</p>	<p>28. About seventy thousand dollars of agricultural productions.</p>
<p>28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, is produced in the United States, and what amount in this State?</p>	<p>29. Not known.</p>
<p>29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?</p>	<p>30. If the duty were reduced to 12½ per cent. on cloths, this establishment could not be kept in operation a month; and what is now worth \$100,000 in buildings and machinery, would not sell for more than \$10,000, if it could be sold at all.</p>
<p>30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?</p>	<p>31. It will be seen by the foregoing answer that there would be no capital left to be employed, which would literally be the fact.</p>
<p>31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?</p>	<p>32. After having read the answers to the 31 foregoing queries, I think it will be very plainly seen that a reduction of the duties to 12½ per cent. would completely ruin the manufacturer engaged in this business.</p>
<p>32. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of six per cent., and how gradual should the reduction be?</p>	<p>33. If the present rates of duties are not more faithfully collected than they have been since the law of 1828 has passed, it will be impossible for the woollen manufacturer to make a clear interest of six per cent. on his capital. The whole woollen manufacturers of the country have not averaged a profit of six per cent. on their capital since 1828.</p>

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 21—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
34. Average profit of money or capital in your county?	34. From six to ten per cent. on the general manufactures of the county, excepting woollen.
35. Average rate of wages in your county?	35. Mechanics, \$1 25 per day; laborers, 75 cents.

I have answered the foregoing questions as correctly as I possibly can. I was the original founder of the Glenham Company, and am a fourth owner, and it has been a child of my particular care. I have brought the manufactory of cloths to great perfection in it. It has proved of great importance to our county, and the country in general, but has most wretchedly requited its stockholders, and myself in particular, for the attention and care bestowed on it; owing to the neglect of Government to levy protective duties in time, and still more to their negligence in having them properly collected.

PETER H. SCHENCK.

New York, March, 1832.

This statement is made by Mr. Peter H. Schenck, of New York, who is well known at Washington, and doubtless to the department.

J. A. DIX.

The attention of the department is respectfully invited to Mr. Schenck's reply to question 25.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 22.

Woollen Manufactory of Bower and Kirk, situate in the town of Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess, in the State of New York, March, 1832.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. By what power—water, steam, or what other?	1. Water power.
2. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	2. Three years ago; joint, but not incorporated.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power and machinery?	3. Six thousand and thirty dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. For labor, eighty-two dollars fifty cents per week; raw materials two hundred and thirty-five dollars per week.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory?	5. There has been nothing more than seven per cent., and which goes for rent and privileges.
6. How much of the capital is borrowed, and what interest is paid on it?	6. Six thousand and thirty dollars, at seven per cent.
7. What has been the rate of profits annually for the last three years:—if a joint stock company, what dividends have been received?	7. Nothing more than the use of the money.
8. What portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained for contingent or other objects, and therefore not annually divided?	8. None.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
9. Causes of the increase (or decrease) of profit at different periods of time?	9. The cause is very plain; for instance whenever there is a bad trade in England, or any failure in large houses, all their surplus and sacrifices come to this market, and always will as long as they come in at an ad valorem duty.
10. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same county and state?	10. From six to ten per cent.
11. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	11. Seven thousand two hundred and eighty yards of broad cloths annually, averaging two dollars and twenty-five cents per yd.
12. Quantity and value of raw materials usually used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	12. Nine thousand pounds of domestic wool principally raised in Dutchess county; three thousand and thirty pounds of foreign wool; about five hundred dollars annually for oil and dye wares.
13. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	13. Dont know.
14. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	14. Fifteen men, average wages five dollars per week, and five children at one dollar and fifty cents per week.
15. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	15. The whole year; average time twelve hours per day.
16. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county?	16. From one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per day.
17. Number of horses or other animals employed?	17. One horse.
18. Whether the manufactures find a vent at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	18. Sent to the New York market, about eighty miles.
19. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale?	19. Yes, and always will as long as there is an ad valorem duty.
20. Where are the manufactures consumed?	20. Don't know.
21. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? If so, where?	21. Can't answer.
22. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what credit? If bartered, for what?	22. Sold on a credit of from six to eight months at an expense of six per cent.
23. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	23. From 1830 to 1831 the increase on materials was double; no alteration in labor.
24. The prices at which the manufacture has been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	24. Broad cloths average two dollars and twenty-five cents per yard.
25. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	25. Twenty-five per cent. on the goods valued in this country; then there will be no need of false invoices and false oaths.
26. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting duties on such articles to prevent fraud?	26. Most certainly it is; we have not an advantage of ten per cent.; we have known goods pass the custom-house at two shillings and six pence sterling, which cost four and six pence in the English market.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 22—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
27. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	27. Twelve shillings for materials, twelve shillings for wages, leaving nothing for profits on capital.
28. What amount of the agricultural productions of the county is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	28. About four thousand two hundred and ninety dollars worth annually.
29. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, is produced in the U. States, and what amount in this State?	29. Cannot answer.
30. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	30. We should abandon our business.
31. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	31. If the duties should be reduced to 12½ per cent., it would cause a sacrifice of stock and goods on hand which would leave all our capital and bring us into debt.
32. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	32. Any thing then would be better than manufacturing.
34. Average profit of money or capital in your county?	34. Seven per cent.
35. Average rate of wages in your county?	35. For mechanics, from one dollar and seventy-five cents a day.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 23.

Woollen Manufactory of J. & J. Wadsworth, situate in the town of Poughkeepsie, County of Dutchess, State of New York, March, 1832.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. By what power—water, steam, or what other?	1. Water power.
2. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	2. Commenced in 1826. Joint, incorporated.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power and machinery?	3. Twenty thousand dollars; ten thousand dollars in machinery, and ten thousand dollars in ground, buildings, and power.
4. Average amount in materials, in cash, for the purchase of materials & payment of wages?	4. Thirty-six thousand dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory?	5. No profit, but a loss for four years past.
6. How much of the capital is borrowed, and what interest is paid on it?	6. Ten thousand dollars at six per cent.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 23—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
7. What has been the rate of profits annually for the last three years? If a joint stock company, what dividends have been received?	7. No profit, but a great loss.
8. What portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained for contingent or other objects, and, therefore, not annually divided?	8. None.
9. Causes of the increase or decrease of profit at different periods of time?	9. The immense importations in 1828 caused cloths to fall in value. The rise of wool, in anticipation of better prices for cloths, caused the manufacturers to purchase wool at advanced prices.
10. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same county and State?	10. From six to ten per cent.
11. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	11. Twelve thousand yards of broadcloth, and about four thousand yards cassimere. The average value of the cloths about two dollars and fifty cents, and the cassimere one dollar and fifty cents per yard.
12. Quantity and value of raw materials usually used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	12. About twenty-eight thousand pounds of wool raised in this county. The average price for the last three years, fifty-six cents per pound. Two thousand five hundred dollars in dye wares and oil.
13. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	13. Cannot tell.
14. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	14. Twenty-nine men, two women, and six children. Average wages, five dollars and fifty cents per week for the men; one dollar and fifty cents per week for the women and children.
15. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	15. The whole year. Average time, twelve hours per day.
16. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county?	16. Not less, but should suppose rather more than what the people make in the factory.
17. Number of horses or other animals employed?	17. One horse for the use of the factory.
18. Whether the manufactures find a vent at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	18. There is always a market to be found for them in the city of New York, a distance of eighty miles, at some price.
19. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	19. Yes, and a very severe one, which will be the case as long as any goods are admitted at any duty, and the importers allowed to fix the value of the cloth on their own invoice.
20. Where are the manufactures consumed?	20. In the United States.
21. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? If so, where?	21. Cannot answer.
22. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what credit? If bartered, for what?	22. For cash, or a credit of six and eight months.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>23. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased? how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory? and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?</p>	<p>23. The cost increases or decreases according to the price of wool and the wages of labor not varying much last three years; and are at the present people are to live by labor, the manufacturing a yard of cloth here less than what it ever cost us in England we left there, which is more than years ago.</p>
<p>24. The prices at which the manufacture has been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?</p>	<p>24. Average two dollars and fifty per yard for broadcloths, and one dollar fifty cents for cassimeres.</p>
<p>25. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?</p>	<p>25. Twenty-five per cent. was taken on wool, to be reduced in proportion to the value of the imported article to here.</p>
<p>26. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting duties on such articles to prevent fraud?</p>	<p>26. Most certainly some alteration be made. We consider the dollar in the flood-gate that admits every thing and the value of the cloth from which imported, being the criterion of value worse. Let the duties be collected on value here, and it will prevent fraud revenue. No agent then will have voices, or be obliged to swallow oaths there be men who know the value of to examine them, and there will be culture in manufacturing at a fair profit duty be reduced to twenty-five per cent. This protection would be quite sufficient the manufacturers, and ought to be for farmers; then both would prosper, and both be satisfied. As it is at present appears a large protection, but it is a protection to the manufacturer of twenty per cent., but to the farmer sixty per cent. at least.</p>
<p>27. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material; what portion of the wages of labor; and what portion of the profits of capital?</p>	<p>27. The materials are more than one-half the remainder is labor.</p>
<p>28. What amount of the agricultural productions of the county is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?</p>	<p>28. Wool and food for support of labor about twenty thousand dollars.</p>
<p>29. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, is produced in the United States, and what amount in this State?</p>	<p>29. Cannot tell.</p>
<p>30. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make, were reduced to 12½ per cent., would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?</p>	<p>30. Most certainly, the price of wool is already too low.</p>
<p>31. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ capital?</p>	<p>31. No capital will be left to employ.</p>

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 23—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
32. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	32. If we could make a dollar a week by any thing, it would be better.
33. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of six per cent., and how gradual should the reduction be?	33. We have already said twenty-five per cent. on the value of the goods here, we have no doubt, would realize a profit of six per cent.; and the sooner it is reduced to this the better, that is, on the value of the import article in this country.
34. Average profit of money or capital in your county?	34. Seven per cent.
35. Average rate of wages in your county?	35. For mechanics, from one dollar to one dollar and seventy-five cents a day.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 24.

Thomas Williams & Son's Manufactory of Woollen, Cotton, and Cassimere, situate in the town of Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess, in the State of New York, March, 1832.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. By what power—water, steam, or what other?	1. Water power.
2. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	2. Established in 1828. An individual concern.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power and machinery?	3. Fifteen thousand dollars. Real estate and machinery.
4. Average amount in materials, in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. Average amount about fifteen thousand dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory?	5. We believe not over six per cent.
6. How much of the capital is borrowed, and what interest is paid on it?	6. No permanent loan. Bank facilities about three thousand dollars, at six per cent.
7. What has been the rate of profits annually for the last three years? If a joint stock company, what dividends have been received?	7. This question answered by the 5th.
8. What portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained for contingent or other objects, and therefore not annually divided?	8. The net profits are individual, and are returned in the capital as stated in question 4.
9. Causes of the increase (or decrease) of profit at different periods of time?	9. Excessive importations and frauds on the revenue are undoubtedly the cause of the great fluctuations in our market.
10. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same county and State?	10. Not having capital employed in any other business in the State, cannot answer to its profits.
11. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	11. About forty-five thousand dollars annually. Fine broadcloths and cassimeres, averaging from \$2 to \$5 per yard.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
12. Quantity and value of raw materials annually used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	12. About 14-16th of the raw material, principally fine wool, the growth of this county, averaging about 55 cents per pound. The 2-16th are mainly dye stuffs, oil, &c. imported.
13. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	13. Broadcloths from England, costing 6s. 3d. sterling the yard, and entered under the dollar minimum. Costs the manufacturer \$2. 50 the yard.
14. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	14. Forty-two men, women, and children; average \$4.50 per week, each.
15. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	15. Average twelve hours throughout the year.
16. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county?	16. Unacquainted with the rate of wages out of our own profession.
17. Number of horses or other animals employed?	17. One horse, with occasional hired help.
18. Whether the manufactures find a vent at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	18. Sent to the city of New York, distance eighty miles.
19. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale?	19. Yes.
20. Where are the manufactures consumed?	20. In the United States.
21. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? If so, where?	21. None that we know of.
22. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what credit? If bartered, for what?	22. Usually sold at a credit of from 6 to 8 months; none bartered.
23. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	23. Not materially varied in each year since the commencement of the establishment.
24. The prices at which the manufacture has been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	24. Answered in question 11.
25. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	25. The present rate of duties, provided we can realize the protection intended by the law.
26. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting duties on such articles to prevent frauds?	26. Yes; do away with the dollar minimum, and establish cash duties.
27. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	27. This question cannot be answered.
28. What amount of the agricultural productions of the county is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	28. No correct means of answering this question justly.
29. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, is produced in the United States, and what amount in this State?	29. Not acquainted with those amounts.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 24—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
30. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	30. We should abandon the business.
31. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	31. We should have in this to be governed by circumstances.
32. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	32. Yes.
33. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of six per cent., and how gradual should the reduction be?	33. The woollen business, with the present protecting duties, does not realize over six per cent.
34. Average profit of money or capital in your county?	34. Not over six per cent.
35. Average rate of wages in your county?	35. Refer to the answer of question 16.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 25.

Domestic Cloth manufactured in Families in the State of New York, in the year 1824.

Whole number of yards of fulled cloth,	- 2,918,233
Whole number of yards of flannel and other woollen cloth not fulled,	- 3,468,001
Whole number of yards of linen, cotton, or other thin cloths,	- 8,079,992

There is no practicable mode of ascertaining the increase of manufactures in families since that year, excepting by inquiring of every family. The amounts above stated were procured in that way by the persons employed to take the census, under the laws of this State, in 1824; and the same information will be obtained in 1834.

This does not answer the query contained in the circular from the Treasury Department; but it is furnished under the impression that it may possibly serve as the basis of an estimate.

J. A. DIX.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 26.

Manufactory of Jonathan Stott, situate in the city of Hudson, in the County of Columbia, in the State of New York, March, 1832.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. By what power—water, steam, or what other?	1. Water.
2. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	2. Established in 1828. An individual concern.
3. Capital invested in ground and building, water power and machinery?	3. Twenty-eight thousand dollars.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
4. Average amount in materials, in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. Fifty thousand dollars per year.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory?	5. Ten per cent.
7. What has been the rate of profits annually for the last three years? If a joint stock company, what dividends have been received?	7. Ten per cent.
9. Causes of the increase (or decrease) of profit at different periods of time?	9. Different causes; principally an over stock in market.
10. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same county and State?	10. None.
11. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	11. Flannels, the only kind manufactured in the establishment, 28 cents the average per yard. About middle quality.
12. Quantity and value of raw materials annually used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	12. About thirty-eight thousand dollars. About one-third foreign.
13. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	13. When foreign articles of the same kind were imported, they sold for about 46 cents per yard. There has none of this quality been imported for the last two or three years, to the knowledge of the proprietor.
14. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	14. Twenty-one men at one dollar per day; fifteen women at fifty cents per day; eight boys at two dollars per week.
15. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	15. Eleven hours per day all the year.
17. Number of horses or other animals employed?	17. Three horses.
18. Whether the manufactures find a vent at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	18. Sent to New York.
20. Where are the manufactures consumed?	20. All over the country.
22. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what credit? If bartered, for what?	22. A credit from six to eight months.
23. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	23. Since 1828 the article has decreased from 38 cents down to 28 cents in 1832. Materials has increased in and during the same time.
25. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	25. Do not know.
26. Is any change necessary, in levying or collecting duties on such articles, to prevent fraud?	26. None.
28. What amount of the agricultural productions of the county is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	28. Agricultural, twenty-six thousand dollars. Other domestic productions, twelve thousand dollars.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 26—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
30. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make, were reduced to 12½ per cent., would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	30. Should abandon the concern at the present price of wool in this country.
31. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	31. Do not know.
32. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	32. Yes.
34. Average profit of money or capital in your county?	34. Seven per cent.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 27.

Manufacture of Woollens, situate in the town of Sullivan, in the County of Madison, in the State of New York, March, 1832.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. By what power—water, steam, or what other?	1. Water-power solely.
2. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	2. The buildings were erected, and business commenced in July, 1825. It is not a joint stock concern, but owned by an individual.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power, and machinery?	3. The buildings are of stone. The capital invested in buildings and machinery is about \$50,000.
4. Average amount in materials, in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. The amount of annual expenditure in labor and raw material, is now from 40 to 45,000 dollars, varying with the price of the raw material.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory?	5. From the year 1825 to 1830, there was a loss on operations. From July, 1830, to January 1, 1832, there has been a profit of ten per cent. on the capital.
6. How much of the capital is borrowed, and what interest is paid on it?	6. This question it is difficult to answer, because of the variation in the amount of floating capital required in active operations. The legal rate of interest in this State is seven per cent.
7. What has been the rate of profits annually for the last three years? If a joint stock company, what dividends have been received?	7. The last two years the profits have been about ten per cent. annually; before that time, nothing.
8. What portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained for contingent or other objects, and, therefore, not annually divided?	8. The alterations in machinery, owing to continued improvements, form a large item of expenditure: but what portion has so invested, it is difficult to say. This last year, I suppose, about three of the ten per cent. has been thus expended.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
9. Causes of the increase (or decrease) of profit at different periods of time?	9. In this country we have so much to say in answer to this question, that it is difficult to be sufficiently concise. Fluctuations in the price of raw materials, and in the policy of Government, are prominent causes of increase or decrease of profit. Indeed, a want of steady policy must always prove ruinous to any manufacturing business, whether of increase or decrease of protection. Prospective increase is an alluring bait for commercial gambling, proving, ultimately, injurious to the manufacturers and merchants. Prospective decrease must produce similar results.
10. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same county and State?	10. Whether the legal rate of interest in the State will answer this question or not, is uncertain. I cannot otherwise answer it.
11. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	11. About 15,000 yards of broadcloth, and 9,000 yards of kerseymere. Broadcloth will average about \$2 60 per yard, and the kerseymere \$1 25 per yard; which would make the income about \$9,000 or \$90,000 the whole capital employed—allowing 2½ commissions on sales, without any guarantee or insurance for credit.
12. Quality and value of raw materials annually used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	This year, in consequence of the fluctuation in the price of wool, the profit will probably be somewhat less.
	12. About 50,000 pounds of wool, the product of the country, may be annually used in the factory with the present extent of machinery. The building is, however, sufficiently large for at least double the present machinery and labor employed. The value of wool has varied so much, that I cannot name any price in anticipation: this must depend upon the steadiness of the demand arising from the regularity of the manufacturing operations.
13. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	13. This question I am unable to answer, except by an examination of the relative policy of foreign Governments, and our own; the nature of the protection afforded abroad, and at home, in allowing a free introduction of raw material, &c. &c. If the protection has reference to the present cost in the United States, with the protection now afforded, I would say the average price above named, would probably be as correct an answer as can be given; competition at the place of sale keeping the domestic and foreign article at about the same price.
14. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	14. Fifteen men, averaging about \$1 per day; twenty-three women, average about \$2 per week; eleven children, average about \$1 50 per week, each.
15. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	15. They work the whole year, unless the factory shall be out of repair. They are employed about ten hours in each day.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 27—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>are of wages of similar classes other- employed in the same State and county?</p>	<p>16. The ordinary wages of men for labor are about 62½ cents per day, supplying themselves, or \$10 per month, and provisions found by the employer. Women, as servants, about \$1 per week, and provisions found. Children cannot otherwise be advantageously employed, and can get no wages.</p>
<p>number of horses or other animals d?</p>	<p>17. Two horses only are employed, and those are not absolutely necessary.</p>
<p>whether the manufactures find a vent manufactory? If not, how far they are market?</p>	<p>18. About one-fourth of the manufactured articles have been sold at the factory, and the remainder sent to New York to market.</p>
<p>whether foreign articles of the like er into competition with them at such sale, and to what extent?</p>	<p>19. Foreign articles interfere with them, both at the factory and in New York, and to an extent far beyond what could be anticipated from apparent ability for competition at such place of sale. It must be observed, that the foreign manufacturer has his home market free from all, except domestic competition. He may give a long credit to his foreign customer, who obtains also a long credit on the duty in this country, and gambles for years, while wholly insolvent, staking nothing against the labor and capital of the manufacturer here. Frauds on the revenue constitute another cause for the support of competition.</p>
<p>Where are the manufactures consumed?</p>	<p>20. These manufactures are consumed most probably altogether in the U. States.</p>
<p>whether any of the manufactures are l to foreign countries? If so, where?</p>	<p>21. This is included in the preceding answer.</p>
<p>whether the manufacture is sold by manufactory for cash? If on credit, at what? If bartered, for what?</p>	<p>22. The manufacture is sold on a credit of six months. A portion is bartered at the factory for wool principally.</p>
<p>whether the cost of the manufactured to the manufactory) has increased used; how much in each year from establishment of the manufactory; and the increase has been in the mate- the labor, and at what rate?</p>	<p>23. The cost of the manufactured article has varied within the last three years, from several causes. The price of the raw material has been much increased. The progressive improvement in machinery, and the additional skill of the labor, has reduced the cost of labor in manufacturing. The increased price of the raw material has been equal to 30 per cent., and the improvement in machinery and labor is equal to 20 per cent.</p>
<p>the prices at which the manufacture is sold by the manufactory since the opening?</p>	<p>24. The manufactured article was at a very reduced price up to the year 1830, first, owing to want of sufficient protection, and then to an excessive importation, in consequence of the prospective duty.</p>
<p>What rate of duty is necessary to en- manufactory to enter into competi- the home market with similar articles d?</p>	<p>25. This question is one that I cannot answer. It has been so fully examined by those extensively engaged in manufacturing operations, that I shall not attempt it.</p>
<p>any change necessary in levying or col- lecting on such articles to prevent fraud?</p>	<p>26. This also has been fully examined by those who have given the subject more attention than I have.</p>

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>27. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material; what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?</p>	<p>27. The cost of the raw material is two-thirds of the cost of the manufactured article, and the labor one-third. The depends on the price of the article in which I have before estimated at about per cent. on the capital. I do not, in computation of cost, add any thing for interest on capital.</p>
<p>28. What amount of the agricultural productions of the county is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?</p>	<p>28. The whole quantity of wool consumed together with most articles requisite for support of the hands employed. Dye and oil are imported.</p>
<p>29. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, is produced in the United States, and what amount in this State?</p>	<p>29. This question I am unable to answer.</p>
<p>30. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make, were reduced to 12½ per cent., would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?</p>	<p>30. It would be utterly impossible, in the present state of things, to sustain the operation if such reduction should take place. My answer to this question, with the addition, is contained in a note marked A.</p>
<p>31. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?</p>	<p>31. The capital invested in building machinery cannot be recalled, but must be lost if the business should be abandoned.</p>
<p>32. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?</p>	<p>32. There would be no profit or safety attending the business, and the amount invested in buildings and machinery must be abandoned as a total loss.</p>
<p>33. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent., and how gradual should the reduction be?</p>	<p>33. Competition will soon reduce profit to the lowest amount for which the article can be afforded without a reduction of duty. The great attention paid to rearing sheep, will, in a short time, furnish wool in abundance; and the increased manufacturing population will induce the investment of sufficient capital to reduce profit to as small a sum as will invite capital.</p>
<p>34. Average profit of money or capital in your county?</p>	<p>34. This question has been before answered. The interest of seven per cent. is the fair price of money, and probably a fair profit of capital.</p>
<p>35. Average rate of wages in your county?</p>	<p>35. Men 62½ cents per day, support themselves, or 10 dollars per month, and by the employer. Women, 1 dollar per week, and found.</p>

Note A, to Question 30.—If the duty upon the foreign manufacture, of the kind of which you make, were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?

The substance of the answer I have given to this, without the addition, is, that we do not continue our manufacturing operations at all, but would be broken down irretrievably. The present addition to the question, "with corresponding reduction on all the imports," carries with it a wider range of inquiry, but must terminate in the same result at the present time. A naked opinion, on such an important question of policy, must either receive weight from the high commercial, and candid character of the individual giving it, or justly be regarded as if never uttered, merely useless. To reason on it, at length, is

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 27—Continued.

with justice to the subject, in this way. If your question means a "corresponding" deduction, so as to keep the objects acted on still proportionably distant, it would subject very difficult to be adjusted, and then we must examine the relative prices of the goods we consume, and those we furnish, with reference to such alteration, together with the most important and controlling consideration, the relative strength derived from the price for its use, compared with that abroad; also the proper measures for protection and regular increase, and consequent decrease of price for its use.

The questions proposed by General Dix, to be answered, are—"1st. Is any change in levying and collecting the duty on imported woollens, to prevent fraud? 2d. Should the minimum be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the actual value of the imports at the American port, what rate of ad valorem duty would be equivalent to the minimum? 3d. What would be the operation of this change upon the present supposed to be practised? 4th. Extent of individual and household manufactures in Madison county, and how much it has increased since the tariff of 1824? 5th. Sons employed at your manufactory board themselves, and what do they pay per week?" The three first questions requiring answers, expressive of our opinion on policy, and information possessed by others more fully than I have, will prevent my answering the last. The relative value of minimum and ad valorem duty as a mean of protection, and of justice, has been also fully discussed, and is well understood. There are attending both, and most political men have reason sufficient to prefer one or the other, as they have been led by inclination, without perhaps being fully aware of the policy by which the judgment was controlled. The law of minimums must necessarily be very unequally. The inequality of the burden is increased in proportion as the value is approximated by the value of the article at the place of origin or production. A minimum, however, probably be more easily enforced, and there is less danger of fraud than by an ad valorem duty. An ad valorem duty, depending on invoice, and out of Government control, and liable to unavoidable frauds. An ad valorem duty depending on appraisement at the place of importation, would probably lead to the same evils and extensive corruption.

I have not accurate information sufficient to answer your fourth question.

In answer, that all persons in my factory board themselves, and pay from one dollar and twenty-five cents per week board.

J. B. YATES.

He was formerly a member of Congress from Schenectady county, and is a highly respected and respectable man. His statement is entitled to entire credit.

J. A. DIX.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 28.

Woolen Manufactory of Cloths and Cassimeres, situate in the town of Whitestown, in the County of Oneida, in the State of New York, March, 1832.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
What power—water, steam, or what?	1. Exclusively water power.
When established, and whether a joint concern?	2. Established in 1811. Incorporated in that year, with the usual privileges.
How invested in ground and buildings, and machinery?	3. Capital, \$200,000, divided into 2,000 shares of \$100 each. One-half of this sum has been paid on 1,647 shares. The capital paid in is somewhat more than \$90,000, as the forfeited stock was partly paid up.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 28—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
4. Average amount in materials, in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. I cannot be accurate as to amount. The average amount for wool, was about \$80,000 \$18,500; for fuel, \$825; flour say \$1,500; olive oil, 2,800 d oil, \$500; dye stuffs, \$2,200 \$1,350; chamberley, \$325; harteazles, \$975; amounting, inc articles not named, to \$111,610
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory?	5. There has been no annual. This company has been very indeed. The last sales of stock at \$5 per share. On each share then been paid, \$44 50. Judge P. S. Parker, and Francis Bosc of our largest stockholders, at price.
6. How much of the capital is borrowed, and what interest is paid on it?	6. The company borrow more to purchase wool, of the bank. They borrowed upwards of \$40 purpose last summer, at 6 per cent.
7. What has been the rate of profits annually for the last three years? If a joint stock company, what dividends have been received?	7. In 1829 the company lost 1831 a profit to the amount of \$1 was made. Both cloths and wool greatly on our hands. In June purchased about 100,000 lbs. of advanced 12 to 15 cents per lb. business for 1831 is not yet closed have about \$30,000 worth of bound in Albany, made from domestic
8. What portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained for contingent or other objects, and therefore not annually divided?	8. This question would seem answered by the answer to No 7. make improvements, however, some in 1831, instead of paying. No part of our profits were used away. They could not have had as our original capital is more sunk.
9. Causes of the increase (or decrease) of profit at different periods of time?	9. There never was any profit 1830, and perhaps in 1831; because business was very bad, with too much competition, both foreign and domestic
10. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same county and State?	10. I cannot give a satisfactory answer to this question. I should suppose rates of profit would vary from 6 to 10 per cent.
11. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	11. This question I cannot answer. My predecessors left no data on which to make the estimates.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 28—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
Quantity and value of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	<p>12. We annually consume about 120,000 pounds of wool; 4,000 pounds of milk-weed; 3,600 pounds quercitron, weld, and other dyes of domestic growth, exclusive of copperas. We now use about 3,000 pounds American copperas; 1,100 pounds glue and pates, besides the other materials mentioned in answer to No. 4. Of foreign materials, say 2 cases indigo; 5 or 6 barrels of madder; 8 or 900 pounds tartar, &c.; 3,000 gallons olive oil, and about 500 gallons sperm oil; about 3 tons of iron and steel nails; 60 tons logwood, fustic, and other foreign dyes, &c. Amount of domestic products, about 140,000 pounds, value about \$95,000; of foreign articles, 63 tons, value about \$6,000.</p>
Next in the United States of similar article manufacture imported from abroad, in what countries?	<p>13. We manufacture broadcloth and kerseymeres. Such cloths as we chiefly manufacture, would cost the importer about \$2 75, if the duties were fairly paid. Our goods brought us that price in October. In December, we sold at \$2 50, and now at \$2 25. Similar goods are imported from England, France, and Germany, as I believe. These cloths are worth about 7s. to 8s. 6d. sterling, running measure, in England.</p>
Number of men, women, and children, free, and average wages of each class?	<p>14. We have 14 boys in our employ, under 16 years of age; 17 between 16 and 21 years; 42 who are over 21 years; in all, 73 males. We have 18 girls under 16, and 56 females upwards of 16 years of age; in all, 74 females; total, 147 persons. The wages of the girls, under 16, will average about \$1 50 per week; the wages of the other females, (mostly weavers,) is not less than \$2 50 per week; the wages of boys, under 16, average \$1 75; from 16 to 21, average wages, \$3 25; men's wages average from 70 to 75 cents per day; board of females and boys, \$1 per week; men, \$1 50, paid by themselves.</p>
How many hours a day employed, and portion of the year?	<p>15. The hands are employed 12 hours each day, and we work every week day, except about four days in the year.</p>
Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county?	<p>16. I believe that able bodied men obtain about \$120 per annum; full grown girls generally receive about \$1 per week for doing house work. In these cases they are boarded. Our hands board themselves. Children, under 16, cannot obtain wages; their board and washing is generally considered of about as much value as their labor.</p>
Number of horses or other animals employed?	<p>17. Two horses.</p>
Whether the manufactures find a vent in the neighborhood? If not, how far they are from a market?	<p>18. We generally sell to the merchants of the vicinity, a market for about \$20,000 worth of goods; and we exchange about \$10,000 worth in payment for wool, and other materials, and for labor. The residue are sent to New York principally.</p>

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 28—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>19. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?</p>	<p>19. Foreign cloths, of nearly similar kind do enter into competition with them in New York.</p>
<p>20. Where are the manufactures consumed?</p>	<p>20. In every part of the United States probably.</p>
<p>21. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? If so, where?</p>	<p>21. I do not believe that any of ours were ever exported.</p>
<p>22. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what credit? If bartered, for what?</p>	<p>22. Our goods are mostly sold by a mission house in New York, on a credit eight months; sales guaranteed. A year's say \$5,000 worth, are bartered for wool, about an equal sum for wood, soap, &c. &c.</p>
<p>23. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?</p>	<p>23. The cost of manufactures has greatly decreased. The same goods that now us a small profit, at \$2 25, cost us \$3 in 1820, and at least \$7 in 1811, '12, '13, '14. In 1814 our wool cost us, on an average, \$1 15 seventh-tenths per pound; in 1827, only 51 cents. In 1831, about 60 cents. I cannot say what the progressive loss or decrease may have been, as I have the requisite data on which to found an estimate; undoubtedly the cost has greatly lessened, in consequence of the improvement in machinery.</p>
<p>24. The prices at which the manufacture has been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?</p>	<p>24. In 1812 our cloths readily brought 8 to 10 dollars per yard; in 1813, \$12; in 1814, \$12; in 1815, \$7 to \$9; 1816, \$12 to \$4; in 1818, \$3 10 to \$3 40; in 1819, cloths brought \$3 to \$4 25; cassimeres \$1 to \$1 65; 1822, cloths \$3 to \$3 50; cassimeres \$1 40 to \$1 70; 1823, cloths \$2 30 to \$3 15; cassimeres \$1 10 to \$1 45; 1824, cloths \$3 to \$3 1/2; cassimeres \$1 1/2 to \$1 1/2; 1825, cloths \$2 1/2 to \$3 1/2; 1826, \$2 to \$3 1/2; 1827, \$2 25 to \$3 75 for cloths; 90 to 14 for cassimeres; 1828, cloths \$1 75 to \$3 1/2; cassimeres 80 to 115 cts.; 1829, cloth \$1 to \$3; cassimeres 62 cts. to \$1 05; 1830, \$1 60 to \$3 25 for cloths; 70 cts. to \$1 for cassimeres; 1831, cloths \$2 25 to \$3; cassimeres \$1 10 to \$2. We make all qualities of cloths and cassimeres; the price is handsome and strong, the other descriptions, superfine, and in less quantities.</p>
<p>25. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?</p>	<p>25. In case the raw material could be obtained here as cheap as it is obtained by European manufacturer, a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem honestly paid, would be abundant protection, and much more than we now receive, in my opinion. I am certain but a duty of 30 per cent. would be a protection ultimately, if fairly paid, stock should be as low here as abroad. The benefits of the tariff of 1828, so far as woollens are concerned, has only been to the wool-grower as yet.</p>

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 28—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>26. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting duties on such articles to prevent fraud?</p>	<p>26. I have no doubt that the laws may be more rigidly enforced in New York than they have been; but, were I competent to suggest a feasible plan, I have not space here.</p>
<p>27. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?</p>	<p>27. In our business, the cost of the materials used in manufacture have constituted about two-thirds, and the cost of labor something over one-third, say two-fifths; thus running us in debt every year until 1830 and 1831. In 1830, the cost of materials was about 50 per cent., labor 30 per cent., and profit 20 per cent.; from which was to be deducted wear and tear, 8 per cent.</p>
<p>28. What amount of the agricultural productions of the county is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?</p>	<p>28. Probably we consume about 30,000 dollars of the productions of this county, and about \$65,000 of produce from other parts of the United States. Accuracy cannot be attained in this case.</p>
<p>29. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, is produced in the United States, and what amount in this State?</p>	<p>29. To this question I can give no answer on which much reliance can be placed.</p>
<p>30. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?</p>	<p>30. I do not hesitate to say we should be compelled to abandon the business at once.</p>
<p>31. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?</p>	<p>31. As this company possesses no capital, not invested in buildings and machinery, and have not personal property enough to pay the corporate debts, the question does not admit of an answer.</p>
<p>32. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?</p>	<p>32. The cotton manufacturing business is incomparably better than this now. I should endeavor, therefore, to obtain cotton machinery in place of the woollen; there could not be any profit, but would necessarily be a great loss were the duties thus reduced. Even should the raw material fall very low, such a flood of foreign goods would be introduced, that we should abandon the business at once.</p>
<p>33. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent., and how gradual should the reduction be?</p>	<p>33. I am quite certain that the duty cannot be safely lessened on any description of woollens, unless a corresponding reduction is made in the duty on olive oil, wool, indigo, &c.</p>
<p>34. Average profit of money or capital in your county?</p>	<p>34. Probably from six to 10 per cent.</p>
<p>35. Average rate of wages in your county?</p>	<p>35. Laboring men, 120 dollars per annum; women, 1 dollar per week, and found.</p>

S. NEWTON DEXTER,
Agent of the Oriskany Manufacturing Company.

ORISKANY, March 30, 1832.

This statement is made by Mr. S. Newton Dexter, who is well known to many members of Congress, and probably to the department.

J. A. DIX.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 29.

Manufactory of Wool, situate in the town of Brownville, in the County of Jeffers State of New York, March, 1832.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. By what power—water, steam, or what other?	1. Water power.
2. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	2. In 1824. Joint stock.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power and machinery?	3. Ten thousand dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. About 5,400 dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory?	5. Less than legal interest.
6. How much of the capital is borrowed, and what interest is paid on it?	6. Three thousand dollars, at 7 p
7. What has been the rate of profits annually for the last three years? If a joint stock company, what dividends have been received?	7. No 5.
8. What portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained for contingent or other objects, and therefore not annually divided?	8. A small portion.
9. Causes of the increase (or decrease) of profits at different periods of time?	9. Fluctuation in price of materi
11. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	11. 5,000 yards satinet, 75 cents, Besides about \$4,000 of custom wor
12. Quantity and value of raw materials annually used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	12. Wool and cotton and oil Dye-stuffs and other foreign produc
14. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	14. 10 men; average wages \$20 p
15. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	15. 12 hours.
16. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county?	16. About \$ 16.
17. Number of horses or other animals employed?	17. Four horses.
18. Whether the manufactures find a vent at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	18. Principally at the manufactor are sent to New York.
20. Where are the manufactures consumed?	20. Principally in the county.
22. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what credit? If bartered, for what?	22. Some cash; a good deal bar agricultural products.
23. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	23. Increased last year from the h of wool.
24. The prices at which the manufacture has been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	24. Prices have not varied essenti

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 29—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
27. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	27. Of a yard of satinete, 50 cents for materials, 18 cents for wages, 7 cents profits and wear and tear.
28. What amount of the agricultural productions of the county is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	28. About \$2,000 of agricultural produce.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	30. We could not go on.
31. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	31. It would be a total loss.
32. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	32. Almost any other business.
33. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent., and how gradual should the reduction be?	33. The business will bear no reduction.

BOONVILLE, March 21, 1832.

DRAKE & STACY.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 30.

Manufactory of Woollen, situate in the town of Watertown, in the County of Jefferson, in the State of New York, March, 1832.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. By what power—water, steam, or what other?	1. Water power.
2. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	2. In 1823. Individual concern.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power and machinery?	3. Twenty-five thousand dollars, or more.
4. Average amount in materials, in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. Say twelve thousand dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit: on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory.	5. Hard to say; some years the profit has been 10 to 15 per cent.; some others, with same economy, there has been a loss of 6 to 8 per cent. Market having been governed by foreign goods and influence and fraudulent entries; the business has been altogether the most uncertain and fluctuating business of any other.
6. How much of the capital is borrowed, and what interest is paid on it?	6. About \$8,000, at 7 per cent.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
7. What has been the rate of profits annually for the last three years? If a joint stock company, what dividends have been received?	7. In 1829 profits were from 8 to 10 per cent.; in 1830 losing business with me; in 1831 closes up about even.
8. What portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained for contingent or other objects, and therefore not annually divided?	8. All the profits have been expended in machinery and real property attached to the mill.
9. Causes of the increase (or decrease) of profit at different periods of time?	9. Over-importations and fraudulent entries.
10. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same county and State?	10. Not easy told.
11. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	11. Now manufacturing about 33,000 yards per year, cassimere, satinets, and flannels, worth last year, on an average, satinets 5 shillings, cassimeres \$1, flannels 28 cents.
12. Quantity and value of raw materials annually used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	12. Twenty thousand pounds of wool, all American, average market value, last year, sixty cents.
14. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	14. Twenty-three men, including machine shop, average wages one dollar per day; sixteen girls, average wages thirty-eight cents per day; four children at 25 cents per day.
15. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	15. About twelve hours per day, and the whole year.
16. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county?	16. Men in mechanical business generally about the same, some higher. Girls about the same.
17. Number of horses or other animals employed?	17. Six horses.
18. Whether the manufactures find a vent at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	18. Sent three hundred miles.
19. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale?	19. They do.
20. Where are the manufactures consumed?	20. In the United States.
21. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? If so, where?	21. Not any of them exported.
22. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what credit? If bartered, for what?	22. Generally at eight months' credit.
23. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	23. The cost of the manufactured article to the manufacturer has increased for two years past very materially; the increased cost has been wholly caused by the great advance in price of wool.
24. The prices at which the manufacture has been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	24. Difficult to answer correctly; price has always been upon the wing; there has been a difference of one hundred per cent. some years from others since the establishment has been in operation.
25. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	25. Cannot say; but the rate of duty is, perhaps, not so essential as that it should be strictly collected upon all the goods entered, as fraudulent entries keep the market constantly in an unsettled state, and the manufacturer is left in uncertainty whether he is to make or lose money by his operations.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 30—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
26. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting duties on such articles to prevent fraud?	26. Better answered by the collecting officers of custom: something is evidently necessary, either law or vigilance, to enforce the present, so as to prevent the tremendous frauds committed and committing upon the revenue.
27. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	27. At the present time $\frac{1}{2}$ raw materials, 5-16 labor, 1-16 profit, after deducting repairs, wear and tear of machinery, and decay of buildings, which, in woollen business, is a heavy item.
28. What amount of the agricultural productions of the county is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	28. Agricultural products, except wool, two thousand dollars; other domestic productions say two thousand five hundred dollars.
29. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, is produced in the United States, and what amount in this State?	29. Cannot say.
30. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	30. It would cause an abandonment at once.
31. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	31. Capital being invested in machinery and buildings, which are unfit for other uses, consequently would be unavailable and would be almost a total loss.
32. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.?	32. There would be, unquestionably, a heavy loss in manufacturing if the imports were reduced to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; if I had my capital out of the woollen business, I would invest it in almost any kind of business the country presents in preference to the woollen business as it now stands.
33. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent., and how gradual should the reduction be?	33. The capital employed in the woollen business does not now yield a net profit of six per cent, after deducting repairs, wear and tear of machinery, and decay of buildings.
34. Average profit of money or capital in your county?	34. Cannot say; probably from six to ten per cent.
35. Average rate of wages in your county?	35. Mechanics one dollar per day, farmers seventy-five cents.

WATERTOWN, March 24, 1832.

L. KIMBALL.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 31.

Manufactory of Indian Blankets, situate in the town of Buffalo, in the County of Erie, in the State of New York, March, 1832.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. By what power—water, steam, or what other?	1. Water.
2. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	2. Established 1830. Incorporated company.
3. Capital invested in ground and building, water power and machinery?	3. Ten thousand dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. Twelve thousand dollars per annum.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory?	5. It being a new concern, could not say.
6. How much of the capital is borrowed, and what interest is paid on it?	6. From \$2,000 to \$4,000; generally seven per cent. interest.
7. What has been the rate of profits annually for the last three years? If a joint stock company, what dividends have been received?	7. No dividends as yet; probably owing to the high price of coarse wool, which is used in the manufacture of our kind of goods.
8. What portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained for contingent or other objects, and, therefore, not annually divided?	8. Trifling portion, if any.
9. Causes of the increase (or decrease) of profit at different periods of time?	9. Explained in No. 7.
10. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same county and State?	10. Various; probably from six to 50 per cent. per annum. The question is understood to relate to other kinds of business than manufacturing.
11. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	11. A new concern, about \$18,000. Blankets, quality said to be fully equal to the British Whitney or 3 point Indian blankets, for which they are a substitute; value about \$6 per pair.
12. Quantity and value of raw materials annually used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	12. 30,000 lbs. wool, about \$9,000 worth, or rising. The prices since the tariff of 1828, about equal. Before the tariff of 1828 the foreign wool, suitable for the manufacture of our kind of goods, could be obtained for about one half of the present prices.
13. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	13. Similar articles (blankets) \$6 per pair, frequently \$6 50 to \$7 per pair, imported from England.
14. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	14. Six men, average wages 90 cents per diem; eight women, average wages 48 cents per day.
15. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	15. Twelve hours on an average, or nearly, the year through.
16. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county?	16. The men would probably receive about the same wages at other employments; the women about two-thirds as much.
17. Number of horses or other animals employed?	17. None.
18. Whether the manufactures find a vent at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	18. A moiety at home; the rest sent to New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, &c. from three hundred to six hundred miles.
19. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale?	19. Articles of similar kind of foreign manufacture compete with us at each of the above places of sale.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 31—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>Where are the manufactures consumed?</p> <p>Whether any of the manufactures are sold to foreign countries? If so, where?</p> <p>Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what rate? If bartered, for what?</p> <p>Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased since the establishment of the manufactory; and if so, the increase has been in the material, the labor, and at what rate?</p> <p>What prices at which the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?</p> <p>What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition with some market with similar articles imported?</p>	<p>20. Generally among the different tribes of Indians, some for the United States' Government for the army.</p> <p>21. None exported.</p> <p>22. Generally on a credit of six months.</p> <p>23. Statu quo, the price of wool arose to its present high state about the time the factory went into operation, 1830. (Since we commenced in 1830.)</p> <p>24. From \$5 50 per pair to \$6 00.</p> <p>25. Not any protection, but from the flood of capital of the British manufacturer; provided wool could be obtained as cheap here as in England; otherwise the present rate of duties on the manufactured article are quite low enough.</p>
<p>Is any change necessary in levying or fixing duties on such articles to prevent fraud?</p>	<p>26. Perhaps we are not sufficiently acquainted with the present mode to answer, but should say the foreign article should be appraised in this country.</p>
<p>What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material? What portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?</p>	<p>27. From \$9,000 to \$10,000 materials; \$3,000 for labor; say \$500 for transportation. It should be observed that three of the owners' out of four are operatives and labor for the concern, thereby manufacturing much cheaper than though all the operatives were hired. Reasonable wages for the three owners will absorb all there is left from materials and wages.</p>
<p>What amount of the agricultural products of the county is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other productions?</p> <p>What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, is produced in the United States, and what amount in this State? If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make reduced to 12½ per cent., would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue at reduced prices?</p>	<p>28. From two to three thousand dollars' worth.</p> <p>29. We believe there is but one other in the United States for the manufacture of army blankets, near Philadelphia.</p> <p>30. It would, unless the duty on coarse foreign wool was removed with it: as it now stands it is about 70 per cent. against us.</p>
<p>If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?</p> <p>Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive great profits, even after a reduction of the duties to 12½ per cent.?</p>	<p>31. Should the duty on blankets be removed, and wool be protected, we should be ruined: we should have no capital to be employed in other pursuits.</p> <p>32. Undoubtedly, if we engaged in any.</p>

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 31—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
33. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of six per cent., and how gradual should the reduction be?	33. It will be perceived that they (duties) cannot be reduced from the present rate and yield us any profit.
34. Average profit of money or capital in your county?	34. Seven per cent.
35. Average rate of wages in your county?	35. From \$10 to \$20 probably per month.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 32.

Manufacture of Woollen, situate in the town of Sidney, in the County of Delaware, in the State of New York, March, 1832.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. By what power—water, steam, or what other?	1. By water power, taken from the Schoquehannah river.
2. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	2. Commenced business 1st Sept'r, 1831, owned by Jacob Crooker & Israel Williams, mechanics, who work at the business.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power and machinery?	3. Whole capital invested, as we estimate it, in water privilege, buildings, and machinery, at seven thousand six hundred and \$2 dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. This is difficult for us to make a correct statement; but, as near as we can calculate, we say fifteen hundred dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory?	5. To this we answer, it falls considerably short of the interest of the money laid out.
6. How much of the capital is borrowed, and what interest is paid on it?	6. Fifteen hundred dollars borrowed, seven per cent.
7. What has been the rate of profits annually for the last three years? If a joint stock company, what dividends have been received?	7. Finding our business afforded a small profit, we, to enable ourselves to continue business, have done a considerable business of custom carding and cloth dressing, so that we are not able to say exactly what interest the manufacturing affords; but, as we can calculate, not more than three or four per cent. on the amount invested.
8. What portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained for contingent or other objects, and therefore not annually divided?	8. This question needs not an answer from us.
9. Causes of the increase (or decrease) of profit at different periods of time?	9. We should say to this question, because men of the laboring class, that labor was sufficiently protected against foreign competition, but that the business is improving means of the tariff.
10. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same county and State?	10. One of us, Crooker, is doing business in farming and running of a mill, which I think affords a profit of twenty per cent.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 32—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
11. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	11. We cannot answer this question, as we do not keep a statement separate of the different articles, but keep the amount of our sales in gross.
12. Quantity and value of raw materials usually used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	12. We use about 4,500 lbs. domestic wool annually: other articles we cannot estimate on so short notice.
13. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	13. We cannot, for want of information, answer this question.
14. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	14. Employ five men, average wages \$12 per month, and board them beside; and four women, average wages \$1 per week, and board them.
15. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	15. We employ our hands the whole year, and work about 12 hours per day.
16. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county?	16. Our best estimate is men at about \$10 at any other business beside their trade, and women at 6 shillings per week.
17. Number of horses or other animals employed?	17. This might amount to the use of one horse.
18. Whether the manufactures find a vent at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	18. We retail about two-thirds at the factory; the remainder of our goods we sell at New York market, about 200 miles distant.
19. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale?	19. They do, as we suppose, so as to cause them at sometimes to sell below the cost of making them.
20. Where are the manufactures consumed?	20. Those we sell at New York market we cannot tell; but those we sell at home, are consumed by our neighbors.
	21. We do not know.
21. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? If so, where?	22. That portion we sell at New York market, for cash; at home, part on credit, for cash pay, and a part bartered for agricultural produce and fuel.
22. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what credit? If bartered, for what?	23. We cannot make any statement to, and return this to you in so short time as you have directed.
23. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	24. We cannot make a correct statement to this question, our sales have been so varying.
24. The prices at which the manufacture has been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	25. This question we cannot answer; but we have felt encouraged to continue a small business, in hopes that the present protection given by our General Government, with a vigilant eye by them to prevent fraud by foreigners, might improve to a better reward to our industry, in a few years; but we cannot tell how long the mechanics of England may continue to work for less than will support them comfortably.
25. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition, in the home market, with similar articles imported?	26. We are influenced to believe that much fraud is committed, and that much care should be taken by our Government to place men in such stations purely American.
26. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting duties on such articles to prevent fraud?	

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 32—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
27. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	27. We could not make this calculation so short time.
28. What amount of the agricultural productions of the county is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	28. This also would take more time allotted to us; our business is very large.
29. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, is produced in the United States, and what amount in this State?	29. This question we are unable to answer.
30. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make, were reduced to 12½ per cent., would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	30. If the profit was any less than it is, we could not continue it.
31. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	31. Such is the situation of our work if we had to abandon them, they would raise any capital for any other business would be a dead loss to nearly their value.
32. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	32. We have done other business to this, and think that we never been engaged in any that afforded so small a profit but with small capitals, it is difficult to do business.
33. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent., and how gradual should the reduction be?	33. We think we do not now realize more than 4 per cent.
34. Average profit of money or capital in your county?	34. We cannot exactly answer that; we know that money will always command a profit.
35. Average rate of wages in your county?	35. For men at agricultural pursuits about \$9 per month.

SIR: Your request, with the questions contained above, came to hand so late, (a few days before you requested it handed back, that is the 20th,) that I did all I could in the way of answering them, and intend sending it back the next day.

Yours respectfully,

CROOKER & WILLIAMS

It appears by the statement of the proprietors, that, after paying the legal interest (at 6 per cent.) on \$1,500 of borrowed money, they make but three or four per cent. on the capital invested in fixtures, although they are themselves the managers of the concern. This is below the average rate of profit on small establishments, where the proprietors invest their own labor with the operations of their capital, and would hardly be equal to a compensation for their services alone. It is fair to infer that their actual profits have been reduced from the suggestion made by themselves, under question No. 7, that their "business of carding and cloth dressing" makes it difficult to give a certain reply.

J. A.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 88.

SCHEDULE of Woollen Factories in the State of New York, for the year 1831, as far as returns have been received.

Names of Factories.	Counties.	Capital, includ- ing stock and		Persons em- ployed.	Wages.		Wool used.	Value of wool.		Value of goods manufactured.	Broad-cloth.		Kersey-mere.	Flannels and baizes.		Satinets.	Cassimets, ker- seys, and nar- row cloth.	Carpeting.
		Dolls.	Dolls.		Dolls.	Pounds.		Dolls.	Dolls.		Yards.	Yards.		Yards.	Yards.			
Glenham	Dutchess	140,000	27,000	130	61,500	105,000	48,000	27,000	145,000	48,000								
Washington & Lagrange	do	40,000	12,708	52	27,600	46,000	20,500	12,708	31,250	20,500								
Moses Phillips	Orange	12,562	9,720	11	6,190	9,720	6,000	9,720	15,000	6,000								
Orange Company	do	35,000	2,770	50	7,700	14,000	7,000	2,770	15,750	7,000								
Franklin Company	do	100,000	14,000	76	3,000	6,000	2,600	14,000	66,500	2,600								
Joseph Brooks	do	11,200	1,510	16	3,350	7,000	6,000	1,510	6,000	6,000								
George Phillips	do	16,000	2,640	15	14,232	20,930	8,372	2,640	20,930	8,372								
William Phillips	do	18,000	3,600	19	10,593	22,000	8,800	3,600	22,000	8,800								
Marlborough	Ulster	17,000	4,600	26	9,000	16,600	7,000	4,600	20,125	7,000								
Penny	do	7,000	4,797	55	6,506	12,897	2,736	4,797	20,717	2,736								
James U. Longbottoms	do	*14,500	*4,000	*24	*7,700	*17,500	*6,000	*4,000	*17,500	*6,000								
Stuyvesant	Columbia	6,000	2,040	11	9,000	18,000	15,120	2,040	15,120	15,120								
Great Falls	do	20,000	3,650	54	11,600	28,000	3,000	3,650	20,000	3,000								
Smith Town	Suffolk	10,000	2,500	17	3,750	7,500	8,000	2,500	8,000	8,000								
Babylon	do	16,000	6,000	24	*7,500	15,000	25,000	6,000	25,000	8,000								
Milton	Saratoga	5,500	1,200	14	1,960	8,000	4,000	1,200	4,000	4,000								
Rock City	do	12,000	900	18	*4,000	8,000	6,000	900	6,000	6,000								
Hatsville	Putnam	2,000	1,500	14	*750	1,500	1,500	1,500	*1,500	1,500								
Livingston Flats	Greene	400	100	9	*225	450	600	100	600	600								
Salem and Washington	Washington	4,000	626	8	*1,150	2,300	2,076	626	2,076	2,076								
Owasco	Cayuga	20,000	7,000	56	*35,000	60,000	60,000	7,000	60,000	60,000								
Total returns from 21 factories		507,162	104,288	699	417,197	932,308	138,808	417,197	543,068	138,808			432	206,181	138,972	8,648		6,000

The figures with a star prefixed are assumed amounts.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 34.

Schedule of Capital invested, description and quantity of Goods annually made, the quantity of all Materials annually used, and other particulars relative to Woollen Factories situated in the State of New York, for the year 1831.

Summary of returns from 54 Woollen Factories.

Wool used	- - - - - lbs.	1,158,797	
Value of wool	- - - - -	-	\$631,659
Amount of capital invested, including the average annual amount of stock and goods on hand	- - - - -	-	1,040,377
Number of persons employed, viz.			
Males under sixteen years of age	}	1,433	
Males sixteen years and under twenty-one years			
Males twenty-one years and upwards			
Females under sixteen years of age			
Females sixteen years and upwards			
Number of persons in families, exclusive of the above, but maintained by their wages	- - - - -	2,161	
Aggregate amount of wages	- - - - -	-	197,500
Average amount of value of goods made	- - - - -	-	1,297,003
Quantity of broadcloth	- - - - - in yards	274,308	
Quantity of flannels and baizes	- - - - -	485,381	
Quantity of kerseymere	- - - - -	151,682	
Quantity of satinnet	- - - - -	470,972	
Quantity of cassinet, kerseys, and other narrow cloth	- - - - -	11,148	
Quantity of carpeting	- - - - -	6,000	

Summary of returns from 30 Woollen Factories.

Number of sets of cards in use	- - - - -	83	
Quantity of cotton warps, &c.	- - - - - in lbs.	32,974	\$10,374
Quantity of indigo	- - - - -	10,178	13,824
Quantity of pot and pearl ashes	- - - - -	13,449	803
Quantity of woad	- - - - -	9,891	675
Quantity of madder, lac, dye, and cochineal	- - - - -	15,101	9,182
Quantity of logwood, fustic, quercitron, and other dye woods	- - - - -	332,181	6,815
Quantity of alum, vitriol, copperas, and other chemicals	- - - - -	26,768	3,956
Quantity of tartar, and all other drugs	- - - - -	4,559	719
Quantity of block tin	- - - - -	739	151
Quantity of glue, patas, and pelts	- - - - -	45,149	2,520
Quantity of olive oil	- - - - - in gallons	13,879	13,227
Quantity of sperm oil	- - - - -	5,858	5,169
Quantity of whale oil	- - - - -	234	84
Quantity of sweet oil	- - - - - in bottles	248	79
Quantity of hard soap	- - - - - in pounds	43,891	4,021
Quantity of soft soap	- - - - - in barrels	1,270	3,379
Quantity of chamber ley	- - - - -	3,482	2,186
Quantity of teasels	- - - - - thousands	2,372	3,766
Quantity of wrapping paper	- - - - - reams	143	347
Quantity of lime and bran	- - - - -	-	177
Quantity of wood used for fuel	- - - - - cords	2,697	6,635
Quantity of mineral coal	- - - - - tons	120	679
Tapes, thread, twine, sewing-silk, wick-yarn, tallow, &c.	- - - - -	-	1,026
Boards, nails, tow-cloth, &c., used in packing	- - - - -	-	1,011
Stationery, brooms, brushes, &c.	- - - - -	-	715

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 34—Continued.

Materials used in repairs annually, viz. iron, steel, screws, wire, nails, tacks, lumber, cards, reeds, &c.	-	\$5.7
Leather	-	1.1
Charcoal	3,547 bushels	3
Transportation, coastwise, chiefly inland, by rivers roads, and canals	-	7.6
Number of barrels of flour used by the families immediately connected with the factory	2,124	11.5
Aggregate amount	-	\$117.8
Amount of foreign materials, as stated in returns from 18 woollen factories, including wool	-	\$87.0

This was furnished by Mr. Peter H. Schenck, of New York, from original accounts received from woollen factories.

J. A. DIX.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 35.

ORISKANY, March 20, 1832.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed you have the questions propounded to me, with an answer of some sort to each. I should have been very happy to have had it in my power to give you more valuable information, and to have put the answers in better form. I am so much engaged in the business of the factory, particularly at this time, as our dam has been carried away by the flood, that I have not time to devote to the subject; and, I do not doubt but what have been interrupted more than a hundred times since I commenced answering the questions, about which I have only been able to spend a few hours. I hope, therefore, you will make every allowance, and I beg you to believe that I have designed to be frank and full in every particular.

Very truly, and with respect, your friend, &c.,

S. NEWTON DEXTER, Agent of Oriskany Co'y.

JOHN A. DIX, Esq.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 36.

Questions and Answers on the Woollen Manufactures at Oriskany, &c.—Answers by S. Newton Dexter.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. Is any change necessary in levying and collecting the duty on imported woollens to prevent fraud?	1. In answer to the first question, I have only to observe that, were the one dollar minimum stricken out, and practical men only appointed as appraisers, I do not question all difficulty of the kind now complained of would be at an end.
2. If minimums should be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the actual value of the imported article in the American port, what rate of ad valorem duty would be equivalent to the present, with the minimum?	2. Should minimums be abolished, and the duties assessed on the actual value of cloths in the American ports, I should apprehend there would great difficulty arise a variety of ways. The value of goods vastly more fluctuating in a young country like ours, where there is not much capital and where, consequently, a glut in the market often reduces the price from 15 to 30 per cent. in the course of three or four months, than in old and rich countries like England. Our ports are so distant from each other, that the price might be greatly reduced in Boston, and not at all in New Orleans; consequently there would be no equality in the duties assessed on the same article at the different ports.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 36—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.																																								
What would be the operation of this upon the frauds at present supposed to be practised?	3. Undoubtedly the change in the system of assessing the duty would operate to prevent frauds, as at present practised. I am not prepared to say, however, that there would not be difficulties of that kind, even in this mode of assessing and collecting the revenue.																																								
Extent of individual and household manufacture in Oneida county, and how it has increased since the tariff of	4. I do not know much about the quantity of individual and household manufacture in this county. I should incline to the belief, that this branch of manufacture had not increased at all since 1824.																																								
Do the persons employed at your manufactory board themselves, and what do they receive a week?	5. All the persons employed in our manufactory board themselves. The men pay \$1 50; the women pay \$1; boys and girls the same price, \$1.																																								
What are the component parts of the cost of a yard of broadcloth, which you sell for \$2 60; that is, how much of the cost consists of the price of the raw material, how much of the wages of labor, and how much profit?	<p>6. Our cloths now sell for only \$2 25. It takes 2½ lbs. of wool to manufacture a yard; cost in 1831 65 cts. per yard, \$1 46</p> <table> <tr> <td>Dye stuffs,</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soap,</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>2½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Olive oil,</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>6½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fire wood, teazles, tape, paper, &c.</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Labor of manufacturing,</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>72</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td><hr/></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>\$2 37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Expense of selling, commission and guarantee, 5 per cent.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>} 12</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td><hr/></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>\$2 49</td> </tr> </table> <p>These goods sold last year at \$2 75. I much fear they will this year sell as low as \$2. Wool has now fallen to 50 cents for such a quality. This would leave the cost at about \$2 17. We have introduced machinery, within a few months, that has lowered the cost of manufacturing 20 per cent.</p>	Dye stuffs,	-	-	7	Soap,	-	-	2½	Olive oil,	-	-	6½	Fire wood, teazles, tape, paper, &c.	-	-	3	Labor of manufacturing,	-	-	72				<hr/>				\$2 37	Expense of selling, commission and guarantee, 5 per cent.			} 12				<hr/>				\$2 49
Dye stuffs,	-	-	7																																						
Soap,	-	-	2½																																						
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Expense of selling, commission and guarantee, 5 per cent.			} 12																																						
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What are the several proportions of the cost of the raw material, wages of labor, expense of importation, duty, and profit of a broadcloth of British manufacture of the same quality, which sells in the United States for \$2 60?	7. I am not sufficiently well apprised of the price of materials on labor in England, to give this question a proper answer. I have no doubt on my own mind, however, that if we could obtain the materials and the labor as low here as they are obtained in England, we could manufacture a good article as cheap in this country as in any part of the world. Our machinery is as good, or better. Our manufacturers, however, are not skilful enough to manufacture a very handsome article out of very bad materials, or, in other words, to make a very poor piece of cloth resemble a very good one.																																								

S. NEWTON DEXTER,
Agent Oriskany Company.

LAKE, March 20, 1832.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 37.

Manufactories of Iron, of the Peru Iron Company, situate in the town of Peru, in the County of Clinton, in the State of New York, March, 1832.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. By what power—water, steam, or what other?	1. The works consist of a forge of sixte bloomery and anchor fires, a rolling mill a chain cable, and a nail factory, and are propelled by water power.
2. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	2. The establishment was commenced as an individual operation in 1822. Incorporated by the Legislature in 1824, with a capital limited to \$200,000. \$75,000 was subscribed by the original stockholders, but, owing to bad management, it proved unprofitable and they sold out at the end of a year at ten per cent. The purchasers, in 1828, added a subscription of \$95,000, which, added to the reduced stock, would make a present investment of \$133,000. It is, of course, a joint stock concern.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power and machinery?	3. 120,000 dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. 100,000 dollars per annum.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory?	5. None.
7. What has been the rate of profits annually for the last three years? If a joint stock company, what dividends have been received?	7. None.
9. Causes of the increase (or decrease) of profit at different periods of time?	9. Reduction of iron in Great Britain.
11. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	11. 500 tons of bar iron made from ore with 200 tons of the same purchased from other forges, made into 700 tons of nails, hoops, and bolt iron, average worth, 130 dollars per ton. During the year 1832, the annual product will be increased to 700 tons of bar iron, with 400 tons from neighboring forges, making 1,000 tons nails, hoop iron, round and cut rods, and 100 tons anchors and chain cables.
12. Quantity and value of raw materials annually used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	12. 10,814 cords of wood, and 50 tons of Virginia coals. No foreign raw or manufactured material used, except 500 dollars worth of foreign steel.
14. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	14. 284 men employed. The nature of the business excludes female laborers. Common laborers, board included, receive 75 cents to 1 dollar per day. Artisans, and those learning five years, receive from 125 cents to 175 cents per day.
15. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	15. Eleven hours, except bloomers, who average sixteen hours. The works are suspended by frost from manufacturing during the months of January and February.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 37—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
17. Number of horses or other animals employed?	17. 113 horses and draft cattle employed.
18. Whether the manufactures find a vent at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	18. The whole, or nearly so, of the manufactures of these works, are transported to, and sold in the city of New York, distance 300 miles. Cost of transportation, including 10 miles by land to Lake Champlain, 2 dollars; about 6 dollars per ton.
19. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such price of sale; and to what extent?	19. Every article manufactured; nails perhaps to a less extent than bar and rolled iron, comes in direct competition with those of Europe.
20. Where are the manufactures consumed?	20. Nails are consumed exclusively in the United States. Rolled iron chiefly in bolts, rods, hoops, anchors, and cables, are applied to the purposes of commerce.
21. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? If so, where?	21. None.
22. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what credit? If bartered, for what?	22. Sold at an average credit of six months. None bartered.
23. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	23. The cost of the manufactured article is less. The diminution has been gradual; is equal to 20 to 25 per cent. during five years. It is the result of increased skill in the application of labor and machinery, and not of any diminution of the original cost of the raw material.
24. The prices at which the manufacture has been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	24. Average hoop iron:—1825, \$150; 1826, \$145; 1827, \$135; 1828, \$125; 1829, \$125; 1830, \$120; 1831, \$120. Average bolts:—1825, \$150; 1826, \$130; 1827, \$130; 1828, \$130; 1829, \$130, 1830, \$115; 1831, \$115. Chain cables, average:—1825, \$240; 1830, \$210. Anchors, average:—1825, \$170. Anchors, medium sizes:—1831, \$150.
25. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles exported?	25. The present rates, with a law for the prevention of frauds, viz. that all articles manufactured in whole, of sheet, rod, hoop, bolt, or bar iron, or of which sheet, rod, hoop, bolt, or bar iron shall constitute the greatest weight, shall pay the same duty per pound that is now paid on sheet, rod, hoop, bolt, or bar iron, respectively. No partial manufacture of iron ought to change a specific duty into an ad valorem duty.
26. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make are reduced to 12½ per cent, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	30. It would cause a total abandonment of the business.
27. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your plant?	31. The capital would be a total loss.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 37—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
35. Average rate of wages in your county?	35. For a laboring man, 12 dollars month, exclusive of board. The boss 8 dollars per month. A young man, a five years' instruction, earns, including board from \$1 25 to \$1 75 per day.

This statement is furnished by Mr. N. Saltus, of New York, an importer of iron, and agent of the Peru Company, from the books of the company, and personal interview with me in New York. There are in the packet marked "correspondence, &c.," two letters from Mr. Ezra Williams, postmaster at Clintonville, a highly intelligent man, and former agent of the company, containing much valuable information collected in the vicinity of the works. There is, also, in the same packet a printed paper, marked "statistics of the value of the Au Sable," prepared with a view to a bank application, by gentlemen on whom explicit reliance may be placed. To this paper, and the letters of Mr. Williams, the attention of the department is respectfully invited.

J. A. DIX

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 38.

CLINTONVILLE, *March 13, 1833.*

Gen. JOHN A. DIX.

DEAR SIR: I wrote you by last mail, advising that you might expect by the present replies to the interrogatories contained in the blank forms sent me. I regret that I am obliged at last to disappoint those expectations; having learned from Mr. Burt, manager of the Iron Co.'s Works at this place, that some of the most important items of the information sought for are not within his power to communicate, inasmuch as the books containing final accounts of the company are kept at New York, under the immediate direction of the president (Francis Saltus, esq., 32 South st.) and board of directors. To him, therefore, recourse must be had, if the statement should be full upon all the points embraced in queries.

Notwithstanding this obstacle to the prosecution of the duty confided to me, and at risk of wasting a little time and paper upon a subject respecting which the information to be necessarily imperfect, I shall proceed to reply to such of the queries as I may be enabled to do, from the data within my control.

1. The works consist of a forge, rolling mill, chain cable and nail factories, and are supplied by water power.

2. The establishment was commenced as an individual enterprise, in 1822; incorporated by the Legislature in November, 1824, with a capital limited to \$200,000. \$75,000 subscribed by the original stockholders; but, owing to bad management, it proved unprofitable, and they sold out at the end of a year at 50. The purchasers, in 1828, added a subscription of about \$95,000; which, added to the reduced stock, would make a present investment of about \$130,000. It is of course a joint stock concern.

3 to 9, inclusive, can only be answered by the president.

10. This is the only incorporated company in actual operation.

11 and 12. Refer to enclosed schedule.

13. An ordinary price current will furnish an answer. It includes bar iron, hoops, nails, cables and castings.

14. Bloomers' (operatives in forging bar iron) wages are \$16 per ton; artisans and laborers in the rolling mill \$1 per day; nail makers, 20 cents for eights to twenties, and 55 cts for threes and fours, per 100 lbs.; board in all cases included. The nature of the business excludes female laborers.

15. Twelve hours, except in the forge, where it will average eighteen hours, for forty weeks or ten months.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 38—Continued.

16. So far as my information extends, the rate of wages is nearly uniform throughout the country; and this opinion is fortified by an examination of the report of the Committee on Manufactures, in Congress, 1828.

17. See enclosed schedule.

18. The whole (or nearly so) of the manufactures at these works are transported to, and sold in the city of New York; distance 300 miles; cost of transportation, (including ten miles by land to Lake Champlain, \$1 75,) about \$5 50 per ton.

19. The answer is obvious. Every article manufactured here (nails, perhaps, to a less extent than bar and rolled iron,) come in direct competition with those of Europe.

20. Nails are consumed exclusively in this country. Rolled iron, chiefly in bolts, hoops, and cables, is applied to the purposes of commerce.

21. Embraced in the foregoing.

22 to 33, inclusive. Would probably receive full replies from the president.

34. Have no data on which to found an opinion.

35. Twelve dollars per month, exclusive of board at eight dollars per month.

Here, perhaps, it might be proper to conclude; but as the above is a total failure in regard to the information desired by the Secretary, I venture to proceed for your individual gratification, rather than with the hope of communicating any thing of importance to the public.

The schedule or abstract enclosed is copied from one furnished me by Mr. Burr, and embraces the years 1828, '29, '30. Bar or wrought iron made per annum, 500 tons; rolled, 1,000 tons of 2,240 pounds: the additional 500 tons having been purchased from the various establishments in this vicinity. These quantities were considerably increased in 1831, and a larger increase may be anticipated during the current year—say 800 tons manufactured, and from 6 to 700 purchased; so that the operations of the rolling and slitting mill may be set down at about 1,500 tons. The average price of bar iron in this place is about \$75; that of rolled iron, in New York, about \$130.

Nails are set down in the schedule at 624 tons of 2,000 pounds. It would not be excessive to estimate the manufacture of the current year at 700 tons: price during the last year, on 1 October, 5½ cents per pound; since that time, 6½ cents, or \$130 per ton. Of the price of chain cables, I am ignorant.

The quantity of castings is too trivial to be the subject of remark. They are chiefly confined to machinery for the ordinary operations of the establishment.

As to the expense of making bar iron, I estimate at a little more than sixty dollars per ton; as follows:

2½ tons ore,	at \$6 (at the works)	\$13 50
500 bushels coal,	at 5 cents	25 00
Bloomers' wages,		16 00
Repairs,		4 00
Interest and incidental expenses,		3 50
		<hr/>
		\$62 00

The ore is raised from a vein already penetrated to the depth of 140 feet by steam power, and is the richest hitherto discovered in any part of the world; yielding, by chemical analysis, upwards of eighty per cent.

There are now in operation in this region of country between eighty and one hundred large fires, each of which will manufacture about forty tons iron, and afford subsistence to nearly fifty souls. Noticing the price of the raw material, you will perceive that the chief value of the manufactured article is the fruit of *manual labor*; hence its importance in a political and moral point of view.

A large proportion of these establishments are struggling for existence; their proprietors generally combatting not only their poverty of means, but the imperfection of their skill as artisans, especially when compared with the manufacturers of Europe. Great improvements are making annually in the process of manufacturing. Only five years ago it required 3 tons of the same kind of ore of which it now requires but 2½, to make a ton of bar iron.

In conclusion, should it appear from what I have already said that important information might be derived from pursuing these remarks more in detail, it will afford me much pleasure to fulfil your wishes.

I remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

E. WILLIAMS.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 38—Continued.

	For the year	Number of persons employed.	No. of persons dependent on this branch of business.	No. of horses & draught cattle employed.	Tons of bar iron per annum.	Tons of castings per annum.	Tons of hoops, bolts, & fancy iron per annum.	Tons of nails per annum.	Cords wood consumed
Forge erected in 1826.	1828	205	667	98	500	} Made from ore.			
	1829	205	667	98	500				
	1830	205	667	98	500				
Cupola furnace in 1824.	1828	4	12	-	-	25	-	-	
	1829	4	12	-	-	25	-	-	
	1830	4	12	-	-	25	-	-	
Rolling and slitting mill, 1824.	1828	34	102	10	-	-	1000	-	
	1829	34	102	10	-	-	1000	-	
	1830	34	102	10	-	-	1000	-	
Cut nail factory, 1829.	1828								
	1829	17	17	2	-	-	-	624	
	1830	17	17	2	-	-	-	624	
Chain cable fact'y, 1828.	1828	18	54	2	*65	†45	-	-	
	1829	24	72	3	*86	†60	-	-	
	1830	24	72	3	*86	†60	-	-	

* Tons of bituminous coal consumed.

† Tons of American iron manufactured.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 39.

CLINTONVILLE, March 29, 1838

DEAR SIR: Your favor of 19th inst. came to hand during a week's absence from home your request for an earlier reply than I am able to give it would have been fulfilled.

In reply to your first query, I remark, that nothing but hard wood *charcoal* is used in manufacture of bar iron, and this, of course, is made in the neighboring forests. Its cost, delivered at the works, from 1½ to 1¾ dollars per cord. White and Norway pine used in heating iron for rolling, and costs, the former \$1, and the latter \$1 12½ per cord, the average consumption varies little from four cords per ton. Liverpool, Virginia, and bituminous coals are chiefly used at rolling mills near the sea board; they are used at this (Liverpool, I believe, exclusively) only in the welding of chain links for cables. This course, an answer to your second interrogatory.

3d query. In what time will a bloomer manufacture a ton of bar iron? Two persons necessary to each fire: the one as a maker of iron, who keeps the fire in order, regulate charges of coal and ore, and assists in directing the application of power to the hammers; the other has little other duty than that of hammering, and this duty is so laborious to require all the intervals of sinking the ore and heating the half blooms for repose, that a skilful and athletic hammerman will sometimes, for several days successively, hammer two fires. Each of these fires, with two hands, will make one and one-fourth tons of square iron per week. This was the average of the Peru Iron Company's forge during last year: it is, however, about two cwt. more than the smaller establishments about the country will perform, these works having been constructed in a very superior style, and indeed a model worthy the imitation of manufacturers in general.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 39.—Continued.

4th query. In what time will a nail maker manufacture 100 lbs. 8's to 20's, also of 3's and 4's?

Answer.	3's	-	800 lbs. per week, at	-	65 cents per 100 lbs.
	4's	-	200 lbs. per day, at	-	52 do do
	8's	-	450 do	-	29 do do
	10's	-	600 do	-	20 do do
	12's	-	700 do	-	19 do do
	20's	-	800 do	-	17 do do

Nails, of course, at the above prices, are furnished by the employer. 3's and 4's are cut all; the larger plates are heated with pine wood, and an experienced nailer informs me that the consumption is about half a cord of wood per ton.

In reply to your 5th query, I remark, that the uniform price for board and washing at this place, and generally in this vicinity, is \$2 25 per week.

It would afford me much pleasure to enlarge on the subject if the state of my health, and, I might add, my leisure (as the mail is waiting) permitted.

Should any thing more be required, and still in season for the purposes of the department, my leisure is at your service.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. WILLIAMS.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 40.

Manufactory of Rolled Iron and Cut Nails, situate in the town of Peru, in the County of Clinton, in the State of New York, March, 1832.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. By what power—water, steam, or what else?	1. Water power.
2. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	2. Joint concern.
3. Capital invested in ground and building, water power and machinery?	3. \$30,000.
4. Average amount in materials, in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. \$40,650.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory?	5. Eight per cent. annually.
6. How much of the capital is borrowed, and what interest is paid on it?	6. One half at seven per cent.
7. What has been the rate of profits annually for the last three years? If a joint stock company, what dividends have been received?	7. Four per cent.
8. What portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, retained for contingent or other objects, and therefore not annually divided?	8. To keep works in order, about four per cent., which is the reason of difference between the answers of the 4th and 5th questions.
9. Causes of the increase (or decrease) of profit at different periods of time?	9. Excessive importations of rolled iron and home competition in the article of cut nails, on which the present duty has been for years prohibited.
10. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same county and State?	10. About seven per cent.
11. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	11. 225 tons cut nails, worth \$110. 225 tons rolled iron, round, flat, and square, worth \$96. 450 tons.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
12. Quantity and value of raw materials annually used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	14. 450 tons bar iron, 1,200 cords 3,000 bushels coal; \$35,500, all dome
13. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	13. No iron imported exactly similar English cable iron is nearest the quality is worth in New York from \$90 to \$110 ton, at six months' credit, imported Wales.
14. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	14. 40 men, at 75 cents per day, 19 boys, at 37½ cents per day.
15. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	15. 12 horses, 10 months in the year.
16. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county?	16. For men, \$11; for boys, \$5.
17. Number of horses or other animals employed?	17. 12 horses.
18. Whether the manufactures find a vent at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	18. From 300 to 500 miles, to Boston New York.
19. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale?	19. Foreign rolled iron does enter competition in both markets.
20. Where are the manufactures consumed?	20. In the United States.
21. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? If so, where?	21. None are exported.
22. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what credit? If bartered, for what?	22. Generally on credit of six months.
23. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	23. It has decreased principally in 1 possibly 1½ to 2 per cent. Raw material, coal, and wood, have increased, say on cent., and continue to increase in value.
24. The prices at which the manufacture has been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	24. Nails from \$105 to \$120 per ton manufactured iron from \$90 to \$140.
25. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	25. The present duty must remain on iron, or we must stop manufacturing.
26. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting duties on such articles to prevent fraud?	26. No correct information on the subject.
27. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	27. About 7-14ths labor, 6-14ths raw material, 1-14th profit.
28. What amount of the agricultural productions of the county is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	28. We have no means of knowing precisely how much we consume, but our county is a good agricultural county; and all productions are consumed in the manufacturing business, and from ten to fifteen thousand dollars in provisions are brought Vermont, and over that amount come flour from the western part of this State.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 40.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>at quantity or amount of manufacture as you make, is produced in the State, and what amount in this State? Is the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make reduced to 12½ per cent., would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you be at reduced prices? Would it cause you to abandon your business in what way would you employ the capital?</p> <p>Is there any pursuit in which you could engage on which you could derive greater benefit than after a reduction of the import duty to 12½ per cent.?</p> <p>What amount of reduction in the duty would enable the actual or real capital to yield an interest of 6 per cent., and how gradual should the reduction be? What is the average profit of money or capital in your county? What is the average rate of wages in your county?</p>	<p>29. We have not the means of knowing.</p> <p>30. We should be compelled to abandon our business.</p> <p>31. We should have no capital.</p> <p>32. We doubt whether there would be any business profitable for a few years, as this is a manufacturing county, and, in such an event, capital would be destroyed, and farmers would have a less advantageous market.</p> <p>33. Not any. We do not realize on our rolling over 6½ to 7 per cent.; nails near us something more, but home competition reduced them last season to 4 per cent. profit.</p> <p>34. Seven per cent.</p> <p>35. \$11 per month.</p>

This statement was made by the proprietors. Mr. Oliver Keese, 3d postmaster at Carthage, recently a partner in the concern, certifies to the accuracy of the information in it.

JOHN A. DIX.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 41.

City of Iron, situate at Carthage, in the town of Wilna, in the County of Jefferson, in the State of New York, March, 1832.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>What power—water, steam, or what other—is established, and whether a joint concern?</p> <p>What is the total invested in ground and buildings, power and machinery?</p> <p>What is the average amount in materials, in cash, and in the purchase of materials, and payment for labor?</p> <p>What is the average rate of profit on the capital invested in the establishment of the manufacture?</p> <p>How much of the capital is borrowed, and at what interest is paid on it?</p> <p>What has been the rate of profits and dividends the last three years: if a joint concern, what dividends have been paid?</p>	<p>1. Water power.</p> <p>2. In 1817. The property of an individual.</p> <p>3. About \$30,000.</p> <p>4. \$33,437 per annum.</p> <p>5. Has not equalled the legal interest of money.</p> <p>6. \$30,000 at seven per cent.</p> <p>7. Answered under No. 5.</p>

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 41—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
9. Causes of the increase (or decrease) of profit at different periods of time?	9. Diminution of the price of iron. In 18 or 1826 pig iron, which now sells in New York for \$50, sold for \$70 per ton.
11. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	11. 300 tons of strong, soft pig iron, in quantity equal to the best Scotch, value at the world \$38 per ton; 200 tons of castings, consisting of stoves, hollow ware, pot-ash kettles, and some machinery, \$70 per ton; 100 tons refined bar iron, in quality equal to Sweden \$90 per ton; total \$34,400. The castings are very superior in quality; being soft and malleable, the small are not readily broke and the stoves are very little injured by heating.
12. Quantity and value of raw materials annually used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	12. 3,000 tons of bog iron ore, at \$1 80 per ton, = \$5,625; 250,000 bushels of coal, at 4½ cents per bushel, = \$11,250; total \$16,875—all domestic, of course.
14. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	14. 165 men are employed; 140 are engaged in digging and delivering ore, and making coal; their wages are, of course, included in the prices paid for ore and coal. See No. 12. 25 are working for wages, who will average \$1 25 per day—total per annum about \$8,000.
15. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	15. Ten hours during ten months of the year.
16. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county?	16. Laborers about \$10 per month found; mechanics about \$1 25 per day, without board.
17. Number of horses or other animals employed?	17. Twenty horses, eighty oxen.
18. Whether the manufactures find a vent at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	18. They are principally vended at the works, and never more than 150 miles from.
19. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	19. English, Russian, and Sweden's bar iron, and Scotch pig iron, injure our sales materially. The former may be purchased in Canada for \$50 per ton, duty 22 40, charged about \$2 60, = \$75 per ton. This is almost exclusively for tire iron; and, though inferior in quality, takes the place of the domestic for that use to a considerable extent; precisely how far, it is impossible to say. Scotch pig iron only enters into competition with the domestic at Utica, 70 miles from the works.
20. Where are the manufactures consumed?	20. In Jefferson and the adjoining counties.
21. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? If so, where?	21. None.
22. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what credit? If bartered, for what?	22. One-fourth for cash; one-half on credit of four months; one-fourth bartered for agricultural productions.
23. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	23. The cost of manufacturing a ton of iron has decreased, during the last year, by a reduction of workmen's wages. During the last four years there has been a reduction of 37½ cents per ton in the price of iron.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 41—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
25. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	25. The present rate for bar iron is not a protection. Pig iron might be manufactured at a profit with a small reduction of duty on the imported of the same description.
27. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	27. The cost of manufacturing a ton of bar iron is as follows: pig iron 3,100 lbs. \$46 50; charcoal 300 bushels, \$15; workmen running out, \$5; workmen refining, \$10; workmen drawing into bars, \$6; blacksmith, coal stocker, and carpenter's work, 3; total \$85 50. This is exclusive of the interest on the capital employed and the expense of repairs, superintendence, &c. The bar iron sells for \$90 per ton, and therefore yields scarcely any profit.
28. What amount of the agricultural production of the county is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	The cost of manufacturing pig iron is as follows: six tons of ore, \$11 25; 250 bushels charcoal, \$11 25; wages, \$5 55; total \$28 05. Repairs, interest on capital employed, superintendence, and incidental expenses, cannot be estimated at less than \$3 50, making \$31 55 cents per ton; it sells for \$38.
31. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way you would employ your capital?	28. 4,000 bushels of wheat, 1,600 bushels of rye, 1,600 bushels of corn, 8,000 bushels of potatoes, 8,000 lbs. of butter, 4,000 lbs. of cheese, 72,000 lbs. of pork, 144,000 lbs. of beef, 400 tons of hay, 20,000 bushels of oats.
33. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent, and how gradual should the reduction be?	31. The capital invested in fixtures would be totally lost.
35. Average rate of wages in your county?	33. It has not yielded more than six per cent. heretofore.
	35. Answered under No. 16.

The answers within contained, were given by Mr. Le Ray, the proprietor, and Mr. Budd, the agent of the works, on a personal interview with them.

JOHN A. DIX.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 42.

Manufactory of Machinery, situate in the town of Watertown, in the County of Jefferson, the State of New York, March, 1832.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. By what power—water, steam, or what other?	1. Water power.
2. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	2. Eighteen hundred and twenty. Individual.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power and machinery?	3. From five to eight thousand dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. Nine thousand dollars, as near as calculated.
6. How much of the capital is borrowed, and what interest is paid on it?	6. Two thousand dollars. 7 per cent.
7. What has been the rate of profits annually for the last three years? If a joint stock company, what dividends have been received?	7. Fluctuating; say from about 12½.
9. Causes of the increase (or decrease) of profit at different periods of time?	9. The prosperous and unprosperous of cotton and woollen manufactory.
11. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	11. Cotton and woollen machinery pally, and mill work. About ten thousand dollars.
12. Quantity and value of raw materials annually used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	12. Principally domestic articles, iron being altogether preferable.
14. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	14. Fifteen men generally; average ten shillings per day.
15. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	15. Twelve or fourteen hours through the year.
16. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county?	16. Rather less.
17. Number of horses or other animals employed?	17. Three horses.
18. Whether the manufactures find a vent at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	18. At the manufactory.
19. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	19. They do not.
20. Where are the manufactures consumed?	20. In the State of New York mostly.
21. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? If so, where?	21. Some to Canada.
22. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what credit? If bartered, for what?	22. Average credit of six months.
23. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or labor, and at what rate?	23. Decreased in consequence of reduction in the price of raw materials since the tariff of 1828.
27. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	27. One half labor; three-eighths stock, one eighth profit, including wear and machinery.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 42—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
2. What amount of the agricultural productions of the county is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	28. One thousand dollars agricultural, and fifteen hundred other domestic productions, exclusive of iron.
3. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, is produced in the State, and what amount in this State?	29. Cannot say.
4. Average rate of wages in your county?	35. Mechanics one dollar per day; farmers seventy-five cents.

GEORGE GOULDING,
By W. A. PIERPONT.

WATERLOO, March 26, 1832.

Nothing but machinery is manufactured at this establishment, and only for cotton and woolen factories and mills. The average profit is 12½ per cent.; but this includes the value of the services of the proprietor, who is himself the manager of the concern. There is, in Jefferson county, an active domestic competition in this branch of the iron manufacture.

J. A. DIX.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 43.

Lord and Skinner's Manufactory of Iron Castings, situate in the town of Brownville, in the County of Jefferson, in the State of New York, March, 1832.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. By what power—water, steam, or what other?	1. Water.
2. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	2. 15th January, 1831. Joint stock.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power and machinery?	3. \$3,500 owned by one individual of the firm. \$180 rent, yearly, by the firm.
4. Average amount in materials, in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. 1st. \$3,000, iron and coal; 2d. 1,469, wages and board; \$4,469, total materials, wages and board.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory?	5. Uncertain until we ascertain the effects of the revised laws of our State: we are apprehensive it will reduce them materially this year; otherwise 16½ per cent.
6. How much of the capital is borrowed, and what interest is paid on it?	6. None.

* Supposed to refer to a revision of the tariff. From the apparently large amount of profit on the capital employed, the value of the services of the proprietors should be deducted, who manage and superintend their establishment.

J. A. DIX.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 43—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>8. What portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained for contingent or other objects, and therefore not annually divided?</p>	<p>8. All.</p>
<p>10. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same county and State?</p>	<p>10. We are of opinion it will not much from 10 per cent.</p>
<p>11. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?</p>	<p>11. 1st. 60 tons of casting annually nufactured; average price 5 cents per p \$6,000. 2d. Mill and machinery casti all kinds, viz. gudgeons, mill spindles, ions, beval wheels, shafts, crown wheel ments, <i>knockers</i>, bails and drivers, rack pinions, saw mill irons, carding-machin ton mills, fulling mill, whiskey mill, mill, fanning mill and paper mill casting 12 to 1 ton weight; also, ploughs, a shoes, hollow ware, andirons, stoves, furnaces, smoothing irons; also, all kin castings for steam engines, for various poses, and more particularly for steam to *our sorrow. All first quality.</p>
<p>12. Quantity and value of raw materials annually used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?</p>	<p>12. 40 tons pig and other cast iron per ton; domestic manufactory, \$1,36 tons old iron, \$500, - \$ Transportation 20 miles cartage, \$3 50; do 40 tons is \$140. Average cost transportation old iron, \$20, 40 tons Lacawanna coal, \$14 per ton; do do - 2,000 bushels charcoal, \$4 per 100 bushels, - Flasks, pipe clay amboy, Sturbridge brick, \$23, and other contingent expenses, -</p>
<p>13. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?</p>	<p>13. None imported to our knowledge, any, cost unknown.</p>
<p>14. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?</p>	<p>14. 1st. 5 men; and, at sundry tin great number of small boys dressing w no women. 2d. 1 man, foreman, jointl cerned, \$39 per month, in year and 1 \$435; 1 man \$26, loses no time, \$312, board last man \$72; 1 man, \$18, 10 months, \$180, board \$60; 1 man \$14, \$168, 1 man \$12 per mo., \$144, board \$72,</p>
<p>15. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?</p>	<p>Average wages \$21 50 per month— 15. 10 hours, and often 12—all days year, excepting Sundays; reference swer to last question.</p>

* The inhabitants of Brownville have been peculiarly unfortunate in a steamboat a tion.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 43—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
16. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county?	16. Mechanics, \$15 to \$26. Farmers, \$10 to \$12; merchants \$25 to \$50; officers of the army, \$40 to \$80, and \$100; officers of civil departments, <i>very high</i> ; revenue officers, \$60 a \$100, and a proportion of spoil, &c. Average wages, competent workmen, \$20.
17. Number of horses or other animals employed?	17. None.
18. Whether the manufactures find a vent at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	18. Home market.
19. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale? If so, to what extent?	19. Do not.
20. Where are the manufactures consumed?	20. In this county and in Upper Canada.
21. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? If so, where?	21. About one-twelfth of the ware manufactured at the establishment is sold at the works, and afterwards transported to Upper Canada.
22. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what credit? If bartered, for what?	22. 1st. Very little; generally on a credit from 90 days to 6 and 9 months; a great amount bartered for country produce, and often for bad paper.
23. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or labor, and at what rate?	23. Increased about 5 per cent. within the year past, on account of an increase in the price of materials.
24. The prices at which the manufacture has been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	24. 5 cents per lb.
25. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	25. Imported articles do not come in competition with those manufactured by us.
26. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting duties on such articles to prevent fraud?	26. We are not aware that any is necessary.
27. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	27. About one-half expense of manufactures in materials—about one-third expense of manufactures in wages of labor and board. Balance, 16½ per cent. profits of capital.
28. What amount of the agricultural productions of the county is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	28. There may be about \$600 worth of agricultural productions annually consumed, and about \$400 in other domestic productions.
29. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, is produced in the United States, and what amount in this State?	29. To answer this interrogatory correctly would require more time and labor than we feel willing to bestow; therefore you must obtain the information wanted from some other source.
30. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	30. Perhaps neither.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 43—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
31. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	31. Better answered when that shall take place.
32. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent?	32. We presume there is, but we think that the blacksmith had better "stick to his hammer and the shoemaker to his last."
34. Average profit of money or capital in your county?	34. Mercantile men are up to about 50 per cent.; bank stock about the same; steamboat stock 50 per cent. below par. Average profit, say 10 per cent., as a majority of moneyed capitalists are up to from 14 to 25 per cent.
35. Average rate of wages in your county?	35. Manufacturers, at \$20 per month.

This statement exhibits 16½ per cent. profit on the first year's operations, with a capital (fixed and floating) of \$8,149, or a net income of \$1,258 16. The operatives are confined to castings. From the net income should be deducted the value of the services of the proprietors, who are managers, and the balance will be the profits of capital.

J. A. DIX.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 44.

Manufactory of Wrought Iron, situate in the town of Malone, in the County of Franklin, in the State of New York, March, 1832.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. By what power—water, steam, or what others?	1. Propelled by water power.
2. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	2. Established in the spring of 1831, and owned by individuals.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power, and machinery?	3. About \$2,500.
4. Average amount in materials, in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. About \$4,320.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory?	5. As the works are as yet in their infancy, the proprietors are unable to state to a nicety, but think about 12½ per cent.
11. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	11. This establishment makes about 60 tons bar iron per annum, worth \$80 per ton, amounting to \$4,800.
12. Quantity and value of raw materials annually used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	12. Consumes about 42,000 bushels coals, worth \$40, \$1,680; and near 240 tons of ore, at \$4, \$960—total \$2,640.
13. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	13. This article, when imported from Russia, or an article very little superior, costs about \$87 50 to \$90 per ton.
14. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	14. This forge employs 5 men in the manufacturing of iron, about 3 in raising ore, and 10 men in making coals; the bloomers' wages amount to \$1 25 per day, the colliers' to near \$1.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 44.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
15. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	15. The work is principally done by daylight, and continued through all seasons of the year.
16. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county?	16. The wages of bloomers is from 50 to 75 per cent. higher than ordinary classes, and those of colliers some 10 or 20 per cent.
17. Number of horses or other animals employed?	17. It requires to draw ore and coal three and four teams of two horses or cattle each to stock this forge.
18. Whether the manufactures find a vent in the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	18. Most of the iron is disposed of at the works.
19. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	19. The English iron competes with this for many uses, such as tire, hoops, &c., as to price only.
20. Where are the manufactures consumed?	20. The manufactures are consumed principally in this and the adjoining counties.
21. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? If so, where?	21. Very little, and that in small sales to Lower Canada.
22. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what credit? If bartered, for what?	22. The sales are principally for cash and credit of 3 to 6 months, and, when bartered, for some commodity equal to cash in 6 months.
23. The prices at which the manufacture has been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	24. The prices of sales have varied from \$80 to \$90.
24. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	25. The present rates are quite low enough, particularly on the cheaper qualities.
25. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting duties on such articles to prevent fraud?	26. The collection of duties in this section is quite as perfect as circumstances will admit.
26. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	30. A reduction of the duties would throw the English and other irons into competition with ours, and it is but too plain to foresee the destruction of the manufacturer should that event take place.
27. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	32. There are many.
28. Average rate of wages in your county?	35. The wages of laborers in this county are from \$9 to \$12 per month for common laborers. This is, of course, exclusive of board.

This statement exhibits a profit of 12½ per cent. on a capital (fixed and floating) of \$6,820. Malone is nearly out of the reach of foreign competition. It is about 60 miles west of Plattsburgh, on lake Champlain, with land transportation the whole distance, and about 25 miles east of the river St. Lawrence. The amount of iron manufactured is very small, and, as will be perceived, is all consumed in Franklin and the adjacent counties.

J. A. DIX.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 45

One Manufactory of Iron and one of Clo'h, situate in the town of Honnysfield, in of Jefferson, in the State of New York, March, 1832.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
	<div><i>Cloth dressing.</i></div> <div><i>Furnace for Iron, and m Water.</i></div>
1. By what power—water, steam, or what other?	1. Water.
2. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	2. Individual. 1831. J.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power and machinery?	3. \$ 2,500. \$3,800.
4. Average amount in materials, in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. \$ 1,000. \$ 3,400.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory?	5. Seven per cent. Ten per
6. How much of the capital is borrowed, and what interest is paid on it?	6. None. None.
7. What has been the rate of profits annually for the last three years? If a joint stock company, what dividends have been received?	7. Profits added to The same capital.
8. What portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained for contingent or other objects, and therefore not annually divided?	8. The whole. Do.
10. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same county and State?	10. Seven per cent. Seven pe
11. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	11. At the rate of \$ 8,000 p $\frac{1}{2}$ steam engine castings; $\frac{1}{2}$ saw mill, and fulling mill castings; $\frac{1}{2}$ s andirons, ploughs, stoves, &c.
12. Quantity and value of raw materials annually used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	12. At the rate per annum of \$ value \$ 2,400; 30 tons mineral \$ 330; 2,000 bushels charcoal, v All American.
14. Number of men, women, and children, employed, and average wages of each class?	14. Nine men, average \$ 1 per
15. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	15. Ten hours throughout the except the moulders, three of v but about eight hours.
16. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county?	16. About 75 cents per day.
17. Number of horses or other animals employed?	17. None.
18. Whether the manufactures find a vent at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	18. In the county and Upper t
19. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	19. In Canada, but not in the t
20. Where are the manufactures consumed?	20. Both sides of Lake Ontario
21. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? If so, where?	21. None, except Canada.
22. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what credit? If bartered, for what?	22. Generally six months' cred

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 45—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
Whether the cost of the manufactured (the manufacturer) has increased or ; how much in each year from the cost of the manufactory; and whether there has been in the materials or and at what rate?	23. The cost of iron has increased about ten per cent.
At prices at which the manufacture sold by the manufacturer since the cost?	24. At five cents per pound.
At rate of duty is necessary to enable manufacturer to enter into competition home market with similar articles	25. As it now is.
Any change necessary in levying or duties on such articles to prevent	26. None.
What portion of the cost of your manufacture consists of the price of the raw material; portion of the wages of labor, portion of the profits of capital?	27. About $\frac{1}{3}$ materials $\frac{1}{3}$ labor $\frac{1}{3}$ profits.
What duty upon the foreign manufacture of kind of goods which you make, added to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., would it cause upon your business, or would you be at reduced prices?	30. It would cause an abandonment.
What would cause you to abandon your business in what way would you employ capital?	31. It would nine-tenths be lost.
Where any pursuit in which you could engage on which you could derive greater benefit after a reduction of the import 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.?	32. None.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 46.

Factory of Cast Iron, situated in the town of Wolcott, in the County of Wayne, in the State of New York, March, 1832.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
What power—water, steam, or what is established; and whether a joint concern?	1. Water power.
Capital invested in ground and buildings, power and machinery?	2. Established in 1821; is a joint stock.
What amount in materials, in cash purchase of materials, and payment	3. Seven thousand dollars.
What rate of profit on the capital invested in the establishment of the manufacture?	4. Ten thousand dollars.
	5. First six years lost \$12,000, furnace burnt in that time; damage by burning probably \$2,000. Since that time we have realized a profit of about 15 per cent.; no accidents of consequence.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
6. How much of the capital is borrowed, and what interest is paid on it?	6. Five thousand dollars at 7 per
8. What portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained for contingent or other objects, and therefore not annually divided?	8. About four thousand dollars.
11. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	11. Two hundred and fifty tons; plough castings good quality, at ton; 60 tons hollow ware, first qual \$67 20 per ton, and 40 tons scrap ir at \$30 per ton; 300 ploughs, wood \$6 each.
12. Quantity and value of raw materials annually used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	12. About 80,000 bushels coal; 1,000, and 800 tons ore at \$2 50 pe mestic.
13. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	13. Unknown.
14. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	14. Average, 51 men; average per day, adding board.
15. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	15. Twelve hours per day th year. Furnace in operation about
16. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county?	16. About 6s. per day, adding b
17. Number of horses or other animals employed?	17. Twelve teams employed in ing materials.
18. Whether the manufactures find a vent at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	18. Generally made to order; de the factory.
19. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale?	19. Not to our knowledge.
20. Where are the manufactures consumed?	20. In the counties of Wayne, Cayuga, Tompkins, Broome, Sene Steuben, Yates, Ontario, Livings roe, and St. Lawrence, of this St small portion in Cannnda and Michi
22. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what credit? If bartered, for what?	22. About one-third cash on de rest six months with interest, no ba
23. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	23. The cost has decreased abou both on labor and materials.
24. The prices at which the manufacture has been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	24. Until the last five years, ma were sold about double the above prices, but were principally bart vicinity of the furnace. 28. \$2,000 in agricultural produ
28. What amount of the agricultural productions of the county is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	
29. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, is produced in the United States, and what amount in this State?	29. We are not qualified to stat

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 46.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
30. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	30. We could not sell at any reduced prices; we could not tell the effect a reduction of the tariff would have.
31. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	31. Probably in agriculture.
32. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profit even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	32. The vending of merchandise, or farming.
33. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent., and how gradual should the reduction be?	33. Our business is subject to so many disasters and hazards from fire, and otherwise, that 6 per cent. would be no object for us to continue. Our furnace has once been burnt.
34. Average profit of money or capital in your county?	34. Seven per cent. payable at 90 days.
35. Average rate of wages in your county?	35. From 10 to \$12 per month in common business, board exclusive.

WOLCOTT, March 22, 1832.

Sir: The within is as full and correct a statement to the questions as we are able to give.

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Mr. J. A. DIX.

HENDRICK, SEYMOUR, & CO.

*This statement exhibits a profit of 15 per cent. on a capital (fixed and floating) of \$17,000. It is employed principally in castings, which, for reasons elsewhere assigned, is the most profitable branch of the iron manufacture.

J. A. DIX.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 47.

Manufactory of Iron, situate in the town of Ontario, in the County of Wayne, in the State of New York, March, 1832.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. By what power—water, steam, or what other?	1. Water power.
2. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	2. Established in the year 1824; owned by individuals.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power and machinery?	3. Ten thousand dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. Seven thousand two hundred dollars.
11. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	11. Whole amount annually \$10,800; about two-thirds pig iron, and one-third hollow ware and other castings.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 47.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
12. Quality and value of raw materials annually used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	12. 1,200 tons ore, value \$1,800; 15 bushels coal, 3,600; total value \$5,400 domestic.
14. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	14. Average number of men employed while in operation 10; average of wages 70 cents per day.
15. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	15. Seven or eight months of the year and night, or 24 hours a day.
16. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county?	16. Ten or twelve dollars per month.
17. Number of horses or other animals employed?	17. Some part of the time engaged drawing coal, ore, &c., from 20 to 30 and oxen.
18. Whether the manufactures find a vent at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	18. Sales made mostly here at the furnace a proportion of the iron, &c. is carried 10 to 70 miles.
19. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	19. None.
20. Where are the manufactures consumed?	20. Generally in western New York.
22. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what credit? If bartered, for what?	22. Sold by manufacturers for cash; credit, 3 to 6 months.
23. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	23. Gradual increase annually on the materials; both the ore and coal cost a more than formerly, owing to the ore deeper and timber scarcer.
24. The prices at which the manufacture has been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	24. Pig iron from \$30 to \$35 per ton.
27. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	27. About \$5,500 for raw materials, \$ for wages, \$3,000 profits.
28. What amount of the agricultural productions of the county is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	28. Provisions about \$4,000, domestic goods \$1,000; total \$5,000.
30. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	30. Could not afford to manufacture much lower prices.
31. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	31. We know of nothing more profitable than loaning the money, as that article is at this time to be most in demand banks refuse to discount.
32. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	32. Nothing more advantageous than trading with the money.
35. Average rate of wages in your county?	35. Probably about \$15 per month.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 48.—Continued.

New York.	County.	Tons pig met- tle.			Bituminous coal used.			Anthracite coal used.			Cords of wood.			Laborers.			Dependants.			Cattle.
		1828	1829	1830	1828	1829	1830	1828	1829	1830	1828	1829	1830	1828	1829	1830	1828	1829	1830	
Lansburgh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kemble & Co.	-	-	50	65	-	-	-	-	16	21	-	50	65	-	4	5	-	16	25	2
J. Williams	-	160	190	200	-	-	-	-	53	62	65	100	100	-	16	20	64	72	80	2
W. W. Chase	-	50	50	50	-	-	-	-	15	15	50	50	50	-	5	3	12	12	12	2
Prescott & Co.	-	60	60	60	-	-	-	-	20	20	20	66	60	-	3	3	12	12	12	2
Camp	-	150	150	150	-	-	-	-	50	50	50	100	100	-	15	15	60	60	60	10
Hubbard	-	80	80	80	-	-	-	-	30	30	30	100	100	-	8	8	32	32	32	4
Hall	-	95	95	105	-	-	-	-	35	35	35	100	100	-	8	8	32	32	32	4
Holmes	-	50	50	50	-	-	-	-	30	30	30	75	75	-	4	4	16	16	16	2
Judd	-	40	42	45	-	-	-	-	10	10	10	25	25	-	3	3	12	12	12	4
Wood	-	18	20	20	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	50	50	-	4	4	16	16	16	2
Heath & Co.	-	20	21	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	10	-	2	2	8	8	8	2
Paris, jun.	-	30	40	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	120	-	4	4	16	16	16	2
Alexander	-	15	15	15	4	4	4	15	15	15	15	2	2	-	6	6	-	-	-	2
Ten Eyke	-	60	70	100	22	35	40	70	100	150	15	17	25	-	60	80	4	6	6	6
Cook & Co.	-	40	40	40	5	5	5	120	120	120	4	4	4	-	16	16	4	4	4	4
Talcott	-	150	150	150	35	35	35	225	225	225	10	10	10	-	40	40	9	9	9	9
Talcott	-	100	190	100	48	48	48	120	120	120	5	5	5	-	20	20	4	4	4	4
Talcott	-	60	70	75	15	18	20	100	100	100	6	6	6	-	24	24	4	4	4	4
A. Frost	-	50	50	50	10	10	10	130	130	130	6	6	6	-	24	24	4	4	4	4
Penn & Co.	-	60	60	60	-	-	-	200	200	200	10	10	10	-	30	30	4	4	4	4
Elna	-	20	20	30	-	-	-	100	100	150	6	6	6	-	24	24	2	2	2	2
R. Gordon	-	65	65	65	-	-	-	180	180	180	4	4	4	-	12	12	4	4	4	4
D. Williams	-	20	23	25	-	-	-	100	100	130	2	2	2	-	8	8	2	2	2	2
Day	-	15	20	-	-	-	-	75	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carmicle	-	50	60	70	13	15	18	40	50	50	7	8	9	-	28	32	2	2	2	2
Yates	-	25	26	27	6	6	7	30	30	30	2	2	2	-	8	8	2	2	2	2

Alexander	Benecher	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	220	225	230	235	240	245	250	255	260	265	270	275	280	285	290	295	300	305	310	315	320	325	330	335	340	345	350	355	360	365	370	375	380	385	390	395	400	405	410	415	420	425	430	435	440	445	450	455	460	465	470	475	480	485	490	495	500	505	510	515	520	525	530	535	540	545	550	555	560	565	570	575	580	585	590	595	600	605	610	615	620	625	630	635	640	645	650	655	660	665	670	675	680	685	690	695	700	705	710	715	720	725	730	735	740	745	750	755	760	765	770	775	780	785	790	795	800	805	810	815	820	825	830	835	840	845	850	855	860	865	870	875	880	885	890	895	900	905	910	915	920	925	930	935	940	945	950	955	960	965	970	975	980	985	990	995	1000	1005	1010	1015	1020	1025	1030	1035	1040	1045	1050	1055	1060	1065	1070	1075	1080	1085	1090	1095	1100	1105	1110	1115	1120	1125	1130	1135	1140	1145	1150	1155	1160	1165	1170	1175	1180	1185	1190	1195	1200	1205	1210	1215	1220	1225	1230	1235	1240	1245	1250	1255	1260	1265	1270	1275	1280	1285	1290	1295	1300	1305	1310	1315	1320	1325	1330	1335	1340	1345	1350	1355	1360	1365	1370	1375	1380	1385	1390	1395	1400	1405	1410	1415	1420	1425	1430	1435	1440	1445	1450	1455	1460	1465	1470	1475	1480	1485	1490	1495	1500	1505	1510	1515	1520	1525	1530	1535	1540	1545	1550	1555	1560	1565	1570	1575	1580	1585	1590	1595	1600	1605	1610	1615	1620	1625	1630	1635	1640	1645	1650	1655	1660	1665	1670	1675	1680	1685	1690	1695	1700	1705	1710	1715	1720	1725	1730	1735	1740	1745	1750	1755	1760	1765	1770	1775	1780	1785	1790	1795	1800	1805	1810	1815	1820	1825	1830	1835	1840	1845	1850	1855	1860	1865	1870	1875	1880	1885	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	2055	2060	2065	2070	2075	2080	2085	2090	2095	2100	2105	2110	2115	2120	2125	2130	2135	2140	2145	2150	2155	2160	2165	2170	2175	2180	2185	2190	2195	2200	2205	2210	2215	2220	2225	2230	2235	2240	2245	2250	2255	2260	2265	2270	2275	2280	2285	2290	2295	2300	2305	2310	2315	2320	2325	2330	2335	2340	2345	2350	2355	2360	2365	2370	2375	2380	2385	2390	2395	2400	2405	2410	2415	2420	2425	2430	2435	2440	2445	2450	2455	2460	2465	2470	2475	2480	2485	2490	2495	2500	2505	2510	2515	2520	2525	2530	2535	2540	2545	2550	2555	2560	2565	2570	2575	2580	2585	2590	2595	2600	2605	2610	2615	2620	2625	2630	2635	2640	2645	2650	2655	2660	2665	2670	2675	2680	2685	2690	2695	2700	2705	2710	2715	2720	2725	2730	2735	2740	2745	2750	2755	2760	2765	2770	2775	2780	2785	2790	2795	2800	2805	2810	2815	2820	2825	2830	2835	2840	2845	2850	2855	2860	2865	2870	2875	2880	2885	2890	2895	2900	2905	2910	2915	2920	2925	2930	2935	2940	2945	2950	2955	2960	2965	2970	2975	2980	2985	2990	2995	3000	3005	3010	3015	3020	3025	3030	3035	3040	3045	3050	3055	3060	3065	3070	3075	3080	3085	3090	3095	3100	3105	3110	3115	3120	3125	3130	3135	3140	3145	3150	3155	3160	3165	3170	3175	3180	3185	3190	3195	3200	3205	3210	3215	3220	3225	3230	3235	3240	3245	3250	3255	3260	3265	3270	3275	3280	3285	3290	3295	3300	3305	3310	3315	3320	3325	3330	3335	3340	3345	3350	3355	3360	3365	3370	3375	3380	3385	3390	3395	3400	3405	3410	3415	3420	3425	3430	3435	3440	3445	3450	3455	3460	3465	3470	3475	3480	3485	3490	3495	3500	3505	3510	3515	3520	3525	3530	3535	3540	3545	3550	3555	3560	3565	3570	3575	3580	3585	3590	3595	3600	3605	3610	3615	3620	3625	3630	3635	3640	3645	3650	3655	3660	3665	3670	3675	3680	3685	3690	3695	3700	3705	3710	3715	3720	3725	3730	3735	3740	3745	3750	3755	3760	3765	3770	3775	3780	3785	3790	3795	3800	3805	3810	3815	3820	3825	3830	3835	3840	3845	3850	3855	3860	3865	3870	3875	3880	3885	3890	3895	3900	3905	3910	3915	3920	3925	3930	3935	3940	3945	3950	3955	3960	3965	3970	3975	3980	3985	3990	3995	4000	4005	4010	4015	4020	4025	4030	4035	4040	4045	4050	4055	4060	4065	4070	4075	4080	4085	4090	4095	4100	4105	4110	4115	4120	4125	4130	4135	4140	4145	4150	4155	4160	4165	4170	4175	4180	4185	4190	4195	4200	4205	4210	4215	4220	4225	4230	4235	4240	4245	4250	4255	4260	4265	4270	4275	4280	4285	4290	4295	4300	4305	4310	4315	4320	4325	4330	4335	4340	4345	4350	4355	4360	4365	4370	4375	4380	4385	4390	4395	4400	4405	4410	4415	4420	4425	4430	4435	4440	4445	4450	4455	4460	4465	4470	4475	4480	4485	4490	4495	4500	4505	4510	4515	4520	4525	4530	4535	4540	4545	4550	4555	4560	4565	4570	4575	4580	4585	4590	4595	4600	4605	4610	4615	4620	4625	4630	4635	4640	4645	4650	4655	4660	4665	4670	4675	4680	4685	4690	4695	4700	4705	4710	4715	4720	4725	4730	4735	4740	4745	4750	4755	4760	4765	4770	4775	4780	4785	4790	4795	4800	4805	4810	4815	4820	4825	4830	4835	4840	4845	4850	4855	4860	4865	4870	4875	4880	4885	4890	4895	4900	4905	4910	4915	4920	4925	4930	4935	4940	4945	4950	4955	4960	4965	4970	4975	4980	4985	4990	4995	5000	5005	5010	5015	5020	5025	5030	5035	5040	5045	5050	5055	5060	5065	5070	5075	5080	5085	5090	5095	5100	5105	5110	5115	5120	5125	5130	5135	5140	5145	5150	5155	5160	5165	5170	5175	5180	5185	5190	5195	5200	5205	5210	5215	5220	5225	5230	5235	5240	5245	5250	5255	5260	5265	5270	5275	5280	5285	5290	5295	5300	5305	5310	5315	5320	5325	5330	5335	5340	5345	5350	5355	5360	5365	5370	5375	5380	5385	5390	5395	5400	5405	5410	5415	5420	5425	5430	5435	5440	5445	5450	5455	5460	5465	5470	5475	5480	5485	5490	5495	5500	5505	5510	5515	5520	5525	5530	5535	5540	5545	5550	5555	5560	5565	5570	5575	5580	5585	5590	5595	5600	5605	5610	5615	5620	5625	5630	5635	5640	5645	5650	5655	5660	5665	5670	5675	5680	5685	5690	5695	5700	5705	5710	5715	5720	5725	5730	5735	5740	5745	5750	5755	5760	5765	5770	5775	5780	5785	5790	5795	5800	5805	5810	5815	5820	5825	5830	5835	5840	5845	5850	5855	5860	5865	5870	5875	5880	5885	5890	5895	5900	5905	5910	5915	5920	5925	5930	5935	5940	5945	5950	5955	5960	5965	5970	5975	5980	5985	5990	5995	6000	6005	6010	6015	6020	6025	6030	6035	6040	6045	6050	6055	6060	6065	6070	6075	6080	6085	6090	6095	6100	6105	6110	6115	6120	6125	6130	6135	6140	6145	6150	6155	6160	6165	6170	6175	6180	6185	6190	6195	6200	6205	6210	6215	6220	6225	6230	6235	6240	6245	6250	6255	6260	6265	6270	6275	6280	6285	6290	6295	6300	6305	6310	6315	6320	6325	6330	6335	6340	6345	6350	6355	6360	6365	6370	6375	6380	6385	6390	6395	6400	6405	6410	6415	6420	6425	6430	6435	6440	6445	6450	6455	6460	6465	6470	6475	6480	6485	6490	6495	6500	6505	6510	6515	6520	6525	6530	6535	6540	6545	6550	6555	6560	6565	6570	6575	6580	6585	6590	6595	6600	6605	6610	6615	6620	6625	6630	6635	6640	6645	6650	6655	6660	6665	6670	6675	6680	6685	6690	6695	6700	6705	6710	6715	6720	6725	6730	6735	6740	6745	6750	6755	6760	6765	6770	6775	6780	6785	6790	6795	6800	6805	6810	6815	6820	6825	6830	6835	6840	6845	6850	6855	6860	6865	6870	6875	6880	6885	6890	6895	6900	6905	6910	6915	6920	6925	6930	6935	6940	6945	6950	69
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Decemurr 10.—No. 48—Continued.

New York.	County.	Tons pig met- tle.			Bituminous coal used.			Anthracite coal used.			Cords of wood.			Laborers.			Dependants.			Cattle
		1828	1829	1830	1828	1829	1830	1828	1829	1830	1828	1829	1830	1828	1829	1830	1828	1829	1830	
Badger	Tompkins	40	40	40	-	-	-	5	5	5	150	150	150	5	5	5	20	20	20	4
Zecock	Otsego	-	40	40	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	150	150	-	5	5	-	20	20	4
Gibson	Madison	-	60	60	-	-	-	10	10	10	100	100	100	10	10	10	40	40	40	8
Seymore	Montgomery	100	100	100	-	-	-	25	25	25	100	100	100	15	15	15	60	60	60	4
Daniels	Oneida	-	50	50	-	-	-	20	20	20	50	50	50	6	6	6	24	24	24	2
Harker & Pond	Do	86	130	142	-	-	-	30	43	49	64	102	195	9	9	9	36	36	36	2
Garrington	Do	200	200	230	-	-	-	50	60	60	150	150	150	16	16	16	63	65	65	4
Wood & Co.	Oswego	130	130	134	-	-	-	30	30	30	100	100	100	8	8	8	30	30	30	4
Cady	Oneida	-	20	25	30	-	-	-	-	-	70	100	130	3	3	3	9	9	9	2
Cornwall	Do	-	30	30	30	-	-	-	6	6	50	50	50	2	2	2	8	8	8	1
Hall	Otsego	-	25	25	25	-	-	-	5	5	50	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Runyon	Do	-	20	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	75	75	75	2	2	2	8	8	8	1
Adams	Herkimer	-	150	50	25	-	-	31	12	6	50	50	50	4	4	4	20	20	20	2

PLANT FURNACE IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

New York.	County.	Erected.	Tons pig iron made.			Tons of cast- ings made.			Cords of wood con- sumed.			Men employed.			Persons de- pendent.			Horses and cattle.		
			1828	1829	1830	1828	1829	1830	1828	1829	1830	1828	1829	1830	1828	1829	1830	1828	1829	1830
Ontario	-	1825	40	40	40	100	100	100	2,100	2,100	2,100	25	25	25	75	75	75	20	20	20
Hanover	-	1820	50	50	50	100	100	100	2,000	2,000	2,000	21	21	21	70	70	70	20	20	20
Westmoreland	-	1800	50	50	50	100	100	100	2,000	2,000	2,000	20	20	20	80	80	80	15	15	15
Talburg	-	1811	150	150	150	280	280	280	6,000	6,000	6,000	75	75	75	300	300	300	80	80	80
Constantia	-	1816	25	25	25	146	150	160	2,500	2,500	2,500	27	27	27	87	87	87	19	19	19
Union	-	1816	20	20	20	160	188	230	2,200	2,400	2,700	30	30	30	90	90	90	20	20	20
Litchfield	-	1820	70	70	70	80	80	80	2,000	2,000	2,000	25	25	25	70	70	70	20	20	20
Paris	-	1800	-	-	-	150	150	150	3,000	3,000	3,000	25	25	25	75	75	75	20	20	20
Lenox	-	1816	-	-	-	240	245	245	3,675	3,675	3,675	40	40	40	120	120	120	40	40	40
Walcott	-	1820	-	-	-	150	150	150	2,250	2,250	2,250	30	30	30	90	90	90	20	20	20
Manchester	-	1819	-	-	-	120	120	120	1,800	1,800	1,800	25	25	25	75	75	75	20	20	20
Etna	-	1820	80	50	25	20	60	75	1,500	1,500	1,500	28	28	28	88	88	88	9	9	9
Peru Smelting Company	-	1824	43	43	43	100	100	100	2,700	2,700	2,700	37	37	37	120	120	120	24	24	24
Armenia	-	1826	400	575	836	4	3	5	1,981	2,544	3,340	82	119	173	246	357	519	68	98	143
Norfolk	-	1824	20	20	20	100	100	100	1,250	1,250	1,250	16	16	16	48	48	48	8	8	8
Carthage	-	1819	310	265	300	195	210	200	3,587	3,500	3,500	115	115	115	345	345	345	85	85	85
Port Henry	-	1825	70	70	70	70	70	70	1,400	1,400	1,400	30	30	30	90	90	90	12	12	12
Wilksbro'	-	1825	-	15	-	60	60	-	900	-	-	15	-	-	45	-	-	6	-	-
Southfield	-	1807	609	657	875	24	26	40	5,000	5,350	6,000	80	91	130	320	364	40	40	42	45
Greenwood	-	1814	1200	1300	1300	-	-	-	9,000	9,000	9,000	140	140	140	550	550	550	100	100	100
Cold Spring	-	1814	100	100	100	-	-	-	800	800	800	20	20	20	80	80	80	12	12	12
Cedar Pond	-	1818	500	50	500	-	-	-	5,000	5,000	5,000	60	60	60	240	240	240	40	40	40
Anchom	-	1700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	3737	3980	4453	2133	2234	2263	60,743	63,969	63,315	951	1014	1092	3259	3459	3622	692	730	772

* Owned by Messrs. Kimbles; and this return was furnished by Gov. Kimble to Peter Townsend, for both furnaces.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 48—Continued.
REFINING FORGES in the State of New York.

New York.	Erected.	County.	Tons of bar iron.			Cords of wood.			Men employed.			Number of dependants.			Horses and cattle.		
			1828.	1829.	1830.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1828.	1829.	1830.
Carthage	-	-	130	100	64	1,300	1,000	650	16	16	16	48	48	48	9	9	9
T. Ward	-	-	100	100	100	1,100	1,100	1,100	16	16	16	64	64	64	12	12	12
A. Dator	-	-	100	100	100	1,100	1,100	1,100	16	16	16	64	64	64	12	12	12
E. Suffern	-	-	30	30	30	360	360	360	6	6	6	24	24	24	2	2	2
Sterling	-	-	90	90	150	900	1,000	1,500	14	16	24	42	64	96	8	8	8
Anchraun	-	-	200	200	200	2,000	2,000	2,000	25	25	25	100	100	100	16	16	16
			651	630	644	6,760	6,569	6,710	93	95	103	342	364	396	59	59	59

BLOOMERIES.

New York.	Erected.	County.	Tons bar iron.			Cords of wood consumed.			Men employed.			Persons dependent.			Horses and cattle.		
			1828.	1829.	1830.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1828.	1829.	1830.
Marshall	-	-	40	40	40	800	800	800	11	11	11	36	36	36	10	10	10
Matilda	-	-	60	60	60	900	900	900	16	16	16	46	48	48	16	16	16
Pottdam	-	-	-	-	20	-	300	300	-	-	9	-	-	27	-	-	4
Norfolk	-	-	75	75	75	1,150	1,150	1,150	25	25	25	75	75	75	28	28	28
Stockholm	-	-	50	50	50	750	750	750	15	15	15	45	45	45	12	12	12
Litchfield	-	-	15	20	20	250	250	250	5	5	5	15	15	15	4	4	4
			185	180	180	1,050	1,050	1,050	30	30	30	90	90	90	12	12	12

NAME	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842
Schroone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crown Point	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ticonderoga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilmington, 2 forges,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shattagee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kings, 2 forges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elizabeth, 2 forges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilbrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elizabeth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lewis, 4 forges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilbrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lewis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Arnold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Turner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plattsburg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru, four	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plattsburg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keeseville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birmingham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ausable Forks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilmington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pratt and others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3,555	3,759	3,767	54,862	58,303	58,353	1,161	1,232	1,239	3,614	3,822	3,837	798	840	842	

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 48.—Continued.
NAIL FACTORIES and ROLLING MILLS in the State of New York.

County, &c.	Tons of nails.		Tons of hoops, &c.		Workmen.		Dependants.		Anthracite coal.		Bituminous coal.		Chain cables.		Cattle.		Cords wood.	
	1828	1829	1830	1828	1829	1830	1828	1829	1830	1828	1829	1830	1828	1829	1830	1828	1829	1830
Troy nail works	510	550	630	800	1000	1360	40	40	40	400	500	600	-	-	4	4	200	200
Albany do	289	387	410	592	728	828	40	40	40	200	200	200	-	-	4	4	200	200
Carthage, Jefferson	-	9	33	-	10	35	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	50
Clintonville Pe- ru Iron Co.	-	624	624	1000	1000	1000	50	50	50	102	102	102	-	-	10	10	3000	3000
Hulbert, Clinton	-	-	-	500	500	500	18	24	24	54	72	72	-	-	3	3	432	576
Do do	300	300	300	-	-	-	17	17	17	50	50	50	-	-	10	10	1500	1500
Monroe, Orange	420	420	420	500	500	500	100	100	100	8	8	8	-	-	2	2	100	100
Ramapo, Rock- land	1100	1100	1100	1442	1442	1442	100	100	100	20	30	30	-	-	36	36	1500	1500
										24	24	24	-	-	90	90	3000	3000

New York.	County.		Tons of anchors.		Cords of wood.		Men employed.		Dependants.		Cattle.	
	1828.	1829.	1830.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1828.	1829.	1830.
Forbes and Griswold	-	30	30	30	300	300	10	10	10	30	30	4
Paulding and Haskin	-	60	60	60	600	600	20	20	20	60	60	8
												4
												8

This table is an abstract of the returns.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 49.

Statistics of the Valley of the Ausable river, Essex and Clinton Counties, New York.

We give particulars only for Peru, bordering the Ausable on the north; and Chesterfield, Jay, Wilmington, and Keene, touching the same river and its branches, on the south. The village of Keeseville is situated in the valley of the Ausable river, about four miles from Lake Champlain. In this village, there are,

10 stores; 3 forge fires; 5 saw mills; 2 grist mills; 1 extensive rolling and slitting mill; 1 extensive nail factory; 1 furnace connected with an iron machine shop; 2 tanneries, one of which is extensive; 1 extensive brewery; 1 printing office; 1 tin and sheet iron manufactory; 1 woollen manufactory; 1 gun manufactory.

The village of Birmingham is about one mile below Keeseville, on the Ausable river, in which there are,

3 forge fires; 1 woollen factory; 2 saw mills; 1 store.

Clintonville is six miles above Keeseville, on the Ausable, where there are,

17 forge fires; 1 extensive rolling and slitting mill; 1 chain cable factory; 1 nail manufactory, making 2 tons of nails per day; 1 grist mill; 2 saw mills; 6 stores.

Sweden, two miles further up the river Ausable, contains,

2 stores; 3 forge fires; 2 saw mills.

Ausable Forks, 3 miles from Sweden, contains,

4 forge fires; 4 saw mills; 2 stores; 1 trip hammer.

One mile further up the river, is another extensive saw mill.

The north branch of the Ausable passes through the towns of Wilmington and Keene, which, as well as on the south branch that runs through Jay and Keene, there are extensive iron and lumber manufactories; also, in the above towns, there are a number of mercantile establishments and smaller manufactories; the number not ascertained.

On Black Brook, two miles from the Ausable, there is an extensive saw mill, and will also be erected there during the ensuing season, 2 forges, having 6 fires. Pursuing the Port Kent and Hopkinton road west, 11 miles from the Forks of the Ausable to the falls of the Ausable, where will be erected in the spring an extensive iron establishment, the company having already contracted for the building of a forge with six fires. Six miles further up the same stream, is also another forge and saw mill in operation.

The town of Peru, in Clinton county, in which a part of the village of Keeseville is situated, contains about five thousand inhabitants, and pays about one-third of the tax of the whole county. There are on the Little Ausable river, which passes through this town, 6 forge fires, 7 saw mills, 1 woollen factory, 1 grist mill, and one blast furnace, besides several smaller factories of various kinds, and eight mercantile establishments. The town of Chesterfield, in Essex county, in which also a part of the village of Keeseville is situated, has a population of about 2000; and, on the small streams which empty into the Ausable, there are four or five saw mills; and about six miles from Keeseville, in a southerly direction, is an extensive iron establishment, called the "Highland Iron Works."

Port Kent, about four miles from Keeseville, on Lake Champlain, is a place of very considerable business, being the landing and forwarding place of the valley of the Ausable, and as extensive and permanent wharves as to be found on Lake Champlain, with two large warehouses and two extensive mercantile establishments.

The advantageous situation of Keeseville, in the valley of the Ausable, surrounded by the uses above referred to, and the concentration and diverging of the roads to and from it in all directions, renders it the most natural and eligible place of business in the valley of Ausable.

The estimated value of the exports in iron, from the valley of the Ausable alone, during the year 1831, was about \$280,000; in lumber, \$100,000.

Within three miles of the Ausable river are two extensive iron ore beds, from one of which the ore is raised by a steam engine, and at the other, the ore is separated by Brown's patent separating machine, which ore beds sell from \$30,000 to \$40,000 worth of ore annually.

The Port Kent and Hopkinton road also passes near the bed of native steel ore lately discovered by James Duane, which promises to add much to the wealth and productive industry of the country.

Some estimate may be formed of the rapid increase of business of this section of country, from the fact that there are already under contract for erection the ensuing spring, 22 forge fires, which will add to the amount of iron business from 80 to 90 thousand dollars.

The towns of Westport, Essex, Willborough, Lewis, and Elizabethtown, in Essex county, manufacture and export, annually, at least from 125 to \$150,000 in iron and lumber, the

DOCUMENT 10—No. 49—Continued.

banking accommodations required for which, would necessarily be transacted at Ka

It has been ascertained, from an examination of the accounts of business men in t
of the Ausable, that within the last six months they have done business with ban
amount of \$ 230,000.

This statement may be relied on with confidence, as an accurate view of the ac
dition of the valley of the Ausable.

J. A.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 50.

*Manufactories of Salt, situate in the town of Salina, in the County of Onondaga, in
of New York, March, 1832.*

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. By what power—water, steam, or what other?	1. The pumps for supplying the : tories with brine are propelled by th waters of the Erie and Oswego cana salt works occupy four villages, Sa racuse, Liverpool and Geddes, al town of Salina. At Salina there pumps from which the water is con logs to Syracuse, a distance of 1½ m to Liverpool, a distance of 3 mile village of Geddes has a separate supply the works in its neighborhoc two pumps at Salina have cost from thousand dollars.
2. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	2. The grounds upon which the s factories are constructed, are the pr the State. The only erections belc the State are pumps and machinery plying the manufactories with b which the manufacturers pay 2 r bushel of salt. The lots on which th factories are constructed, are lease State to individuals for a term of ye out rent, or any consideration excep duty of 12½ cents per bushel (about cent. on the cost) on the salt manuf
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power and machinery?	3. There are in the four villages 1: factories of fine salt, containing each to 40 kettles, the capacity of whic 90 to 150 gallons each. The cos erections is not less than \$250,000. are, also, six manufactories of cos with erections to the value of about and about 200 acres of ground cove vats for making salt by solar evapor longing to two companies, with a c \$75,000 each. Total investment, i pumps, about \$430,000.
4. Average amount in materials, in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. About \$75,000 for workmen in the manufacture of salt alone, a \$75,000 for barrels, and packing, an ring the salt for market. The \$122,769 86 was paid in ten months for duties to the State. This is, l exclusive of salaries and expenses of

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 50.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
How much of the capital is borrowed, and what interest is paid on it?	tendence, &c. The actual amount of duties paid by the manufactories during the whole year was \$180,194 87. These items, added to the value of fuel consumed, amount to about \$450,000.
What has been the rate of profits any for the last three years: if a joint stock any, what dividends have been received?	6. Nearly the whole amount of the capital employed for the purchase of materials, payment of wages, duties, &c., is borrowed from the banks on 90 days' paper, at 7 per cent., making something more than 7½ per cent. per annum.
Causes of the increase (or decrease) of at different periods of time?	7. The profit on the capital invested, and money borrowed, after making the proper deduction for repairs, superintendence, &c., has not exceeded 8 or 9 per cent.
Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same county and State?	9. The profits have varied from time to time, but not so as to enable the fluctuations to be reduced to certainty. Among the causes the most prominent, are the great number of persons engaged in manufacturing, all having separate interests, and entering into an active competition; scarcity of fuel at some periods, and the difficulty of procuring laborers at others.
Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory, description, quality, and value of each	10. The legal rate of interest is 7 per cent., and it is believed that the average rate of profit on capital otherwise employed does not differ materially from it.
Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class? How many hours a day employed, and season of the year?	11. In 1829, 1,391,820 bushels, and in 1830, 1,435,446 bushels. In the year 1831, 1,441,559 bushels were produced. 189,000 bushels of this was coarse salt, of which 161,753 bushels were produced by solar evaporation, and the residue by artificial and solar heat combined.
Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county? Whether the manufactures find a vent in the market? If not, how far they are from market?	14. None but males.
	15. The coarse salt produced by solar evaporation is all made between the months of March and November, and nearly all the fine salt. Persons employed as laborers in boiling are usually paid 2 cents per bushel, and the best workmen will earn from \$1 to \$1 50 cents per day, from which they have to pay their board, amounting to \$1 75 per week. Those who pack the salt away in barrels, and prepare it for market, are paid by the barrel, and earn about as much. Their labor is very fatiguing, and exposes them to excessive heat in drawing the salt from the boiling kettles in warm weather.
	16. \$120 per annum, or \$10 per month, and their board found.
	18. A small portion of the salt, say 18,000 bushels, is sold at the place of manufacture; a large portion is sent to Albany, and some to the city of New York. A considerable quantity is also sent to Vermont by the Champlain canal, about 80,000 barrels for

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>19. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale?</p>	<p>their way through the Erie canal to Buffalo, and thence by Lake Erie to the western part of Lake Erie, the northeastern part of Ohio, the Territory of Michigan, and the northern part of Indiana. From 12 to 15 thousand barrels are sent to Pennsylvania by way of the Susquehanna river.</p>
<p>20. Where are the manufactures consumed?</p>	<p>19. They do at Albany and New York, and also in Ohio and Canada. In 1831 the Canal Board found it necessary to impose an additional toll on the foreign article transported on the Erie and Champlain canals in order to countervail the reduction of the impost by the act of Congress of 29 May, 1830, and thus to protect the domestic in our own markets. The reduction of the duty on foreign salt operates as a contraction of the circle supplied by the domestic article, and the exterior of this circle is beyond the limits of the State of New York in all directions from the point of manufacture, and therefore not within the operation of its laws.</p>
<p>21. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? If so, where?</p> <p>22. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what credit? If bartered, for what?</p>	<p>20. At the places where they are sent for a market. (See query 18.)</p> <p>21. About 50,000 bushels are annually sent to Canada, principally to the upper Province.</p> <p>22. In the markets to which it is sent, as specified under query 18, it is usually sold for cash. That portion which is sold at the place of manufacture, is bartered for almost every species of agricultural production.</p>
<p>23. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?</p>	<p>23. The article of wood constitutes one of the principal items of the expense of the manufacture, and the price is gradually advancing, as that which is most convenient is consumed. It has been for the last six years \$1 25 cents per cord, but it is believed that it will, during the next six, average at least \$1 50. A gradual increase in the cost of manufacture is to be expected. So far, however, the effect has not been produced, as the construction of the Erie and Oswego canals has afforded facilities for procuring fuel which has more than counteracted the advance in price. The cost of manufacture has also been diminished by improvements in the construction of the manufactories, and the discovery of a brine of superior quality.</p>
<p>24. The prices at which the manufacture has been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?</p>	<p>24. From 1807 to 1812, the price of salt was from 15 to 25 cents per bushel. From 1812 to 1815 the price was about 50 cents the greater part of the time, in consequence of the high price of provisions, and all other commodities; the difficulty of procuring laborers, the increased demand for salt by the diminution of the supply of the foreign article through the interruption of commerce, and the great quantity of money thrown into</p>

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 50.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>25. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?</p>	<p>that part of the State which was the principal theatre of military operations. The present price is from 8 to 9 cents at the works. It is sometimes as high as 12½ cents, but quite as frequently as low as 6 cents. This is, of course, exclusive of the duty to the State.</p> <p>25. The present impost (10 cents per statute bushel of 56 lbs.) is necessary to secure for the Onondaga salt a market at Albany. Indeed, it is apprehended that the foreign salt will expel it altogether. In 1831 the price of salt rose, but the reason is obvious. Although the duty on foreign salt was reduced 5 cents per bushel, there was a further prospective reduction of 5 cents, and the consequence was, that importations were delayed to a great extent, that the reduction might attain its maximum. As a prospective increase of duty on foreign articles produces a glut of the market, by inducing large importations before the increase takes effect, so a prospective decrease of duty has an opposite effect by discouraging importations until the decrease takes effect. It is believed that in 1832 the additional toll imposed by the Canal Board on foreign salt transported on the canals, will be the only protection for the domestic article north, northeast, and in the western vicinity of Albany. It should, also, have been remarked, that the want of the usual supply of foreign salt in New York in 1831, was, in some degree, produced by the great demand for shipping, in consequence of the restoration of the West India trade; a cause which will cease to operate as that demand is supplied. In the course of the summer, large and numerous return cargoes of salt may be expected.</p>
<p>26. What amount of the agricultural productions of the county is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?</p>	<p>28. About 90,000 cords of wood annually.</p>
<p>29. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, is produced in the United States, and what amount in this State?</p>	<p>29. There are no other salt works in the State excepting at Montezuma, in Cayuga county. There the ground is the property of individuals, and the State has no interest except in the duty, or excise (12½ cents per bushel) to which the manufacture is subject. It appears from the amount of duty paid during the fiscal year ending on the 31st January, 1830, that the whole amount inspected was 11,481½ bushels, and during the 11 months ending the 31st December, 1830, only 3,894 bushels. No return has since been received. It is well known that much more is manufactured and fraudulently conveyed from the works without being inspected, in order to evade the duty. The brine is much weaker, and it could not, if it paid the duty,</p>

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>30. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?</p> <p>31. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?</p> <p>32. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?</p> <p>33. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent., and how gradual should the reduction be?</p> <p>34. Average profit of money or capital in your county?</p> <p>35. Average rate of wages in your county?</p>	<p>enter into competition with the Onondaga salt. All these circumstances have rendered the collection of the excise odious and difficult.</p> <p>30. It would cause an abandonment of the business by a portion of the manufactories by contracting the circle supplied by the domestic article, and thus diminishing the demand for it. To countervail the operation of the reduction of the impost by the act of Congress of 1830, at the exterior of the circle, measures have already been taken to amend the constitution of New York, in order to reduce the excise, or State duty, on the domestic article.</p> <p>31. The capital would, of course, be lost, so far as it is invested in fixtures. Almost every part of the manufactories is inapplicable to any other business, excepting kettles for the manufacture of fine salt, which are the common potash kettles.</p> <p>32. Almost any other.</p> <p>33. Any reduction would diminish the amount manufactured, rather than the rate of profit. This is one of the necessities of life, and the reduction of price will not so materially increase the quantity consumed, as in the case of a comfort or mere luxury, where the effect of a reduction of price is to bring it within the reach of an additional class of consumers. Although farmers and others would use it more freely at a reduced price, the most powerful stimulant of production would be an extension of the circle supplied; for the same reason, a contraction of the circle supplied is the greatest discouragement of production, and this is an inevitable consequence of a diminution of the duty on the foreign article, which is in every direction pressing upon the domestic.</p> <p>34. About equal to the market value of money, which fluctuates in ordinary times between 5 and 10 per cent.</p> <p>35. For laboring men \$10 per month, and board. Mechanics 12 to \$14, and board.</p>

The answers contained herein were given by the Superintendent, and one of the principal manufacturers of the salt-works, or taken from the annual report of the Comptroller to the Legislature of New York, for 1831.

JOHN A. DIX.

I should have added that these answers were given at a personal interview with the gentleman referred to.

J. A. D.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 51.

Statistics of the County along and near the Esopus creek, Ulster County, New York.

The factories on the Esopus creek, running through the village of Ulster, at present in a flourishing condition, are—

I. An iron mill, making hoop and sheet iron, boiler and nail plate, round, square, and flat iron, of all sizes, to the amount of \$ 500,000 annually.

II. A paper mill, with patent machinery, supplying paper to the amount of \$ 150,000 yearly.

III. A paint mill, for the manufacture of white lead and other paints, now sending to market stuffs amounting to more than \$ 250,000 per annum, with facilities for an increase to a still larger amount.

IV. A brewery, now in successful operation, capable of making 4 or 5000 barrels of ale during the season.

V. A patent chair and sash factory, not yet in full operation, which promises to make good returns to its holders: And,

VI. A cotton and woollen factory on an immensely large scale, which is contemplated to be built during the coming season.

The commerce of West and East Camp, Glasco, Bristol, Saugerties, and Red Hook, all in the immediate neighborhood, employs 25 sloops, schooners, &c. in the exportation of country produce and manufactured articles, and in return cargoes.

The Esopus creek, a large portion of whose waters is yet unimproved, affords, for a distance of several miles, power to any extent for the driving of machinery; and its banks are such as to allow the greatest facilities for the erection of factories.

The tanneries in the neighborhood of Ulster and the adjoining towns, employ a capital of \$ 500,000, and centre their carrying trade in Ulster, as being the nearest to the river.

Two old and large establishments for the manufacture of glass are situated in the adjoining town, immediately back from the village.

The applicants for a charter for the bank at Ulster, are desirous that the merits of their claim should be strictly examined, and trust with great confidence in the strength of their petition.

The manufacturers and merchants of Ulster, Dutchess, and Columbia, residing in the vicinity of Ulster, derive little or no benefit from the banks at Kingston, Catskill, Hudson, and Poughkeepsie, from the expense and inconvenience attending the distance of their location.

This statement is worthy of entire credit. Two applications were made to procure answers to the queries of the Treasury Department, from the agents of the iron mill referred to, but without success.

J. A. DIX.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 52.

NEW YORK, April 3, 1839.

DEAR SIR: I have found more difficulty than I contemplated in obtaining information on the cost and charges of importation of foreign iron, which I mention only to account for the delay of my communication.

English common iron was held in February at £6 sterling per ton; the shipping charges, exclusive of commissions, would be 6s.; the fair freight, 12s. 6d. An English agent informs me that the average charges, including freight, have been on bar and pig about 7 dollars per ton, and this, I should think, about the mark. The selling price of this iron, is now, per cargo, 70 to 72. Common Russia and Swedish iron costs abroad, at this time, 11 to £12, and the charges would be somewhat higher, as the freight is more. "Old Sable" about £14. The best now command 85 to 86 dollars; the last 95 to 100. Of the last, the quantity used is not large, and principally for edge tools.

I send you by this mail a copy of the iron report to the New York Convention, which contains the information then received. The returns since received lead to the belief that the entire quantity will exceed that therein stated, and that the proportions of bar iron and castings may somewhat vary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. B. HOWELL.

Gen. DIX.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 53.

Questions and Answers—the latter by Mr. Francis Thompson.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. Is any change necessary in levying and collecting the duty on imported woollens, to prevent fraud?	1. Yes; to prevent frauds it is be a change from the minimums to a rem duty is necessary.
2. If minimums should be abolished and the duty assessed upon the actual value of the imported article in the American port, what rate of ad valorem duty would be equivalent to the present with the minimum?	2. As a great proportion of wo imported are invoiced to come just minimums, thereby paying duty cent., and as there will always, a minimum system, be frauds to a c tent practised, it is believed that 3 cent. ad valorem will be a better and yield as much revenue, as th system.
3. What would be the operation of this change upon the frauds at present supposed to be practised?	3. The change would, it is tho vent frauds.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 54.

Opinion on a Change in the existing mode of Levying and Collecting Duties on Wo

WALDEN, ORANGE Co., 4th April

DEAR SIR: I have before me your circular, with the queries proposed by the of the Treasury. As I am not a manufacturer, nor at this time interested in any, attempt to give the answers to those queries, but avail of your invitation to offer information, in the hope that it may, in some way, be serviceable.

Nothing is more desirable to every branch of industry, than that the General Government should possess correct statistical information as to all the great interests of the country, as a basis for legislation. For, by such aids, every member of Congress would be enabled to avoid many gross errors, and the safety of every interest be secured; but to do this, as in every thing, the means should be equal to the end proposed; and, in my humble opinion, nothing short of a permanent Home Department, or a board of business, seated at the seat of Government, expressly charged with that duty, could do justice to the subject.

Having for many years devoted much attention to the progress of manufacturing in this country, and to the policy of the Government on that subject, I look with much regret for a *consistent course* at this time, and regret exceedingly that Congress has thought it necessary, at this late hour, to commence a course of minute inquiries bearing on a subject which has been so long and so ably discussed in Congress and throughout the country. I apprehend, to my apprehension, that, in the proposed revision of the tariff, gross and dangerous errors may be committed from want of due information. I cannot better serve the honorable Secretary of the Treasury than by soliciting his particular attention to the requirements from the New York Convention, held in October last. I consider those requirements as having embodied a greater mass of important facts bearing on the great question of protecting policy than has ever yet been produced in this country, and that those requirements are worthy of all confidence as far as they extend. That Convention embraced more than a hundred delegates from the different States—men of the first standing in society, representing the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests, with great ability. The honorable Judge Wilkins (now of the Senate) presided, and nearly the whole of the Convention were divided into committees, charged with the duty of collecting and arranging facts regarding these great interests, and the operation of the protecting system on the interests. I will venture to add, that it is hardly possible that information equally valuable and of such confidence can be procured from any other source in time for Congress to act upon.

In the belief that it will be well received, I beg leave to offer to the consideration of the honorable Secretary of the Treasury the following remarks, as to the great question

of the tariff as will reduce the revenue, and at the same time maintain protection to the cotton industry, and quiet the excitement at the south. That section of the country is laboring under very mistaken views as to the *extent* of the protection by duties on our manufactures: they may be satisfied by simplifying the revenue laws, and that plain which now is not comprehended by them. I have long entertained the policy suggested by Judge Wilkins in the Senate, and cannot perceive why they should not prevail.

That all *ad valorem* duties should be charged on the current market value of the goods at our own markets, at the time of importation.

That all duties shall be paid in cash, before the delivery of the goods from the custom-house keys.

These simple provisions will guard against many abuses, and, being established as fixed law, will persuade that the duties on all cotton goods may be fixed at about 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, and on all woollen goods at about 40 per cent. *ad valorem*.

A duty of 30 per cent. on cotton goods is required to guard our citizens against the depredations of foreign labor, overgrown capital, and the desperate struggle of the British to regain our market by overwhelming our manufacturers in the quantity of goods to be forced upon us—what we call a losing game, to gain a market. The duty of 40 per cent. on woollens (and something more) may be required for the same reasons, and further to meet the competition on wool, indigo, and many other articles used in the manufacture, which are imported unjustly to encourage the growth of those articles in this country. The British have adopted the opposite policy as to all raw materials.

A duty should be charged on the value in our market, to make the amount of protection *fixed and certain* to our manufacturers, and well understood by the southerners. The duty could be paid in cash, if only to break up an infamous system, based on the Government's credit for duties, alike destructive to the interests of sound commerce and the interests of the country, and which is mainly availed of by British agents, to subserve the interests of their employers in flooding this country with their goods. Much, very much aid, and *proved, abundantly*, as to this great evil of *custom-house credits*, which has done more to the country for more than twenty years, and is utterly unknown in any other civilized country.

These *fixed duties* on foreign manufactures would *increase* the importations, and, of course, the revenue, so long as we possessed any ability to purchase. It would, moreover, stimulate the industry of the country in every limb, and *divide the country by despair*. The country has asked protection against foreign rivalry; it has been discussed for more than half a century, and granted; the policy is considered *fixed*; the public faith rests on it for the immense investments, and the support of *every interest in the community*. It therefore seems impossible that the present Congress can *venture* to disturb a policy under which the country has thrived, beyond all precedent even in our own history.

If *protection is assured* to manufacturing industry, we have abundant proof in our experience, that *competition at home* will reduce the price of goods to the minimum, and give a fair reward for labor and capital employed in the business. This being done, we need not apprehend either *smuggling*, or too much revenue from that source. It would, therefore, seem wise to look for revenue only to such articles of import as we do *not grow*, and to make them *beneficially* taxed.

If duties are deemed a *tax*, the true way to remove the tax altogether, is to *increase* the duties to the exclusion of foreign fabrics of the same kind, and thus excite, by entire exclusion, a *general competition at home*. It has never yet failed to produce the effect in the cotton trade, and it has been tried in numerous articles of manufacture, which have fallen in price under a prohibitory duty on the foreign article. Such was the doctrine of Alexander Hamilton, and all experience has demonstrated its truth as to articles, the produce for which are the produce of the country.

But I should apologise for this long explanation of the views of a private individual, who has no pretensions to influence, nor desiring any, nor any other object in view but to do what he believes to be for the welfare of his country, by communicating the results of some experience and reflection on a very interesting subject. I can only say that it is a subject which always

With much respect, your obedient servant,

JACOB T. WALDEN.

11, Albany.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 55.

From the Oneida Manufacturing Society, 24th March, 1832.

QUESTIONS.

1. Is any change necessary in levying and collecting the duty on imported cottons, to prevent fraud?

2. If minimums should be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the actual value of the imported article in the American port, what rate of ad valorem duty would be equivalent to the present with the minimum?

3. What would be the operation of this change upon the frauds at present supposed to be practised?

4. Extent of individual and household manufacture in Oneida county, and how much it has increased since the tariff of 1824?

5. Do the persons employed at your manufactory board themselves, and what do they pay per week?

Answer to question 5. They board themselves; young women pay 8s. per week; men pay 12s. per week.

I am not sufficiently acquainted with the operation of the revenue laws to answer the first questions.

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 56.

ALBANY, April 19th, 1832.

SIR: The enclosed paper has just been received. It is the result of a deliberate examination of the subject, by several highly intelligent gentlemen in the city of New York, neither manufacturers nor merchants, who were called on by General Dix for their written opinions.

I have to acknowledge your letter of 16th inst., and to say that I had anticipated your wishes, by discontinuing my inquiries and the employment of agents.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALVIN BRONSON.

Hon. L. McLANE, *Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.*

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 57.

*Questions and Answers on Minimums, Frauds, &c., on Imported Woollens.**NEW YORK, 18th April, 1832.*

Question. Is any change necessary in levying and collecting the duty on imported woollens, to prevent fraud?

Answer. The value of goods at the place of purchase or exportation, by competent appraisers here, who shall have power of fixing the price, per running yard, on the best piece in the package, as the value of the whole; fixing the number of pieces to constitute a package, on which ad valorem duties shall be estimated, instead of the minimum, would not only equalize the duties among importers, but would *effectually guard* against fraud by false valuation. The appraisers having power to call for invoices, and to examine importers and consignees, and, if necessary, under oath, to gain the best possible information.

Question. If minimums should be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the actual value of the imported article in the American port, what rate of ad valorem duty would be equivalent to the present with the minimum?

Answer. If minimums are abolished, it would be difficult, if not impracticable, to decide what ad valorem duty would be equivalent to the present minimum duty per square yard especially if the valuation is to be made at the port of entry; the amount of duty might vary in a week, on the same article, twenty-five per cent., owing to the fluctuation of the price at the public sales. To fix the value of the goods at the port of entry, on which to calculate the duties, would be attended with such embarrassments that the officers of the customs would find their duties impracticable. The auction system so far prevails in the United States that, in a great measure, it governs the market price at the day of the sale, but the fluctuations are daily from five to twenty, and often in the course of six months, from fifty to sixty per cent.; the present time is an example of the truth of the remark. The variation of the market at different ports of entry may be from twenty to fifty per cent., so that

a merchant in Charleston may pay at the same time, on the same article, twenty five per cent. more duty than a merchant in New York. Besides, who is to decide the value of the goods at the port of entry? Surely not men confined to custom-houses and public stores, but active merchants, and their opinions would be about as various as their numbers. If any appeal was allowed from the valuation of the appraisers, (as doubtless there would be) it would become endless, and half the merchants in the ports would be in requisition to fix the market value of the goods imported, and the port of New York would require an hundred stores to accommodate them. A merchant might to day enter a package of cloths appraised at \$4 per yard—say he is to pay 45 per cent. ad val.; but next week, when his goods are ready for sale, the auctions have reduced the market in the mean time on the same kind of goods to \$3 per square yard, so that he would, in fact, pay about sixty per cent. instead of forty-five per cent. ad valorem duty. No merchant could calculate within ten to twenty percent, what amount of duties he would have to pay on his importations. In fact, all estimates of duties would be wholly contingent and dependant on circumstances over which there could be no control, and neither the merchant or Government could form any just estimate. Difficulties might be suggested, almost without number, against the plan of estimating the market value at the port of entry on which to calculate the duties. The fluctuations in the United States are more often to the extent of twenty-five per cent., owing to the auction system, than they are in foreign markets, of five per cent. in the same time.

Question. What would be the operation of this change upon the frauds at present supposed to be practised?

Answer. This question has, in a great measure, been anticipated. The appraisers fixing the cost of the goods in the foreign market on which the duties are to be estimated, would be an effectual guard against false invoices, false valuation, and false swearing. To effect this object, an agent ought to be established to give the state of the foreign market from time to time, as changes take place; but if the valuation was fixed at the port of entry in the United States, the law could not be carried into operation, for the reasons stated in answer to the second interrogation.

MANUFACTURES.

RETURNS FROM THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 1.

NEW PROSPECT, *April 28th*, 1832.

SIR: Immediately on receipt of your instructions, I repaired to Paterson, where the greatest number of cotton factories in the State are located, and, as soon as possible, had a number of circulars printed, which I delivered to the principal manufacturers, who promised to immediately attend to answering the several queries. I also went to all the calico printing establishments in our State, most of the woollen and also the iron works, sending circulars by mail to those factories more distant; and, although I have made use of every reason, urgent and persuasive, I have not been able to obtain from the principal manufacturers explicit and full answers until this late period, many from want of information—some from apprehension of exposing the secrets of their business, others from unpardonable dilatory negligence. It is matter of extreme regret that, on questions of so great importance, such supineness and manifest want of frankness should exist, as you will perceive by the originals, which I here-with forward. Finding it wholly impossible to obtain from the owners or agents the desired information, I called on the committee appointed to collect information for the Tariff Convention, and have, from necessity, filled up the tabular statement from their calculations, to give as full and satisfactory a statement as it is possible to procure. I have the greatest confidence in the correctness of the statements of these gentlemen, as it was obtained with great care and labor; and, from a personal knowledge, I have the greatest reliance on their judgment and honesty of intentions.

The business of cotton spinning for the last two years has been profitable, and the increase of new establishments has progressed in proportion to the apparent advances of lucrative investment; but, within the last three months, a depreciation has taken place in the price of yarns and cotton goods fully equal to 25 per cent. This has arisen partly from home competition, but more from the introduction of European productions. The prices of the domestic article at present in the market are below what they ever before sold for, and considerably below the prices of Manchester or Glasgow. Had the advance of manufactures continued for a few years in a ratio proportionate to the two last, there can remain no doubt that the article would have been furnished to the consumer at the lowest possible value.

It was gratifying to observe the increase of establishments, and the rapid advance in new inventions, and improvements in the perfectability of the new machinery for the saving of labor, when the home competition would soon have supplied the wants of the country at the lowest price possible: for it may be considered as an axiom in political economy, that, whenever any article manufactured in the country arrives at the maximum of supply, the article descends to the minimum value that human labor can produce it at. Such has been the result with a number of manufacturers, such as cut nails, coarse cottons, and a number of others. It would, therefore, be the true policy of Government to give such encouragement and direction to the industry of the nation as to call into operation the dormant resources of its vegetable, fossil, and mineral productions so as to render it independent of the world for the first necessities of existence, food, clothing, and defence.

Commerce, as it has ever existed in this country, owing to the changes and vacillating policy of European Governments, has rendered the mercantile pursuit a game of hazard, and has had a deteriorating effect upon the morals of community, injurious to the independence and interests of society. The commerce between the States in those exchanges of the labors of each, becoming more and more permanent and universal, by each supplying the other's wants, will give a permanency to the Government and our institutions beyond the reach of European influence.

The progress of the manufacture of cotton since the tariff of 1816, presents a number of remarkable facts worthy of observation.

1st. As it respects the reduction of prices, with the causes.—When the manufacturers became confident of the protection of Government, they embarked with confidence in the re-establishing the manufactories that had become unprofitable. After peace, the inventive genius of the country was called into operation to perfect and improve the machinery, to reduce the cost of manufactures; and their success has been productive of the most fortunate results. The accrued improvements can be best explained by comparing the difference of prices: 1st. The spindles that, in 1815, turned off $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 hanks per day, in 1824 was capable of producing from 4 to 6 hanks of the same number of yarn, and the present improved spindle spinning 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ hanks of the same number. The price was reduced in an equal ratio; as proof, No. 2 then, 1815, sold at one dollar per pound, and in 1829 at 20 cents. The improvement of winding, sizing, and in weaving, has kept pace with spinning, as the yard of muslin then sold at 35 cents and 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and, in 1829, sold for 5 and 6 cents. Such are the effects arising from the paternal fostering protection of Government, and not from frigid, unproductive necessity. Necessity is not, therefore, the mother of invention; it is for Government to call forth the latent energy of the inventive genius of a people, by a judicious guarantee to ingenuity and industrious enterprise.

The advancement in the woollen manufacture has been equal to the cotton. New invented machinery in spinning and weaving has reduced prices proportionate to the cotton; but should an injudicious modification of the tariff check the aspiring exertions, so rapidly advancing to perfection, there is no calculating the disastrous results. Machinery is yet in its incipient stages, but, infantile as they are, have advanced beyond the present state in Great Britain. A gentleman who has just returned from a year's residence in England informs me he was astonished at the backward state of machinery in that country. Upon inquiry, the spindle, in the largest factories, did not average more than two hanks per day. It is these improvements, neglected as they have been, that enables our manufacturers to contend with the low price of labor and large capital of Britain; and, comparing the price current of Manchester and Glasgow with Philadelphia and New York, the prices of the latter are from 4 to 6 cents below the former. But should the modification of the tariff compel those who have at present embarked the whole of their capital and credits, to give up the business, it will require a long period to restore the losses sustained, and inspire confidence in others to again embark in so unfortunate and unpropitious an adventure.

You will observe, that, in the schedule as returned, many mills are returned with nothing but the capital invested. I called on the owners, who gave me the return as rendered, which includes site, building, and machinery contracted for.

All which is respectfully submitted.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. KINSEY.

To the Hon. LOUIS McLANE,

Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 2.

Cotton Mill, New Prospect, Bergen County, New Jersey, March 6, 1832.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. New Jersey, Bergen county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. One cotton mill, spinning, drove by water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established in 1831. Individual concern.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Capital in ground, buildings, power, \$6,000; machinery, \$10,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages.	5. Materials and cash paid for materials, \$11,000; wages \$4,000 per annum.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 2—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested, since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of the profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?</p> <p>7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?</p>	<p>6. Have not been in operation twelve months.</p>
<p>8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?</p>	<p>7. Fluctuations in the price of money; excess of competition at auction; heavy importation effect of destroying regular increasing the stock of the manufactory to sell at reduced prices; extended credit; want of confidence.</p>
<p>9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?</p>	<p>8. Variable, at from 3 to 12 per cent.</p>
<p>10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?</p>	<p>9. At the rate of 60,000 lbs. of yarn, from 26 to 35 cents; sold by whom the yarn is made into advance of from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.</p>
<p>11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?</p>	<p>10. Cotton to make 60,000 lbs. of yarn, from 10 to 12 cents; from 11 to 12½ cents.</p>
<p>12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?</p>	<p>11. We know of no yarn so imported, but the importation of the weavers to curtail their time limit the sale of yarn.</p>
<p>13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?</p>	<p>12. Two men, at \$5 weekly; and 19 girls and boys at \$2; but our own attention personally.</p>
<p>14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed, in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?</p>	<p>13. Twenty-two hours; two relieve each other alternately.</p>
<p>15. Number of horses or other animals employed?</p>	<p>14. Various: wages is governed same principles as business, in general; when labor is in demand, wages rise; when labor is wanted, labor will fall in price of provisions also have an effect on price of labor, in some countries the cost of the people are abridged.</p>
<p>16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?</p>	<p>15. Two horses.</p>
<p>17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?</p>	<p>16. Sold in New York, 22 in Philadelphia.</p>
<p>18. Where are the manufactures consumed?</p>	<p>17. To a great extent, at auction.</p>
<p>19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?</p>	<p>18. United States, principally.</p>
<p>20. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?</p>	<p>19. Sold by commission, at 4 per cent; 5 per cent. commission on the sale.</p>
<p>21. Price of labor variable; or vary like all other goods or provisions by supply and demand.</p>	<p>20. Price of labor variable; or vary like all other goods or provisions by supply and demand.</p>

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 2—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. In 1831 yarns brought 10 cents above the No.; at present it is selling at 6 cents; it brought, in 1819, 26 cents above the No.; the cause is the improvement of machinery and competition.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. Present tariff duties.
24. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	25. See 5th and 12th queries.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. Leather for belts, coal 12 tons, wood, sheep skins, calf skins, oil 900 gallons, glue, cloth, brooms, brushes, bobbins, twine, paper.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Abandon it certainly, as a shipwrecked mariner would abandon a raft, although he should be made a prisoner.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. In no other way than having none left. If we have to abandon it, who would purchase? We have been long engaged in the business. Our occupation would be gone.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. Our property would be the most unprofitable stock in the United States: we could not sell it.
33. Amount of capital, and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?	33. The capital invested in machinery is fixed; it cannot be changed or converted to any other purpose than it was constructed for; if not in operation it is useless.
34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of six per cent. and how gradual the reduction should be?	34. The present rate of tariff duties have encouraged the manufacturers to extend their business in other channels, particularly to printing calicoes, which has increased the demand for goods for printing: should these establishments cease, competition would be extensive in other goods.
35. What would be the operation of this change upon the frauds at present supposed to be practised?	36. Frauds are more supposed than real; but we are certain that goods are manufactured on purpose for this market of very inferior stock, which is fraud on the consumer.
38. Extent of individual and household manufacture in the United States, and how much it has increased since the tariff of 1824?	38. Cotton goods have, in a great measure, superseded linen, which whilom was the principal household manufacture in this part of the country. The market afforded the farmer and mechanic for their produce or industry, enable them to purchase goods for less per yard than it formerly cost to have the flax spun; besides, such as used to go out to spin, &c., have employment at the factories.
39. Average profit of money or capital in a United States?	39. Six per cent. lawful interest in New Jersey, eight per cent. in Georgia.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 2—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
40. Average rate of wages?	40. See query 12th.

In addition to query 38, we would add that the establishment of manufactory descriptions in this country, has enabled the farmer to sell his produce to the those engaged in the factories. This portion of the population being drawn of culture, are consumers instead of producers; a market is therefore created for and enables all classes to purchase goods which they were obliged formerly to selves, at a great disadvantage. This has had the effect to increase the consumption of goods, cotton particularly, inasmuch as cotton shirtings or sheetings chased for 6 cents to 12 cents per yard, and the means to purchase are in his pocket market created for his produce or the proceeds of his business or trade; employ given people of different trades and occupations. Household manufactures of and linsey-woolsey, have been diminished and given up, in a great measure. First seen, whereas fifteen or twenty years ago it was cultivated in great quantities. same space of time cotton goods have declined in price at least one-half. This owing to the increase of the supply of cotton, and consequent decline of price, a far less proportion than the decline of the price of goods. The improvement in both in this country and Europe, together with experience and skill, has enabled turners to furnish goods at one-half what they could be made for fifteen or twenty

As respects the rates of wages, we know that the wages given in some foreign is barely sufficient to enable the operatives to live, and should be sorry to see that in this country. Some establishments here pay higher wages than others; that is, say of the same size and age; but select hands, such as are enabled to tend more will command an advance in proportion to their dexterity. Some would be paid per week than others at \$1. In large establishments there is a large number of

PETER PRALL & BRO

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 3.

Munn & Whitehead's Statement of Cotton Manufactory, Godwinville, Bergen County, Jersey, March 6, 1832.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. New Jersey, Bergen county
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Cotton manufactory and sizing; water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established 1826; joint stock
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Capital of buildings and water power, \$16,160; cotton machinery, \$37,000; establishment, \$1,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	5. Cotton, oil, leather, &c., \$10,100; flour, wood, &c., \$1,100; in sizing department, \$1,100
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory, distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of the profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. After having provided for the interest of capital invested, leaves three per cent profit yearly.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 3—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 250,000 lbs. yarns, from Nos. 8 to 18, amounting on an average to \$54,300; 17,500 lbs. filling fustian, at 14 to 16 cts., amounting to \$2,625; 19,300 yards fustian, averaging 19 cents, amounting to \$3,648.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 275,000 lbs. cotton, at from 13½ cts. to 9 cts., average amount \$27,500; 36,134 lbs. waste, from 6 cts. to 4 cts., amounting average \$1,800; 3,000 warps, amounting to \$700; fustian filling, 9,600 lbs., at 14 to 16 cents, amounting, average, \$1,440.
11. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 15 men, at \$6 per week; 9 women, at 20s. do.; 76 children at 9s. 6d. per do.
12. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. About 12 hours; perhaps 50 weeks annually.
13. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 5 horses.
14. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. 22 miles from New York, 118 miles from Philadelphia. The greater proportion of merchandise is sent to the latter place.
15. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. United States.
16. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. Mexico and South America has afforded a market for some particular kinds of goods; likewise, the East Indies some few descriptions.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Sold at 6 and 8 months' credit; commission, guarantee, interest, &c., being expense of sales, amounting to \$7,300 annually.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. The raw material has advanced regularly for the last two years, 9 to 10 per cent. annually; labor from 5 to 10 per cent.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. See No. 9.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. See profits of business, as above stated.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. 25 tons coal, 250 cords wood, 300 bls. wheat, lamp oil, 750 gals.; cloth, woollen, \$150; belt leather, roller and lace do. \$200 annually.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Must shut up shop.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. We should have none to invest, as capital invested in machinery would be of no value, as the property in that case would not be convertible.
33. Amount of capital, and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?	33. See query No. 4, and No. 6.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 3—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent. and how gradual the reduction should be?	34. No reduction could be made being prejudicial to the manufacture, with present tariff duties, repaying interest on investments, at 3 per cent.; and even from contingent fund, we have to make drafts in order to replace machinery will become useless from wear in a few years.

MUNN & WHITE

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 4.

James Rennie's Statement of Calico Printing, Bergen County, New Jersey, March

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. New Jersey, Bergen county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Bleaching and Calico print power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1831; individual.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. \$15,000.
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 25 men, averaging \$7 per week; 20 children, averaging \$1 25.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. 10 hours the year round.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Two horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. 12 miles from market.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. United States.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. An abandonment of the business be preferable to continuing at reduced prices.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. In that event, no capital could be employed in any way.
37. Proportion which the production by the American manufacturers bears to the consumption?	37. From one-half to two-thirds (ad.)

LODI PRINT WORKS, 26th March

SIR: Annexed you have the only answers that I deem within my power to give recent establishment of the business precludes me from answering more.

I am, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES RENNIE

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 5.

John Travers' Statement of a Manufacture of Canvas, in Paterson, Essex Co., New Jersey.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Paterson, county of Essex, State of New Jersey.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. For the manufacture of hemp and flax; mill driven by water.
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Previously to 1824, owned by individuals; that year it was incorporated, and is now a joint stock company.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. \$170,000 is the cost of the mill and machinery.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	5. 600,000 lbs. of flax is the quantity consumed; and it costs, delivered, about 10½ cts. per lb. The wages amount to 54,000 dollars per annum.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory, distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of the profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. We have never divided a cent since we started. The stock is at 33½ per cent.
7. Cause of the increase, or decrease, as the case may be, of profit?	7. The mill has been stopped the last six months on account of importations of flax being stopped from the high duty, and the impossibility, from short crops, of getting native.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. Not having done more than paid our debts, we are stopped altogether, owing to the high duty on the raw material, which benefits no one. American flax cannot be used for the same use as foreign.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory; description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. I have made since 1821, about 50,000 bolts of canvas, and about 20,000 bolts of cotton bagging.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. The quantity of raw material as above, of which as much is native as we can procure, having a standing advertisement in five or six papers.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Foreign duck, Russia, \$19½ per bolt; Holland, \$25 per bolt.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. When in operation, 138 men, at 65 cts. per day; 42 boys, at \$1 37½ per week; 61 women, at \$2 37½ per week; 53 girls, at \$1 37½ per week—about 294 in all.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. All the year round, average 12 hours; in winter less, in summer more.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. The difference in wages, in manufacturing flax here and in England, is nearly 40 per cent. The men at other work here can earn 6s. and 7s. per day. The girls and boys have no other employment.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Only one horse; the teaming is done by contract.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Sent to New York, (navy yard principally.) The cotton bagging goes to Augusta, Georgia.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	17. Foreign duck and cotton would not have competed with duty on foreign flax could have cured.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. On the national and marine; principally by the former.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries, and if so, where?	19. Sometimes a small quantity America, and round Cape Horn.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Sold on a credit of 4 and
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased, and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. The increase of cost of material has been gradually advancing the manufactured article. We compensate for the duty by adopting economical machinery.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. We commenced selling at we reduced it to \$13 50 per bolt cotton bagging, 19 cents per pound 1½ lbs. to the yard.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. The present duty on the article of duck and cotton sufficient protection. Take the flax, and protect all kinds of twine, and coarse goods generally per cent. ad valorem.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles, to prevent fraud?	24. Duck, viz. light duck, is as sheetings. All this has been the Treasury Department; and ships get their supplies not abroad. If the duty were laid "whether in use or not," it would be this. The making of the sails is the manufacture thereof.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and, therefore, not divided out annually?	25. We have not made any profit, we believe, the only flax flax operation. Within three years been a general breaking up. canvass for the navy, and they interest to sustain us.
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consist of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. A bolt of No. 1 duck of proportion of \$10 of raw material labor, supposing it to cost \$16,000.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. I cannot tell; never material.
28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?	28. They have all failed or for want of raw material. I can make bolts of duck, and 2 m. cotton equal to bolts, 12,000.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 5—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>the duty upon the foreign manufacture kind of goods which you make, reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, cause you to abandon your business, or you continue to manufacture at prices?</p> <p>were any pursuit in which you could obtain which you could derive greater gain after a reduction of the import 12½ per cent.?</p>	<p>29. Not having any hope of permanency in any other article of manufacture than cotton, we have agreed to sink 57,000 dollars, and put in cotton machinery in the mill: just keeping a sufficient flax machinery for the use of the navy; and if they do not think it worth while to encourage that, we will abandon it altogether. If the duty be taken off the flax, we can get along very well. We want no additional duties on bagging or canvass. The great interests of the country are not looked at. Every man legislates in Congress for the particular district he represents, and all the information which is procured on that subject, is of no avail.</p> <p>31. This is answered above. I could engage in any, and every thing, provided its success would depend on my own exertions, and not on laws of Congress.</p>

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 6.

Berry's Statement of Cotton Manufactory, situate in the town of Paterson, in the County of Essex, in the State of New Jersey.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>in what county in which the manufactory is situated?</p> <p>1. New Jersey, Essex county.</p> <p>2. Cotton. Water power.</p> <p>3. 1814. Private concern.</p> <p>4. Eighty thousand dollars.</p> <p>5. Wages, annually, \$15,000; materials, and cash paid for materials, \$20,000.</p> <p>6. Annual rate of profit five per cent.</p> <p>7. Fluctuation in the public mind, from want of confidence in unanimity of the Government to protect our infant manufactures; scarcity of money, and excess of competition.</p> <p>8. Variable, from three to eight per cent.</p>	<p>1. New Jersey, Essex county.</p> <p>2. Cotton. Water power.</p> <p>3. 1814. Private concern.</p> <p>4. Eighty thousand dollars.</p> <p>5. Wages, annually, \$15,000; materials, and cash paid for materials, \$20,000.</p> <p>6. Annual rate of profit five per cent.</p> <p>7. Fluctuation in the public mind, from want of confidence in unanimity of the Government to protect our infant manufactures; scarcity of money, and excess of competition.</p> <p>8. Variable, from three to eight per cent.</p>

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 6—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Yarn, 100,000 pounds, from cents; cotton 116,000 pounds, from cents.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Twelve men at \$7, weekly; and girls at \$2, weekly.
13. How many hours a day employed? and what portion of the year?	13. Average 11½ hours per day 50 weeks to the year.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Three horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. New York and Philadelphia 100 miles.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. To a large extent at auction
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. United States, and exported America.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and, if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Sold by commission at 6 to credit; 5 to 7½ per cent. commission guarantee.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. The fluctuations of the market have been against the manufacturer in times; price of labor variable, from 5 cent.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Yarn from 50 to 17 cents per
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition, in the home market, with similar articles imported?	23. Present tariff duties.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. Mostly domestic.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Most certainly abandon it, or
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. If I were to abandon it, where I find a purchaser?
35. If minimums should be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the actual value of the imported article in the American port, what rate of duty would be equivalent to the present with the minimum?	35. Present rate of duties, which object the encouragement of our manufactures, should continue, all others be abandoned. The most of the turer's capital is perishable, as in &c.; he would require 12 per cent remuneration.
36. What would be the operation of this change upon the frauds at present supposed to be practised?	36. Frauds are more supposed to

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 7.

Blanking and Printing Establishment, situate in Acquanonk, in the County of Essex, in the State of New Jersey.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of New Jersey, county of Essex.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Bleaching and printing. Water power.
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established in 1828. Not a joint stock.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. In ground and buildings \$9,000; machinery.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	5. Twenty-five hundred dollars.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 20 men, at \$7 per week; 14 women and children, at \$3 per week.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Ten hours per day.
14. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Three horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Sent ten miles.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. To a great extent.



DOCUMENT 11.—No. 8.

Calico Printing Manufactory, situate in the town of Rahway, in the County of Essex, in the State of New Jersey.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. In New Jersey, county of Essex.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Calico printing; water power.
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established 1827; private concern.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Fifty thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	5. Five thousand five hundred dollars per week.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory, distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of the profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. From 1828 to 1831 the gain was about 8 per cent.; and since, it has been from 20 to 25 per cent. loss.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 8.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?</p>	<p>7. Decrease on account of coming in and sold at auction at which compels us to sacrifice all.</p>
<p>9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?</p>	<p>9. One hundred thousand pieces and averaging from three to four piece.</p>
<p>12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?</p>	<p>12. Wages paid about \$3,000</p>
<p>13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?</p>	<p>13. Working hours 10 per day year if weather permitting.</p>
<p>14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed, in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?</p>	<p>14. They vary but trifling, except in foreign countries, and they get but as much.</p>
<p>15. Number of horses or other animals employed?</p>	<p>15. Four horses and yoke of oxen.</p>
<p>16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to market?</p>	<p>16. To New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.</p>
<p>17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?</p>	<p>17. They do enter into competition the reason I assign is, because they are sold at auction, and the market is soon by them.</p>
<p>18. Where are the manufactures consumed?</p>	<p>18. Principally in the United States.</p>
<p>19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries, and, if so, where?</p>	<p>19. I believe to South America and to Europe.</p>
<p>20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?</p>	<p>20. They are chiefly sold through commission houses, and on eight months credit.</p>
<p>23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market, with similar articles imported?</p>	<p>23. I should consider 40 per cent.</p>
<p>24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles, to prevent fraud?</p>	<p>24. It is highly necessary there should be a change, and, as far as possible, their entering goods at the custom less than they cost. If the duty levied in cash instead of credit, it would benefit the American manufacturer.</p>
<p>27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?</p>	<p>27. About \$1,500 is consumed in agricultural, and \$500 for domestic productions.</p>
<p>28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?</p>	<p>28. About 8,000 pieces per week in the State.</p>
<p>29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?</p>	<p>29. We should be compelled to abandon our business immediately.</p>
<p>30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?</p>	<p>30. Our capital is chiefly invested in the establishment, and, if we had to abandon it we should consider it all lost; but if maintained, we would go to another establishment where we consider the Government protect us.</p>

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 8.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent?	31. We know of no other.
34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 8 per cent.?	34. No reduction will do, as the profits vary; sometimes we make 15 per cent., again we lose 25 per cent.
37. Proportion which the production, by the American manufacturers, bears to the consumption?	37. We can manufacture sufficiently for the consumption of the United States if we are protected.

Very respectfully,

P. TRUSSLER.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 9.

Statement of the Manufacture of Cotton, Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

BLOOMSBURY, Warren County,

March 29, 1832.

Your circular of the 6th inst. came to hand a few days since, there having been an error in the direction of it. To some of the questions I annex replies; the rest I cannot reply to.

1. In Hunterdon county, New Jersey.
2. Cotton machinery, propelled by water power.
3. Established but a few months since, and a private concern.
4. Amount of capital \$15,000, or thereabouts.
5. Cotton costs about \$7,500 per annum, and wages \$3,500.
6. From the recent establishment of the concern am unable to state.
9. The article manufactured is principally cotton yarn.
10. About 75,000 lbs. cotton annually consumed.
12. Six men, averaging about \$7 per week; about 20 girls and boys (principally the farmer) whose wages average \$1 87½ per week.
13. About 70 hours per week.
16. Low numbers sell readily here, finer are sent to Philadelphia.
23. I do not think any further protection is required for any number of cotton yarn under 25; over that am unable to speak positively.
27. It would require about \$2,500 worth of agricultural productions per annum to keep all hands dependant upon this mill.
29. A reduction of the tariff to 12½ per centum would be total and positive ruin not only to myself, but to many of the hands connected with this concern.
34. No reduction should on any account be permitted, as it would be impossible to tell how soon, and what would be the next alteration.
37. The demand for yarns is a fair one, but both that and prices are rather on the decline, owing to the over-production.

Yours respectfully,

WM. H. MORRIS.

CHAS. KIRBY, Esq.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 10.

Statement of the Manufacture of Cotton at Paterson, New Jersey.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Essex county, State of New Jersey.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Cotton factory; water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	2. 1822; not a joint stock, but a private copartnership.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.
12. Number of men, women, and children, employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 209 men and boys at \$3 per week; 162 females at \$2 per week.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Seventy hours per week.
15. Number of horses and other animals employed?	15. 2 horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Sent to Philadelphia and New York.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. Principally in the United States, although considerable exports are made to Mexico and South America.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries; and if so, where?	19. To Mexico and South America.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit; if bartered, for what?	20. Sold by the agents of the manufacturer at from 4 to 8 months' credit.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. It has steadily decreased, independently of the cost of material, in about the proportion of the prospect of permanency of the protection afforded.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. We think the present rates of duties, with the protection from frauds by means of the minimums, adequate; it is doubtful whether lower duties would be so.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per centum, with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. We should, very unwillingly, be under the necessity of abandoning our business.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. Our capital being for the most part invested in machinery and buildings constructed purposely for our present business, we apprehend that we should have very little capital left to employ in case of the reduction of duties proposed above.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per centum?	31. There is hardly any pursuit which would not yield greater profits to those habitually engaged in them; how they would prove to persons whose course of thinking had long been turned intensely on a different pursuit we cannot tell.
34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital em-	34. Any reduction which would subject us to the fluctuations in foreign markets, in ad-

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 10—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>d an interest of six per cent.; and the reduction should be?</p> <p>mums should be abolished, and sed upon the actual value of the de in the American port, what rem duty would be equivalent with the minimum?</p> <p>ould be the operation of this the frauds at present supposed ed?</p> <p>tion which the production by a manufacturers bears to the</p>	<p>dition to those incident to our own, would make our business a lottery in which we might gain occasionally; which, probably, would result in ruin, and would certainly throw the business entirely into the hands of large capitalists.</p> <p>35. No ad valorem duty would have the same effect as the system of minimum, which not only guards us in a great degree against frauds, but also, by fixing a constant value upon imported goods, removes, so far as the duty is concerned, the injurious effects of fluctuations in foreign markets.</p> <p>36. We think decidedly unfavorable, as it would open the door to fraudulent low valuations.</p> <p>37. We suppose at least nine-tenths of the descriptions of yarns and goods we make are manufactured in the United States.</p>

We remain, sir,
Your most obedient servants,
COLLET & SMITH.

REY.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 11.

man's Statement of Cotton Manufactory, Paterson, New Jersey, March 6, 1832.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>ad county in which the manufac- ed?</p> <p>description of the manufactory; water, steam, or other power? established; and whether a joint n?</p> <p>invested in ground and build- ter power, and in machinery?</p> <p>re amount in materials, and in purchase of materials, and pay- res?</p> <p>rate of profit on the capital in- the establishment of the manu- tinguishing between the rate of that portion of the capital which, after providing for the interest the rate of the profit upon that h is not borrowed?</p> <p>if profit on capital otherwise em- same State and county?</p> <p>st of articles annually manufac- the establishment of the manu- scription, quality, and value of</p>	<p>1. New Jersey, Paterson, Essex county.</p> <p>2. Cotton spinning and weaving; two mills.</p> <p>3. Established in 1813; owned by the undersigned.</p> <p>4. One hundred and forty-two thousand dollars.</p> <p>5. About eighty thousand dollars.</p> <p>6. Since the establishment, has not yielded 5 per cent. profit annually.</p> <p>8. Legal interest of the State, 6 per cent.</p> <p>9. About 345,000 lbs. yarn, a portion of which is converted into sheetings, which sell for from 5 to 8 cents per yard.</p>

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. About 420,000 lbs. cotton.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. At this time the price of yarn is less than in Manchester, and made from American growth, while similar yarn in England is spun from East India.
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Two hundred and two.
13. How many hours a day employed? and what portion of the year?	13. Eleven and a half hours per day.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Four horses and two drivers.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. New York and Philadelphia.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale? and to what extent?	17. All cotton goods imported into competition, as the cotton manufactures, when they are shipped into the manufactory.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. United States of America, and to some extent exported to the East Indies, from whence America obtained supplies, and made from of foreign growth.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	19. Yarn, and goods manufactured from, exported to South America and elsewhere.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Sold through the agency of commission merchants, on a credit of 12 months.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. Gradually lessened, owing to improvements in machinery.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. A reduction of more than 50 per cent. since the first establishment.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. The present duty.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. Not 10 per cent.
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. Cost of cotton about fifty dollars.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 11.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
28. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. An abandonment of the business.
29. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. Would have no capital in that event to employ, as the establishment would be useless to any one.

PATERSON, 24th April, 1832.

D. HOLSMAN.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 12.

Ridgeway & Dickey's Statement of Cotton Mill, Paterson, New Jersey.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Paterson, New Jersey.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. One mill for spinning cotton yarn, moved by water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established in 1828, and is a private concern.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Cost of water power, buildings and machinery, is forty-four thousand five hundred dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	5. For raw materials, wages paid to mill hands, and incidental expenses, about twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars per annum.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. About 135,000 lbs. of cotton yarn, from Nos. 14 to 24, market price at present from 20 to 30 cents.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. About 160,000 lbs. of upland cottons.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Very little or none imported.
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Eight men, average \$7 per week; 60 girls and boys, at average wages of \$2 each, per week.
13. How many hours a day employed? and what portion of the year?	13. Eleven and a half hours per day, averaging 50 weeks to the year.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Two horses for transportation.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. The yarn is sold in Philadelphia and New York to hand weavers.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. They do not; little or none imported.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 12—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. The yarns are used in the Unit but considerable quantities were last year to South America.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. Some yarns were exported to Mexico.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Yarns are selling on a credit to 6 months.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. The cost has not materially our establishment.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Within three years, the price has lowered fifteen cents on a pour 25 hanks to the pound have been 40 and 25 cents per pound.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. Of course whatever rate of duty affect prices of goods, will have a ponding effect on prices of yarns.
24. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	24. Partly answered by No. 10.
25. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	25. If the duties were thus reduced on yarn could not be spun in the States, unless the wages of the hand reduced to the same rate as at present England, including the wages of all employed in making machinery, and the various branches connected with factories.
26. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	26. If obliged to suspend operations whole capital would be a dead loss.

PATERSON, 7th April, 1832.

RIDGWAY & DIC

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 13.

Statement of Cotton Manufactory in Paterson, Essex County, New Jersey.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Paterson, Essex county, New Jersey.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Cotton spinning, and weaving power.
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. 1816; and the present proprietors into possession 1826. Individual concern.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Thirty-five thousand dollars.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 13—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	5. Twenty-one thousand dollars.
2. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 100,000 lbs. cotton yarn, Nos. 14 to 22. Average price of No. 14 has been 21 cts.; Do. No. 22, 25 cts.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. About 120,000 lbs. fine Louisiana and Alabama cotton per year, costing \$13,400, or thereabout.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Do not know.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Average wages, men \$9 per week; Do. of boys and females, \$2 per week. Employ 4 men, 14 boys, 19 girls.—N. B. 6 of those girls earn \$3 per week.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. About 11½ hours per day for fifty weeks, is the most time that can be made in the year.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed, in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. Do not know.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 2 horses constantly employed in teaming for the factory, with 1 man at 75 cents per day for driver.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Philadelphia and New York.
17. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. Principally in the United States; some to South America.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. Very little at present; what is so, to South America.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. On a credit of four months.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased, and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. Has gradually lessened in consequence of improvements and perfection of machinery and knowledge gained, and more rigid economy practised.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturers since the establishment?	22. During the preceding three years have received six cents per pound less for yarn than for the period of time before.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. Such a rate of duty on yarn as would secure to us the difference between the cost of machinery and wages in spinning in England, and that of the United States, which is now from 40 to 47½ per cent.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and, therefore, not divided out annually?	25. The profit of the last year is not equivalent to the loss of the two preceding ones. Individual concern.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 13—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. Partly answered by 5th and
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. Partly answered by No. 10:
28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?	28. Do not know.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make, were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. If thus so reduced, such of foreign yarn would be thrown into it, that I should be compelled to the business.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. If thus compelled to abandon business, I should not have any capital to embark in any other, as my all is in water power, buildings, and for the spinning of cotton only.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. Should not have any thing naked hands to make the experiment.
32. Amount of capital, and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?	32. Partly answered by No. 10.

WARREN HAIOMT,

Agent for the Proprietors of Harboring

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 14.

Statement of Cotton Manufactory in Paterson, Essex County, New Jersey

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. New Jersey, Essex county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Cotton; water power.
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1831. No joint stock.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Thirty-one thousand dollars.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. In operation six months only.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 14—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>unity and value of different kinds of articles used, distinguishing between exports and domestic products?</p> <p>number of men, women, and children, and average wages of each class?</p> <p>how many hours a day employed, portion of the year?</p> <p>number of horses or other animals employed?</p> <p>whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far sent to a market?</p> <p>where are the manufactures consumed?</p> <p>whether any of the manufactures are sent to foreign countries? and if so, to what countries?</p> <p>whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, on what terms? if bartered, for what?</p> <p>whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased, and how much in each year from the commencement of the manufactory; and the increase has been in the material, labor, and at what rate?</p> <p>the prices at which the manufactures are sold by the manufacturer since the commencement?</p> <p>the duty upon the foreign manufacture of kind of goods which you make, assessed to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would cause you to abandon your business, or you continue to manufacture at present?</p> <p>what would cause you to abandon your business? in what way would you employ your capital?</p>	<p>10. 100,000 lbs. cotton, at 11 to 12 cents per pound.</p> <p>12. 3 men, 6 women, 28 children. \$380 per month.</p> <p>13. Average 11½ hours per day through the year.</p> <p>15. Two horses.</p> <p>16. New York and Philadelphia.</p> <p>18. United States and South America.</p> <p>19. South America.</p> <p>20. Six months' credit.</p> <p>21. Only in operation six months.</p> <p>22. Yarns from No. 18 to 30, are now selling at 5 cents over the number, per lb.</p> <p>29. Abandon the business.</p> <p>30. We understand no other business.</p>

BENSON & GODWIN.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 15.

Manufacturing Establishment, situate in the town of Paterson, in the County of Essex, in the State of New Jersey.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>location and county in which the manufacture is situated?</p> <p>description of manufactory; and whether it is worked by water, steam, or other power? when established; and whether a joint stock company?</p>	<p>1. New Jersey, Essex county.</p> <p>2. Mill gearing. Water power.</p> <p>3. 1836.</p>

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 13—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. Partly answered by 5th a
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. Partly answered by No. 1
28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?	28. Do not know.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make, were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. If thus so reduced, such foreign yarn would be thrown in the market, that I should be compelled to leave the business.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. If thus compelled to abandon my business, I should not have any other to embark in any other, as my capital is in water power, buildings, and machinery for the spinning of cotton only.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. Should not have any other naked hands to make the expense.
32. Amount of capital, and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?	32. Partly answered by No. 1

WARREN HAIGHT,
Agent for the Proprietors of Harmony

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 14.

Statement of Cotton Manufactory in Paterson, Essex County, New Jersey

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. New Jersey, Essex county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Cotton; water power.
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1831. No joint stock.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Thirty-one thousand dollars.
5. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	5. In operation six months on

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 16—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Excessive importations and auction system.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. Do not know.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality and value of each kind?	9. Do not know; the establishment being in its infancy.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Do not know; the establishment being in its infancy.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Do not know.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 120 men and boys; say 103 men at \$6 per week, and 17 boys at \$2 48 per week.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. Eleven hours the whole year.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed, in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. Do not know.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Four horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. At home, and various sections of the United States.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	17. They do not, at the present time.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the United States.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries; and, if so, where?	19. Cotton machinery is exported to Mexico.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, for what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Credit from four to twelve months, generally.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. Labor has increased in value, and the cost of the manufactured article in, perhaps, the same proportion.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition, in the home market, with similar articles imported?	23. Present tariff.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make, were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Would cause us to abandon our business.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. Capital would be sunk in buildings and water privileges of no value.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 17.

Cotton Manufactory, &c. in Paterson, Essex County, New Jersey.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of New Jersey, county of
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Frame building. Water power.
3. When established, and whether a joint-stock concern?	3. In 1830. Owned by two individuals.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power and in machinery?	4. In ground and buildings, with \$20,000; in machinery and machine tools \$18,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	5. In materials, &c. \$12,000.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. There has been 156,000 pounds produced, averaging number 15, and new machinery to the amount of per annum.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Sixty men at machine-making; women and children. The men at shillings per diem, women three dollars a week, children two dollars.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. The men average 11 hours the year; other hands 12 hours.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Two horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. New York and Philadelphia markets for yarn. Machinery made and forwarded to all parts of the United States and South America.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	19. Machinery to South American markets.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what credit? If bartered, for what?	20. The credit is intended to average months.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. Labor has advanced 15 per cent.

PATERSON, April 14, 1832.

PLUNKET & THOMPS

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 18.

Manufactory of Cotton, Iron, &c. in Paterson, Essex County, New Jersey.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Paterson, Essex county, New Jersey.
2. Kind or description of manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. One mill for spinning cotton machine shop, blacksmith's shop, and iron foundry, moved by water power.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 18.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. When established; and whether a joint and concern?	3. 1821; and is a private concern.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. \$150,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cost for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	5. \$180,911.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory; description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. About 200,000 lbs. cotton yarn, averaging number 18, worth 23 cents per pound; 20,000 spindles with preparation, at \$10 per spindle, inclusive of iron and brass castings, valued at \$10,000.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 225,000 pounds upland cotton; about 600 tons of pig iron, 400 tons of Lehigh and Lackawanna coal; 120 tons bar iron; 15 tons steel; 50 chaldrons Virginia coal; 20,000 lbs. copper; 2,500 zinc; 2,500 blocktin; 1,500 pounds lead; about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the pig iron imported; steel, copper, blocktin, and zinc also imported, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the bar iron; \$83,161.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. No importation.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 220 men, averaging \$8 per week; 45 girls and 23 boys, averaging \$2 50 per week.
13. How many hours a day employed, and duration of the year?	13. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours to the day, averaging 50 weeks to the year.
14. Number of horses or other animals employed?	14. Eight horses for teaming.
15. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they resort to a market?	15. The yarn is sent to Philadelphia and New York, and there sold to weavers. The machinery sold principally in the United States, but recently some has been shipped to Mexico.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	17. We believe not.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. Answered in No. 16.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries; and, if so, where?	19. Answered in No. 16.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Sold at a credit of from six to nine months.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. No material difference.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Yarn has fallen 15 cents per pound within three years, and machinery \$1 50 per spindle within the same time.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. Cash duties, and the appointment of custom-house officers, particularly appraisers, who are friendly to the protection of domestic manufactures.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 18.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. Answered in No. 10.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Such reduction would cause spinning to cease, without a corresponding reduction in the wages of the operatives connected with the various branches of manufacturing.

PATERSON, April 26, 1832.

GODWIN, CLARK & Co.
Per J. M. CRISKOND.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 19.

Statement of Cotton Manufactory in Paterson, Essex County, New Jersey.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Town of Paterson, county of Essex, and State of New Jersey.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam or other power?	2. Cotton manufactory; water power.
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. 1827; private company.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. \$40,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	5. \$33,000 per annum for materials, and wages to hands.
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 65 men, women, and children.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Two horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. The manufactured goods are sent about 100 miles to a market.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. The present duties.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles, to prevent fraud?	24. Vigilance to prevent smuggling, and short credit on duties.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Necessity would compel us to relinquish the business, and in every probability ruin us.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 19.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. Being ruined, we should have no capital to employ.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage from which you could derive greater profit even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. Growing cotton we should consider the most lucrative business, unless the price of that article is very much lower than it is at present.

CLARK AND ROBINSON.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 20.

Statement of Cotton Manufactory in Paterson, Essex County, New Jersey.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. County of Essex, State of New Jersey.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Cotton spinning; water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1825; individual concern.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. \$36,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	5. Wages, \$500 per month.
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Cause of decrease, excessive imports.
8. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Cotton yarn, value Nos. 20's to 30's, 5 cents above the number.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Cotton, 125,000 lbs.
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Two men, \$10 per week each; 6 women, \$3 75 per week each; 43 children, \$2 25 per week each.
13. How many hours a day employed? and what portion of the year?	13. 11½ hours through the year.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Philadelphia.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. United States.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Four to six months' credit.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. Increased within four years about two cents per pound on cotton yarn, by the advance in labor.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 20—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Average about five cents a No. from 20's upwards.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition, in the home market, with similar articles imported?	23. Nothing less than the present

CALEB M. GOI

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 21.

Cotton Manufactory in Paterson, Essex County, New Jersey.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Paterson, Essex county, New
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Two mills and one weaving spinning and weaving cotton, motor power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. First established in 1815 and individuals, but created a joint stock in 1828.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Total capital is \$118,700.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	5. About \$100,000 per annum for raw materials, and wages paid to hands.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. About 465,000 yards of cotton (sail cloth) are now made, of different sizes, from No. 1 to 10, which sells at 37 cents per yard.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. About 501,000 pounds Louisiana cotton of best quality, cost \$56,000.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. None imported.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Average wages of men per week of boys and females \$2 12 per week 9 men, 36 boys, and 151 girls. The girls make \$2 78 per week.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. About 11½ hours for 50 weeks year, as there are many stoppages.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 4 horses constantly employed porting to and from the factory, men, at 87½ cents per day, as drive
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Sent to most of the sea-port the United States; also to the lakes
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. English and Russia canvas with the cotton duck; they are no lower prices, but necessarily come

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 21—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>are the manufactures consumed in the United States?</p>	<p>18. Principally consumed in the United States, but if the home market could be secured to the American manufacturer, would soon become an article of large export.</p>
<p>Are there any of the manufactures exported to foreign countries? and, if so, to what countries?</p>	<p>19. Very little if any is exported at present.</p>
<p>Are the manufactures sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what rate? if bartered, for what?</p>	<p>20. On a credit of 6 to 8 months; if for cash, a discount of 5 per cent. is allowed.</p>
<p>Has the cost of the manufactures (the manufacturer) increased since the establishment of the manufactory; and how much in each year; and how much in the establishment of the manufactory; or the increase has been in the price of the labor, and at what rate?</p>	<p>21. Has gradually lessened, in consequence of improvements and perfection of machinery, knowledge gained, and more rigid economy practised.</p>
<p>At what prices at which the manufactures sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?</p>	<p>22. I formerly obtained 4 cents per yard more for my canvass than I now ask for it.</p>
<p>At what rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market, with similar articles?</p>	<p>23. If the present rate of duty on foreign duck is maintained, the manufacture of cotton duck will not only be continued, but would probably be much extended, and the article become one of export: as cotton duck is as valuable for use as the foreign, it will, before long, get into general use, and supersede the imported duck.</p>
<p>What has been the rate of your profits, for the last three years? and if it be a small company, what dividends have been paid, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into stock, or retained as a fund for contingencies, and therefore not distributed annually?</p>	<p>35. Being owned by three persons, or stockholders, no dividends have been declared: the profits are allowed to remain as an accumulating capital.</p>
<p>What amount of the agricultural produce of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other productions?</p>	<p>27. Partly answered by No. 10.</p>
<p>What quantity or amount of manufactures, as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own establishment?</p>	<p>28. My establishment is the only one at present in New Jersey, and produces probably about one half of all that is at present made in the United States.</p>
<p>What duty upon the foreign manufactures of the kind of goods which you make would reduce to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would induce you to abandon your business, or to continue to manufacture at reduced prices?</p>	<p>29. If thus reduced, such quantities of foreign duck would be thrown into market as would reduce the price below the real cost of the article, it is believed, in the country from whence it was imported; and would so interfere with the manufacture of cotton duck that I should be obliged to suspend the manufacture of the article, if not eventually to stop it altogether.</p>
<p>What has caused you to abandon your business? and what way would you employ your capital if you were to resume it?</p>	<p>30. If obliged to abandon the manufacture of cotton duck, a large amount of capital invested in machinery and fixtures would be a dead loss; it would not be used for other purposes; and the same reduction would so effect the other branches of the cotton business.</p>

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 21—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?</p> <p>33. Amount of capital, and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?</p>	<p>ness that I do not believe I could r dle to advantage. In this case, my vested in mills, water power, and n might be set down as an actual los buildings, geering, and machiner cost us any more than in England, wages paid to the hands employ mills, and all other wages incident nufacture of cotton generally, was this country to the same rate as pai land, I could compete with the E nufacturer without duties.</p> <p>31. Partly answered above. I k manufacturing business in which I gage with profit.</p> <p>33. Partly answered by 4th and ries?</p>

PATERSON, *April 6*

SIR: I have answered such of the queries as I could; some I did not feel at lib
swer, and to others it is difficult to answer briefly. I have not mentioned my r
and nail factory, which, with the water rights, &c. cost me about \$30,000, but wh
not worked for the last year, owing to the *low price of nails*, caused by *home a*
This factory has heretofore turned out 300 tons of nails per annum.

I will also take leave to remark, that, when the returns of mills, &c. was made
State to the Committee of the New York Tariff Convention, I believe many perso
return the full value of their establishments and water rights. It was so in mine: h
may possibly arise some discrepance between your reports of the value of the cotton
ments of this State and the report above mentioned. You will understand that I h
cluded the amount of the rolling mill and nail factory in my answer to No. 4.

Very respectfully, your's, &c.

JNO.

CHARLES KINSKY, Esq.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 22.

Cotton Manufactory in Burlington County, State of New Jersey.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>1. State and county in which the manufac- factory is situated?</p> <p>2. Kind or description of manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?</p> <p>3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?</p> <p>4. Capital invested in ground and build- ings, and water power, and in machinery?</p>	<p>1. New Jersey, Burlington cou</p> <p>2. One power loom and one spi tory; one drove by steam and th water.</p> <p>3. Spinning factory in 1814, an in 1829; individual concern.</p> <p>4. Capital in spinning \$69,000 weaving \$32,000; water power i mill \$600 per annum exclusive.</p>

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	5. Wages annually \$26,000, materials and cash paid for materials \$52,000 annually.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of the profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. \$20,000 borrowed at 6 per cent. per annum; on that portion not borrowed 3 per cent. per annum.
7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Fluctuations in the public mind from want of confidence in unanimity of the Government to protect our infant manufactures, scarcity of money, and excess of competition. 8. Variable from 3 to 10 per cent.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	9. Yarn 100,000 lbs., price fr. 17 to 60 cts.; cotton 115,000 lbs., from 32 to 10; cloth 500,000 yards, average 10 cents; so the great profit was enjoyed only a few years on spinning, at its commencement, and for the last 8 months.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	12. 32 men, average \$6 weekly, 80 girls, at \$3, 68 children, average \$1.
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	13. 12 hours in summer and 10 hours in winter; one quarter of the year for children to school, either in fall or spring.
13. How many hours a day employed? and what portion of the year?	15. One horse.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	16. Sold in Philadelphia, 30 miles distant.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	17. To a large extent, at auction.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	18. United States principally.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	20. Sold by commission at 6 to 8 months' credit, 5 to 7½ per cent. for commission and guarantee.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	21. The fluctuations have been against the manufacturer in materials, (see 9th query;) price of labor variable from 5 to 10 per cent.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	22. Yarn from 60 to 17 cents, cloth from 20 to 12½, and 7½ to 5½ printing cloths; in 1815 plaids sold at 28, and in 1832 sold at 9 to 11 cents.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	23. Present tariff duty.
23. What rate of duty necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	25. See 6th query.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 22—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?</p>	<p>26. See 5th, 6th, and 12th queries</p>
<p>27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?</p>	<p>27. 6,000 lbs. flour, leather for be 800 lbs., coal 80 tons, wood 300 cord, pickers 150, reeds 200, hed sets, 115,000 pounds cotton, besides wood work, with sheep skins, glue, 800 galls, and indigo 2,000 lbs., and lime, and dye stuffs of most all tions; mostly all domestic manufactu</p>
<p>29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?</p>	<p>29. Most certainly abandon it, a bler swindled out of his last dollar.</p>
<p>30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?</p>	<p>30. In no other way, having none I, who have been long in the business have to abandon it, who would purchase property? It would be the most unproductive stock in the United States; I could not</p>
<p>33. Amount of capital, and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?</p>	<p>33. One-fifth; in all \$101,000.</p>
<p>34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent. and how gradual the reduction should be?</p>	<p>34. Present rate of tariff duties, w for its object the encouragement of manufactures, should continue six or eight all others should be abandoned. The the manufacturer's capital is perishable as machinery, &c.; he would require equal remuneration.</p>
<p>36. What would be the operation of this change upon the frauds at present supposed to be practised?</p>	<p>36. Frauds are more supposed to but I am certain that the operation of reduction would be ruinous to the manu</p>

JAMES

SCHEDULE
OF
COTTON MANUFACTURES
IN THE
STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

DOCUMENT

Schedule of Cotton Manufa

Proprietors.	County.	Established.	Concern.	Capital invested.	Am't of materials and wages.	Am't annually manufactured.	Kind.	
	Essex Co.					yds.	Cotton.	
John Colt -	Paterson	-	-	\$118,700	100,000	465,000	Canvass	144
Daniel Holsman -	Do	1813	Indi.	142,000	80,000	345,000	lbs. yarn	
Collett & Smith -	Do	1822	Cop.	125,000	99,510	-	-	
Ridgway & Dickey -	Do	1828	"	44,500	26,500	135,000	Do	35
Warren Haight -	Do	1826	"	35,000	21,000	100,000	Do	23
Clark & Robinson -	Do	1827	"	40,000	33,000	-	-	
Caleb M. Godwin -	Do	1825	Indi.	36,000	19,750	120,000	Do	27
Benson & Godwin -	Do	1831	Cop.	31,000	16,060	-	-	
John W. Berry -	Do	1814	Indi.	80,000	35,000	100,000	Do	32
Munn & Whitehead -	Bergen Co.	1826	Joint	54,160	58,730	267,500	Do	56
Prall & Brothers -	Do	1831	Cop.	16,000	15,000	60,000	Do	18
James Hoy -	Trenton	1814	Indi.	100,000	78,000	100,000	Do	38
Godwin, Clark, & Co.	Paterson	1821	Cop.	150,000	180,911	200,000	Do	246
Plunket & Thompson	Do	1830	"	38,000	12,000	156,000	Do	74
Rogers, Ketchum, & Grosvenor	Do	1832	"	50,000	10,000	-	-	
Paul & Beggs	Do	1826	"	22,000	30,000	-	-	
William H. Morris	Hunterdon	1831	Indi.	15,000	11,000	-	-	
John Hinton & Co.	Paterson	1832	Cop.	11,000	-	-	-	
B. Atterbury	Do	1831	Indi.	6,000	-	55,000	Do	13
James Richards	Do	1831	"	28,000	-	114,000	Do	26
Charles Zabriskie	Bergen Co.	1830	"	25,000	-	164,000	Do	36
N. P. Thomas	Morris Co.	1828	"	15,000	-	50,000	Do	11
A. T. Van Voorheis	Bergen Co.	1832	"	20,000	-	-	-	
Blair & Wilson	Warren Co.	1825	Cop.	18,000	-	-	-	
John Rogers	Bergen Co.	1812	Indi.	4,500	-	54,000	Do	
Lewis Wain	Trenton	1814	"	169,000	-	100,000	Do	
Lippincott & Richards	Gloucester	1823	Cop.	120,000	-	-	-	
E. & R. Green	Warren Co.	1831	"	18,700	-	-	-	
Howell	Pemberton	1831	Indi.	20,000	-	-	-	
Isaac S. Miller	Essex Co.	1828	"	22,000	-	-	-	
Ezekiel Miller	Do	1828	"	20,000	-	-	-	
F. Boyden	Do	1828	"	6,000	-	-	-	
John Haight	Do	1828	"	6,000	-	-	-	
Retreat Factory	Burlington	1831	"	20,000	-	-	-	
Coddington	Bergen Co.	1831	"	10,000	-	-	-	
Wortendyke & Co.	Do	1831	Cop.	10,000	New	-	-	
General Acker	Do	1825	Indi.	16,000	-	-	-	
Close & Co.	Do	1832	Cop.	10,000	New	-	-	
	Morris Co.	1811	Indi.	16,000	-	-	-	
Isaac Van Blarcom	Bergen Co.	1832	"	10,000	New	pieces	-	
James Trussler	Essex Co.	1827	"	50,000	275,000	100,000	-	35
Thomas Walker	Do	1828	"	8,000	2,500	-	-	
James Rennie	Bergen Co.	1831	"	15,000	-	-	-	
A. & R. Carrick	Paterson	1822	"	100,000	-	-	-	
James Plunket	Bergen Co.	1832	"	16,000	-	-	-	
Glenn	Do	1832	"	5,000	New	-	-	
				1,893,560				
Manufactory of hemp and flax, John Travers, for Phenix Manufacturing Company	Paterson	1824	joint	170,000	117,000	See in circular.	-	

-No. 23.

the State of New Jersey.

Value.	No. of men.	Wages.	Boys.	Wages.	Girls.	Wages.	Hours.	Horses.	Drivers.	Credit.	Remarks.
										Months.	
1,000 56,000	93 25	362 12	151 2 12	11 1 4	2 6 & 8						
1,000 46,000	202	-	-	11 1 4	2 6 & 8						
1,000 51,960	209 3	-	162 2	11 1 4	2 6 & 8						
1,000 17,600	87	60 2	-	11 1 4	2 6 & 8						
1,000 13,400	48	14 2	19 2	11 1 4	2 6 & 8						
1,000 19,030	65	-	-	11 1 4	2 6 & 8						
1,000 13,750	2 10	43 2 25	63 75	-	4 & 8						
1,000 11,500	5	28	6	11 1 4	2 6						
1,000 12,760	127	100 2	-	11 1 4	2 6 & 8						
1,000 27,500	156	76 1 18 1/2	92 50	12 5	6 & 8						
1,000 8,280	25	19 2	93	11 1 4	2 1 4 & 7						
1,000 13,800	32 6	68 1	80 3	11 1	6 & 8						
83,161	220 8	23 2 50	45 2 50	11 1 4	8 6 & 9						20,000 spin. at \$10 pr. sp.
-	60 8 25	56 3	- 2	11 to 12	4						Machinery not given, only value.
-	103 6	17 2 48	-	11 4	4 & 12						Do. alone at present.
-	40 9	-	-	11	-						Do. do.
1,000 8,250	67	20 1 87 1/2	-	11 1 4	-						
1,000 6,820	-	73	92 40	-	-						
1,000 14,036	30 2 50	40 1 50	30 2	-	-						
1,000 19,250	-	31 2 25	{ 27 2 25 }	11 1 4	-						
1,000 7,150	12 3	12 2	{ 20 1 50 }	-	-						
-	-	-	-	-	-						Not in operation.
1,000 11,550	92 72	20 1 75	-	-	-						
1,000 6,864	30 4 50	10 2	11 50	-	-						
1,000 18,700	40 4 75	80 2 50	-	-	-						
1,000 27,500	42 5	46 2	20 1	-	-						
-	-	-	-	-	-						Declines answering.
-	-	-	-	-	-						No returns.
-	-	-	-	-	-						Now preparing, and machinery made.
-	-	-	-	-	-						No return.
-	-	-	-	-	-						Calico printing, wages 36,000 dollars.
-	20 7	-	14 3	-	-						Do do
-	25 7	20 1 25	-	-	3						Do do
-	-	-	-	-	-						Cotton. Declines ans'g.
-	-	-	-	-	-						Not yet started.
-	-	-	-	-	-						Do.
1,000 63,000	138	42	114	12	4 & 6						

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 24.

Statement of the Manufacture of Woollen, Rahway, New Jersey.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Essex county, State of New J
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. 1828. Individual.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. \$25,000—cost \$100,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	5. \$60,000.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory, distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of the profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. Not a fair question.
7. Cause of decrease, as the case may be, of profit?	7. Wool high.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. 20 per cent. per annum.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory; description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Not fair.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. None.
12. Number of men, women, and children, employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 90 men, women, and children
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. 12 hours each.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 2 horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory; if not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Sent to market.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place, of sale, and to what extent?	17. No.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. Mostly among negroes.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries; and if so, where?	19. None.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash; and if on credit, at what credit; if bartered, for what?	20. Sold on eight months' credit.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. No duty on wool.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. No.

DOCUMENT II.—No. 24—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
6. What has been the rate of your profits annually for the last three years; and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingencies or other objects, and therefore not paid out annually?	25. Not fair.
7. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. \$15,000.
8. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?	28. Don't know.
9. If the duty upon the foreign manufactures of the kind of goods which you make, were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Reduce the duty on wool.
10. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. Agriculture.
11. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duty to 12½ per cent.?	31. Untried.
12. Amount of capital; and what portion of borrowed capital bears to that which is not?	33. No borrowed.
13. What would be the operation of this change upon the frands at present supposed to be practised?	36. Take duty from wool.

WM. N. BOWNE.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 25.

Statement of the Manufacture of Carpeting in Bergen County, New Jersey.

1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Bergen county, New Jersey.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Woollen carpet factory—manual labor.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. 1831; individual concern.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. \$3,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in wages for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. \$15,000.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory, distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of the profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. Time must try; cannot tell the establishment being in its infancy.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Say at the rate of 15,000 yd. of num of ingrained carpeting, valued at per yard, \$16,700.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 17,160 lbs. at 30 cents, of and 6,760 lbs. at 70 cents of wool exported from Scotland; valued at
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. At about the same price.
12. Number of men, women, and children, employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 6 men at \$6 per week; 1 boy at \$2 per week each.
13. How many hours a day employed?	13. 10 hours.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. None in same county or my knowledge; in Scotland 10 per cent. less than here.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. None.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory; if not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. New York, 15 miles.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	17. They do very materially, to extent.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the United States.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries; and if so, where?	19. No where.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash; and if on credit, at what credit; if bartered, for what?	20. 6 months' credit.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. See question 9.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. Present rate of duty.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Abandon the business.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. Should have none to employ.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. Do not know.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 25.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
37. Proportion which the production by the American manufacturers bears to the consumption?	37. Supposed 1 to 3, or thereabouts.

Yours, with respect,

ROBT. THOMSON.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 26.

Satinet Factory, New Prospect, Bergen County, New Jersey, March 6, 1832.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Essex county, in the State of New Jersey.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Satinet factory, water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established in Bergen county in 1826, moved to Essex county in Oct'r, 1831, owned by John Barrow & Sons.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Ground and water power \$12,000, and buildings \$12,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	5. Machinery \$15,000, and floating capital \$10,000.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory, distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of the profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. The business has been a bare one, and could not be sustained without the strictest economy.
7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	7. Owing to the greater or less quantity of coarse woollen goods imported.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. Mercantile about 15, and agricultural about 5 per cent. per annum.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. One hundred and fifty thousand yards annually, worth from 45 to 75 cents per yard.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Sixty five thousand pounds American, and twenty-five thousand foreign; the former worth 35 cents, the latter about the same; according to quality.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Have not heard of any satinets being imported.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Forty-two men at \$5 per week, twenty-six women at \$3 50 per week, and twenty children at \$1 25 per week.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Twelve hours the year round.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. About the same, with a few ex- cept throughout the county. Know noth- ing of foreign countries.
15. Number of horses or other animals em- ployed?	15. Three horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a mar- ket at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. To New York and Philadelphi-
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	17. Coarse woollens and fustians competition with them at both places (7th query.)
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In all parts of the United States
19. Whether any of the manufactures have been exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. A few have been tried in European markets.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Sold at six months' credit.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. Wool advanced rapidly from 1831, but is now falling off.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer, since the establishment?	22. In 1826, 55 cents; 1827, 40 cents; 1828, 45 cents; 1829, 47 cents; 1830, 53 cents; 1831, 55 cents; 1832, to the last sales, 50 cents
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition, in the home market, with similar articles im- ported?	23. Leave the duties as they are, except frauds, and with industry and we can exist.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles, to pre- vent fraud?	24. We think there is.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? And if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. Answered in the 6th query.
26. What portion of the cost of your manu- factures consists of the price of the raw ma- terial, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. About two-thirds raw material one-third labor and profits.
27. What amount of the agricultural pro- ductions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other do- mestic productions?	27. About 300 individuals are clothed by the establishment, and three of raw materials, including cotton and domestic production.
28. What quantity or amount of manu- factures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?	28. Do not know the extent.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 25.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
3. Proportion which the production by the American manufacturers bears to the consumption?	37. Supposed 1 to 3, or thereabouts.

Yours, with respect,
ROBT. THOMSON.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 26.

Satinet Factory, New Prospect, Bergen County, New Jersey, March 6, 1832.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Essex county, in the State of New Jersey.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Satinet factory, water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established in Bergen county in 1826, moved to Essex county in Oct'r, 1831, owned by John Barrow & Sons.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Ground and water power \$12,000, and buildings \$12,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	5. Machinery \$15,000, and floating capital \$10,000.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory, distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of the profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. The business has been a bare one, and could not be sustained without the strictest economy.
7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	7. Owing to the greater or less quantity of coarse woollen goods imported.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. Mercantile about 15, and agricultural about 5 per cent. per annum.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. One hundred and fifty thousand yards annually, worth from 45 to 75 cents per yard.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Sixty five thousand pounds American, and twenty-five thousand foreign; the former worth 55 cents, the latter about the same; according to quality.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Have not heard of any satinets being imported.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Forty-two men at \$5 per week, twenty-six women at \$3 50 per week, and twenty children at \$1 25 per week.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Twelve hours the year round.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 27.

John Morrow's Statement of Woollen Factory, County of Bergen, State of New.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. County of Bergen, State of New
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Woollen factory; water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established in 1825. Individu erty—owned by John Morrow.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Thirty thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	5. About 20 thousand dollars of capital.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory, distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. The establishment is not worth after paying lawful interest, nor co sustained without the greatest econo
7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	7. Owing to the quantity of coar len goods, and coarse cotton import coming in competition.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. Mercantile, 15 per cent.; agri 5 per cent. per annum.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 120 thousand yards satinets, fr 75 cts. per yard, for 7 years, annuall
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 50 thousand pounds America 25 thousand pounds foreign: the for year, at 55 cts. per lb., this year 20 p less; the latter in proportion.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. No satinets imported as I know
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 40 men at \$5 per week; 16 gi 16 years, at \$2 50 per week; 18 b girls, from 12 to 16 years, average \$1 50.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. 11 hours per day, year throug
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. The same wages and steady ment in this country; in other (
15. Number of horses, or other animals employed?	15. 3 horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. To New York, 16 miles, the c ket.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. Large quantities of importec See 7th query.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In all parts of the United Sta
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. Some to South America.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>whether the manufacture is sold by facturer for cash? and if on credit, redit? if bartered, for what? whether the cost of the manufactur- (to the manufacturer) has increas- ed; and how much in each year, establishment of the manufactory; whether the increase has been in the or the labor, and at what rate? the prices at which the manufactures sold by the manufacturer since establishment?</p>	<p>20. Sold at 8 months' credit. I pay 5 per cent. for selling.</p> <p>21. The labor the same, but more facili- ty by improved machinery, wool advanced 75 per cent. from 1829 to 1831; now from 20 to 25 per cent. less, and still on the de- cline, which is owing to the quantity of Ame- rican wool in market this year.</p> <p>22. 1825, 75 cts. per yard; 1826, 55 cts.; 1827, 40 cts.; 1828, 45 cts.; 1829, 47 cts.; 1830, 52 cts.; 1831, 55 cts.; 1832, to this date, 45 cents per yard.</p>
<p>at rate of duty is necessary to en- manufacturer to enter into competi- home market with similar articles</p>	<p>23. I leave this to the wisdom of Congress.</p>
<p>any change necessary in levying or the duty on such articles to pre- vent?</p>	<p>24. I think there is.</p>
<p>what has been the rate of your pro- fit, for the last three years?—and joint stock company, what divi- dend have been received, and what portion of the company has been con- sumed in fixed capital, or retained as a fund for other objects, and therefore distributed annually?</p>	<p>25. Answered in 6th query.</p>
<p>what portion of the cost of your ma- nufacture consists of the price of the raw material? what portion of the wages of la- bor? what portion of the profits of capital? what amount of the agricultural pro- duct of the country is consumed in your manufacture, and what amount of other do- mestic productions?</p>	<p>26. Two-thirds is about the raw material, and one-third labor and profits, &c., &c.</p> <p>27. 251 individuals are clothed and fed by the establishment with the productions and manufacture of the country, and three-fourths of the raw material is of domestic production.</p>
<p>what quantity or amount of manu- factures as you make, are produced in this State, and what amount in your other States?</p>	<p>28. 660 thousand yards is produced in this State; other States I cannot say the extent.</p>
<p>what duty upon the foreign manufac- ture of goods which you make is assessed to 12½ per cent., with a corres- ponding reduction on all the imports, would you to abandon your business, or continue to manufacture at a redu- ced rate?</p>	<p>29. I think my capital would be entirely lost.</p>
<p>what would cause you to abandon your business? what way would you employ your capital?</p>	<p>30. I should have none to employ other- wise. I think my capital would be entirely lost.</p>
<p>where any pursuit in which you could employ which you could derive greater profit after a reduction of the import duty 2½ per cent.?</p>	<p>31. Should such a reduction take place, there would not be a woollen factory in op- eration in the country in 12 months.</p>
<p>are not the manufactures of salt and other from the points of importation, foreign competition within a certain limit, and what is the extent of the same?</p>	<p>32. This I am not acquainted with.</p>

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 27—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
33. Amount of capital; and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?	33. Answered in 4th and 5th queries.
34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent. and how gradual the reduction should be?	34. Refer to 6th query: a sanction would cause inevitable ruin to the manufacturer.
35. If minimums should be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the actual value of the imported article in the American port, what rate of ad valorem duty would be equivalent to the present with the minimum?	35. I cannot say.
40. Average rate of wages?	40. Answered in 12th query.

The Hon. C. KINSEY.

DEAR SIR: Annexed is my answers to the different queries; which, I trust, you correct by corresponding answers from other manufacturers.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN MOE

NORTH PATERSON, 2d April, 1832.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 28.

Letter from J. R. Clauson to Charles Kinsey, enclosing statements of four Woollen Factories situated in Salem County, State of New Jersey.

WOODSTOCK, 9th April

SIR: Enclosed I send you schedules of four of our woollen manufactories in which I could not get them sooner. Two others remain, which I could not get: they are the same as the others.

Yours, respectfully,

J. R. CLAUSON

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 29.

Table of Capital invested, description and quantity of Goods annually made, the quantity of all Materials annually used, and other particulars relative to the Pilesgrove Factory, and in the township of Pilesgrove, County of Salem, and State of New Jersey, for the A. D. 1831.

		Articles of the growth or production of foreign countries.		Articles of the growth or production of the United States.	
		Whole average quantity used annually.	Aggregate am't in dolls.	Whole average quantity used annually.	Aggregate am't in dolls.
of capital invested, including the annual amount of stock and goods ad,	\$3,000				
of persons employed, viz.					
les under sixteen years of age,	5				
irty and over forty years of age,	2				
of persons in families, exclusive of ove, but maintained by their wages,	7				
ate amount of wages,	\$340				
amount of value of goods made,	500				
cloth in yards,	422	-	-	422	\$422
yards,	220	-	-	220	1 25
of sets of cards in use,	2	-	-		
y of wool in pounds	1,500	-	-	1,500	7 50
for warps,	33	-	-	33	11 75
	1	1	\$150		
d, fustic, camwood, and other dye					
	284	284	11 75		
copperas, and other chemicals,	30	300			
ag,	129	-	-	129	8 06
al, 1 bottle,	1 gal.	1 gallon	1 00		
p in barrels, 2,	1	1	50		
used for fuel, 3 cords,	2	-	-	2	6
ls used in repairing, annually, viz.	3	-	-	3	6
hills, cards, tacks,	20	-	-	20	20
r of barrels of flour used,	5	-	-	5	25

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 30.

Schedule of Capital invested, description and quantity of Goods annually made, the quantity of all Materials annually used, and other particulars relative to the Pilesgrove Farm situated in the township of Pilesgrove, County of Salem, and State of New Jersey, for year A. D. 1831.

		Articles of the growth or production of foreign countries.		Articles of growth or production of United States	
		Whole average quantity used annually.	Aggregate am't in dollars.	Whole average quantity used annually.	
Amount of capital invested, including the average annual amount of stock and goods on hand, -	\$4,000				
Number of persons employed, viz.					
Three males under 16 years of age, - -	3				
Males 21 years of age and upwards, - -	4				
Number of persons in families, exclusive of the above, but maintained by their wages, -	7				
Aggregate amount of wages, - - -	1,100				
Average amount of value of goods made, -	1,700				
Narrow cloth, in yards, - - -	900	-	-	900	
Satinet, in yards, - - -	600	-	-	600	
Number of sets of cards in use, - - -	2	-	-		
Quantity of wool, in pounds, - - -	3,000	-	-	3,000	1
Cotton, in warps, - - -	100	-	-	100	
Indigo, pot and pearl ashes, madder, -	50	50	10		
Logwood, fustic, camwood, and other dye-woods, -	2,000	2,000	42		
Alum, vitriol, copperas, and other chemicals, -	300	300	18		
Glue and pates, - - -	100	-	-	100	
Sperm oil, in gallons, - - -	32	32	25		
Sweet oil, in bottles, - - -	6	6	2		
Soft soap, in barrels, - - -	6	-	-	6	
Wood used for fuel, cords - - -	10	-	-	10	
Materials used in repairs, annually, viz.					
Iron, steel, screws, nails, tacks, lumber, cards, reeds, - - -	40	-	-	-	

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 31.

Schedule of Capital invested, description and quantity of Goods annually made, the quantity of all Materials annually used, and other particulars relative to the Pittsgrove Farm situated in the township of Pittsgrove, County of Salem, and State of New Jersey, for year A. D. 1831, called Netson's Factory.

		Articles of the growth or production of foreign countries.		Articles of growth or production of United States	
		Whole average quantity used annually.	Aggregate am't in dollars.	Whole average quantity used annually.	
Amount of capital invested, including the average annual amount of stock and goods on hand, -	\$3,000				
Number of persons employed, viz.					
Two males under 16 years of age, - -	2				
Males 21 years of age and upwards, - -	3				
Number of persons in families, exclusive of the above, but maintained by their wages, -	13				
Aggregate amount of wages, - - -	\$700				
Average amount of value of goods made, -	\$1,200				
Narrow cloth, in yards, - - -	700	-	-	700	
Satinet, in yards, - - -	600	-	-	600	
Number of sets of cards in use, - - -	2	-	-		
Quantity of wool, in pounds, - - -	2,000	-	-	2,000	1
Cotton, for warps, in pounds, - - -	100	-	-	100	

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 31.—Continued.

		Articles of the growth or production of foreign countries.		Articles of the growth or production of the United States.	
		Whole average quantity used annually.	Aggregate am't in dollars.	Whole average quantity used annually.	Aggregate am't in dollars.
ot and pearl ashes, madder, in pounds, -	50	50	10		
l, fustic, camwood, and other dye woods, -					
nds, -	1,500	1,500	35		
triol, copperas, and other chemicals, in					
l, -	300	300	15		
l plates, in pounds, -	100	-	-	100	4
il, in gallons, -	32	32	25		
l, in bottles, -	6	6	2		
q, in pounds, -	50	-	-	50	4
h, in barrels, -	6	-	-	6	24
ed for fuel, cords, -	8	-	-	8	16
used in repairs, annually, viz.					
el, screws, nails, tacks, lumber, cards, &c.	30	-	-	-	30
of barrels of flour used by the families lately connected with the factory, -	15	-	-	15	75

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 32.

of Capital invested, description and quantity of Goods annually made, the quantity of Materials used, and other particulars relative to the Woodatown Factory, situated in township of Pilesgrove, County of Salem, State of New Jersey, for the year A. D. 1831.

of capital invested, including the average amount of stock and goods on hand, -	\$2,000				
of persons employed, viz.					
under 16 years of age, -	1				
se and upwards, -	2				
te amount of wages, -	\$400				
amount of value of goods made, -	\$1,020				
loth, in yards, -	500	-	-	500	500
in yards, -	300	-	-	300	225
in yards, -	500	-	-	500	300
of sets of cards in use, -	1				
of wool, in pounds, -	2,500	-	-	2,500	820
r warps, -	75	-	-	75	22 50
ot and pearl ash, -	14	14	5		
, fustic, camwood, and other dye wood, -	475	475	18		
riol, copperas, &c., -	-	50	4		
l, in gallons, -	13	13	13		
, in bottles, -	4	4	2		
, in barrels, -	4	-	-	4	16
ed for fuel, cords, -	6	-	-	6	15
used in repairs, viz.					
l, screws, nails, lumber, cards, reeds, &c.	20	-	-	-	20

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 33.

WOOLEN MANUFACTORIES in the State of New Jersey.

	County.	Established.	Capital invested.	Amount of materials and wages.	Amount annually manufactured.	Amount in value.	Amount of raw materials.	Value.	Number of men.	Wages.	Boys.	Wages.	Girls.	Wages.	Hours.	Horses.	Credit.
John Morrow	Bergen	1825 Indv	Dolls. 30,000	Dolls. 30,000	Yards. 120,000	Dolls. 68,400	lbs. 75,000	Dolls. 41,250	40	Dols. 5	18	Dols. 1.50	16	Dols. 2.50	3	8	No returns.
J. Barrow & Sons	Paterson	1831 Cop.	24,000	25,000	150,000	90,000	90,000	49,500	42	5	20	1.25	26	2.50	3	6	No returns.
Wm. A. Bowne	Essex	1828 Indv	25,000	60,000	-	-	-	-	90	men,	women & children.	-	-	-	12	2	No returns.
I. Wild	Essex	1823 do	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Declines answering.
3 small factories	Essex	1824 do	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No returns.
John Haight	Essex	1823 Joint	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No returns.
N. South Orange	Essex	1815	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No returns.
Hanover	Morris	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No returns.
Baskinridge	Somerset	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No returns.
Shaw	Sussex	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No returns.
Ab. Van Riper	Bergen	1830	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No returns.
Jas. McDonald	Bergen	1830	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No returns.
Benjamin Force	Bergen	1822	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No returns.
Crane	Essex	1824	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No returns.
4 small factories	Salem	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No returns.
Houston & Green	Burlington	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No returns.
Newkirk & Co.	Gloucester	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No returns.
Robt. Thompson	Bergen	1831 Indv	3,000	15,000	15,000	16,700	23,920	12,064	6	6	1	2	1	2	10	6	No returns.
			528,600														Woollen carpeting, ingrained.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 34.

New Prospect, N. J. April 28, 1832.

answer to your circular of the 7th February, requesting a statement of the manufactory of iron in the eastern section of the State:

are now in operation 110 forge fires, that make annually 2,750 tons of bloomed iron, at an average of 25 tons per each forge fire.

Amount of capital invested embraces the following items:

Cost of erecting 110 forge fires, at an average expense, including machinery, houses, &c. of \$1,500 each	\$165,000
Amount invested in wood land, allowing each fire to require 1,000 acres of land, in producing its proportion of the 2,750 tons, equal to 110,000 acres, at an average price (the water privilege included) at \$10 per acre	1,100,000
Expense of teams, tools, &c. for each forge fire, at \$500	55,000
Cost of dwelling-houses for the accommodation of workmen, allowing five houses, at \$200 each	110,000
Amount of floating capital necessary to conduct the business, \$500 to each fire	55,000
	<u>\$1,485,000</u>

Number of workmen employed in the business, allowing each fire to require two colliers, two cartmen, one coal stocker, five wood choppers, and a carpenter with equal to one hand, making in all 13 hands to a fire, is 1,430 men, who, with a family of five persons each, make the number of souls dependant on the works 7,150. Facilities for extending the business are ample; there are now in operation, as the before mentioned statement, 110 forge fires, producing 25 tons each per annum. If sufficient protection continued, it is presumed that these fires would be made to produce 25 tons each per annum in place of the present quantity, and that a number more fires would soon be put in operation, all of which could be fully supported with the same used in the manufacture.

Results of the business and details of the manufacturing a ton of iron, taken from the report and accurate of the manufacturers, and after comparing various statements, may be considered as the real cost of producing a ton of bloomed bar iron:

Cost of ore, at an average price of \$5 per ton, is	\$15 00
Cost of coal, at \$4	40 00
Cost of pairs of forge, at \$1 50 per ton	1 50
Cost of ten loads of coal, at 12½ cents per load	1 25
Cost of workmen for making one ton	16 50
Cost of cartage and freight—one ton to New York	5 00
	<u>\$79 25</u>

Market price in New York, for most of the time during the last fourteen years, has been greater than it now is, from \$70 to \$80 per ton.

For a more statement of cost in making a ton of iron, it is assumed that the coal and iron are obtained by the manufacturer at the current prices. If, however, the coals are obtained on his own premises, and the ore raised from his own mine, the following estimate will be the result:

Cost of cutting 20 cords of wood for one ton, at 37½ cents per cord	\$7 50
Cost of ten loads of coal, at \$1 50	15 00
Cost of ten loads of coal, at \$1 00	10 00
Cost of ten loads of coal, at 12½ cents	1 25
Cost of three tons of ore, at \$1 50	4 50
Cost of three tons of ore, at \$1 00	3 00
Cost of one ton of iron (wages)	16 50
Cost of pairs of forge per ton	1 50
Cost of cartage and freight of one ton iron to New York	5 00
	<u>\$64 25</u>

An allowance be made in the last estimate for the value of the standing

Cost of standing wood, and in making coal, of the ore in the mine, the following sum should be added to the amount of the estimate—20 cords wood standing, at 50 cents	10 00
Three tons of ore in the mine, at \$1 50	4 50
	<u>\$78 75</u>

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 34—Continued.

You will perceive that the foregoing estimate includes no account of interest of capital invested, decay of works, expense of managing, taxes, &c.; neither is there any provision made for risks or losses, although the business is exposed to both.

You will also perceive, that in this statement, no estimate has been submitted of the amount of capital invested in mines, or the cost of opening them, from the impossibility of arriving at any satisfactory result. It can only be stated that there are 50 iron mines in this district already opened; 15 of which are at present worked; that the quantity of good ore is inexhaustible. The above statement is strictly confined to facts as connected with the manufacture of bloomed bar iron.

Of furnaces, there are several, but none in blast.

Of rolling mills, there are the following: as

- 1st. Dover, which converts into rolled iron annually, of the iron manufactured in the district tons 1
- 2d. Rockaway, which rolls annually, of the iron of the surrounding country -
- 3d. Booneton, which rolls from scrap iron from England, and pig iron, after the English method

Tons 2

Giving at those three works 447 men: according to the common calculation there are thousand souls dependant on those rolling mills.

There are 110 forge-fires distributed through East New Jersey, included in a district fifty miles square; their location is amidst a rocky, mountainous region, incapable of being appropriated to agricultural pursuits, but containing inexhaustible mines of the best iron. The lakes in this region of magnetic iron, furnishing more hydraulic resource than any country of the same extent. The proprietors of the works do not fear a competition with the iron of Russia or Sweden, as it must ever be limited, and is of an excellent quality. The inferior rolled iron of England that operates to the injury of the iron of this country and should the inferior iron be permitted to compete with the superior iron of this country, the works most accessible to the sea-ports must stop all operations and the whole region dependant on the making of iron, in a great measure, become desolated; and once destroyed, no future legislation would be able to restore to active operation the inexhaustible, though dormant resources of the richest mineralogical region in the world.

All which is respectfully submitted.

I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES KINSEY.

The Hon. LOUIS McLANE,

Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 35.

Joseph Jackson & Son's Statement of Iron made and bought at their Works in Rockaway, N. J.

An account of Iron made by Joseph Jackson & Son, at their Forge, consisting of three sites situated at Rockaway, Morris county, New Jersey, since 3d March, 1826, to 3d March, 1831. Whole amount made, 383 tons; making an average of 76 tons 12 cwt. per year as stated below, with the value per ton each year.

From March, 1826 to 1827.			From March, 1827, to 1828.			From March, 1828, to 1829.			From March, 1829, to 1830.			From March, 1830, to 1831.			Made since 3d Mar. 1 to 15th 1831.	
Tons.	Cwt.	Value	Tons.	Cwt.	Value	Tons.	Cwt.	Value	Tons.	Cwt.	Value	Tons.	Cwt.	Value	Tons.	Cwt.
76	12	\$84	76	12	\$76	76	12	\$74	76	12	\$73	76	12	\$68	66	10

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 35—Continued.

mt of Iron bought by Joseph Jackson & Son, since the 7th March, 1826, to 7th 1831, and rolled at their Rolling Mill, in Rockaway, Morris county, New Jersey, the amount bought in each year, with the value per ton.

March, 1827.	From March, 1827, to 1828.			From March, 1828, to 1829.			From March, 1829, to 1830.			From March, 1830, to 1831.			Since March, 1831, to 15th Oct. 1831.		
Value	Tons.	Cwt.	Value	Tons.	Cwt.	Value	Tons.	Cwt.	Value	Tons.	Cwt.	Value	Tons.	Cwt.	Value
\$84	239	-	\$76	187	-	\$74	146	-	\$73	185	-	\$68	173	12	\$75

number of tons of iron rolled at the above works, in each year, since March, 1826, to 1831, is as follows, viz. from March, 1826, to 1827, 356 tons 18 cwt.; to 1828, 13 cwt.; to 1829, 263 tons 12 cwt.; to 1830, 222 tons 12 cwt.; to 1831, 261 tons 12 cwt. Since March, 1831, to Oct. 15, 1831, 240 tons. Since March 1, 1830, to Oct. 15, 1831, the above mill 122½ tons of American steel.

of number of Hands employed by Joseph Jackson & Son, at their works, and of the number dependant on the works for a living, not actively employed.

Boys.	Total.	Bloom-ers.	Col-liers.	Mi-ners.	Black-smiths.	Car-pen-ters.	Miller and sawyer	Boatmen.		Others dependant on the works for living, of all ages and sexes.
		Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Boys.	
4	13	6	12	4	2	2	2	2	1	65—besides 6 men and 4 boys employed about the works, making a total of 119 souls dependant.

owned by J. J. & Son: one 4 mule team, two 2 horse teams, two yoke of oxen, horse for boating. Teams employed and not owned, carting coal, ore, and iron: one 4 mule team, one 2 horse team, and one yoke of oxen.

JOSEPH JACKSON & SON,		Per HENRY BEACH.
1st, 1832.		
Jackson & Son—Mills in 1831	.	\$2,600 57
1830	.	3,368 57
1829	.	2,001 00
1828	.	3,374 00
1827	.	9,704 35
		21,038 49
of 5 years		4,207 69
forges—bloomeries in Rockaway, 1826	.	\$1,396 00
1827	.	1,024 00
from 1827 to 1831	.	3,255 36
		5,675 36
of 5 years, from 1826 to 1831	.	\$1,135 07

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 35—Continued.

CAPITAL EMPLOYED.

We have a concern in four iron mines, the capital of which is valued at \$20
 Average price of ore at the mines is \$3 per ton, and if necessary, will yield 5,000
 tons per annum, the net profit on which will average, at 50 cents
 1,883 acres of land, including farm lands, and where the works stand, valued at 75

We use 200 tons of bituminous coal, and 150 tons of anthracite coal, and about 84
 bushels of charcoal per annum.

Can roll 800 tons of iron and steel per annum into all the various sizes of round, square
 and flat iron, except sheet iron.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 36.

William Jackson's Statement of Iron Manufactory, Rockaway, Morris County, New Jersey.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. New Jersey, Morris and Bergen counties.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Three forge fires; water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. One in Morris county, about 70 years since, and two in Bergen county, put in operation in 1826.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and in machinery?	4. \$50,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. About \$8,000 per annum.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory: distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of the profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. No profit for the last 14 years, but loss; not having received interest on capital invested.
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Loss of interest on capital invested, owing to foreign competition, especially English rolled iron, which is so far inferior quality, and for want of a proper construction of the tariff law.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. About 100 tons of bloomed bar iron which has not averaged \$80 per ton for last 14 years.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 80,000 bushels charcoal, and 300 tons of ore, worth \$5,500; the balance, provisions and wages paid, amounting in all to \$80 per annum; wholly domestic.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Russia and Swedes refined iron, nearest resemblance; average price at \$90 per ton.
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. About 50 able-bodied men at an average of \$1 per day.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Forgemmen, 15 hours; colliers, day night; others, 12 hours; forgemmen, 10 months; colliers, 9 months; others, the year round.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 20 horses, mules, and oxen.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 36—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. New York city, about 36 miles.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. Yes; from all parts of the world.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the United States.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. No.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Generally at four months.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. The price of labor has not decreased in proportion to the price of the iron.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. From 70 to \$80 per ton.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. Only prohibit the English rolled iron, and I have no objection to the Russia and Swedes iron being admitted free of duty, because it is a good article.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. All iron manufactured in whole or in part by rolling, ought to pay \$37½ per ton, or be prohibited, as the greatest fraud is practised upon the rolled iron. No hammered bar iron comes from England.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?	25. Nothing.
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. See answer to the 10th query.
27. What amount of the agricultural production of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. See 10th.
28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?	28. See Report of the Tariff Convention in New York, in October last.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufactures of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Certain death to the business.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. I should have none.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. No; this portion of the State being peculiarly adapted to the manufacture of iron.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 36—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
33. Amount of capital, and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?	33. \$50,000 inherited, otherwise have stopped long since.
37. Proportion which the production by the American manufacturers bears to the consumption?	37. See Report of the Tariff Co

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM JAC

ROCKAWAY, N. J., 25th April, 1832.

To CHARLES KINSEY, Esq.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 37.

Green and Wetmore's Statement of Iron, Boonton, Morris County.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. At Boonton, Morris county, N. J.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Iron; water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Commenced 1829; ready for iron in the fall of 1831; a chartered company.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Now invested, \$150,000, and we have \$100,000 more to complete the works, besides loose capital to conduct the business.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory: distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of the profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. 10th April, 1832; no profit yet made, not fairly in operation.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. Have no other employed.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 160 tons chain iron, pronounced Com. Hull better than ever made in this country, value 4½ cents; we make better at 6½ cents per lb.; also, round and square rods, superior to made in the United States, value 140 to \$155, and 145 tons boiler iron \$160 per ton.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Three-fourths of the material American pig iron, and ¼ of scrap.
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 200 men, \$2 per day; 30 boys.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. All sent to New York.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 37—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>What rate of duty is necessary to enable a manufacturer to enter into competition with similar articles in the home market?</p> <p>What has been the rate of your profits, for the last three years? and if it be a stock company, what dividends have been paid, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into capital, or retained as a fund for other objects, and therefore paid out annually?</p> <p>What amount of the agricultural produce of the country is consumed in your neighborhood, and what amount of other productions?</p> <p>What duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make would correspond to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would you be induced to abandon your business, or to continue to manufacture at reduced rates?</p> <p>What would cause you to abandon your business, and in what way would you employ the proceeds?</p> <p>Are not the manufactures of salt and soda from the points of importation, foreign competition within a certain limit, and what is the extent of the same?</p>	<p>23. We would say let the duty remain where it is; if increased, the competition would naturally increase; if reduced, we cannot make it a business worth pursuing; but if it remains as it is, we can get a fair percentage on our capital, and no more.</p> <p>25. No dividend yet declared, not fairly in operation.</p> <p>27. Our location is such, that we are entirely dependant upon the surrounding country for the necessaries of life, and the farmers hereabouts are not a little benefitted by it.</p> <p>29. We could not make it profitable, as we could not reduce the workmen's wages to correspond with the decline that would take place in the prices of iron.</p> <p>30. If such a reduction should take place, we should have no capital, as it is now all invested in machinery, buildings, &c., which would decline in the same ratio with the manufactured article.</p> <p>32. There is no demand for the manufactured article at the manufactory: all sent to New York.</p>

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 38.

M Farland and Ayres' Statement of Iron, Dover, Morris County.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>Where and county in which the manufactory is situated?</p> <p>Give a description of the manufactory, whether water, steam, or other power?</p> <p>When established; and whether a joint concern?</p>	<p>1. Morris county, State of New Jersey.</p> <p>2. Three mills for rolling and slitting iron, one chain cable shop, one cupola and air furnace, and two forges; water power.</p> <p>3. 1792, 1793, 1800, 1822, 1826, 1828, 1830; proprietors incorporated, but act of incorporation not acted on.</p>

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. One hundred thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	5. Cash paid for materials and labor five thousand dollars.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Castings in 1828, 7 ton, in 1829, 128 ton; bar iron in 1828, 105 ton, in 1829, 128 ton; from the bar into different sizes of castings, 651, 821, and 817 ton.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 1,000 tons American bar iron to \$90 per ton, annually.
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 200 men, average wages \$2 per week.
13. How many hours a day employed? and what portion of the year?	13. 10 hours per day, and 6 months the year.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed, in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. 6s. per day.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Sixty horses, mules, and oxen.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. 35 miles, to New York.

County.	Established.	Chart'd	Capital invested.	Amount of materials & wages.	Amount annually manu- factured.	Amount in value.	Am't of raw materials.	Value.	Number of men.	Wages.	Boys.	Wages.	Hours.	Horses.	Drivers.	Credit.
Green & Wetmore -	Morris	1831	Chart'd	\$150,000	-	968 tons.	\$123,359	-	200	\$12	20	\$2 68½	10	60	-	4 mos.
McFarland*	"	1830	do	100,000	95,000	1,000	-	\$80,000	200	6	-	-	10	20	-	-
Wm. Jackson	"	1762	Indiv.	50,000	8,000	100	8,000	5,500	50	6	-	-	12	20	-	-
Jos. Jackson & Son -	"	-	Cop.	101,000	-	282	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	21	-	-
				\$401,000												

* With mules and oxen.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 40.

Iron Manufactures in West Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26,

Annexed you have our replies to the queries proposed in your circular under date 6th, last, which we had the honor to receive from you.

Very respectfully, &c.,

BENJAMIN & DAVID REI

CHARLES KINSEY, Esq.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

1. Cumberland county, State of New Jersey.
2. Rolling mill, cut-nail manufactory, and foundry; water power employed.
3. Established in 1815, jointly, by Benjamin Reeves and David Reeves.
4. At this time the capital invested, as above, is 90,000 dollars.
5. Materials and wages paid for, in cash, amount yearly to 130,000 dollars.
6. There has been no profit realized on that portion of the capital which was b after providing for the interest.
7. Production, when greater than consumption, diminishes profits, and vice vers
8. Cannot answer this query in its general scope.
9. In the year 1816 the articles manufactured were 100 tons of nails, and 10 hoop and band iron. The price of nails from January to June averaged 11 cents pe and from June to December 8½ cents per pound; the hoop and band iron averag January to June, 170 dollars per ton, and from June to December 140 dollars Since when the manufacture has been increasing, annually, to its present exten was, in the year 1831, 1,100 tons of nails, and 400 tons round, square, and hoop-! tons castings. The average price of the nails 5 a 37 cts. per pound, rolled iron 10 per ton, and castings 55 dollars per ton.
10. 1,200 tons bloom iron, - - - - -
 450 tons wrought scraps, - - - - -
 40,000 bushels bituminous coal, - - - - -
 300 tons anthracite coal, - - - - -
 150 tons cast metal, - - - - -
 wood for kegs, - - - - -
 steel and other materials for repair, - - - - -
- All domestic, except steel and grindstones.
11. We do not possess the necessary information to answer this query.
12. 82 men, average 1 dollar per day; 28 boys, 50 cents per day.
13. 12 hours per day; average 300 days per year.
14. None—the transportation is by water.
15. Very little sold at the manufactory; chiefly sent 100 miles to Philadelphia; b and, from thence, to most of the important southern markets of the United States
16. There are no cut nails imported; round and square, bolt iron and hoop in ported from England, and comes in competition with that description of our man within the last 12 months the imported has interfered but little.
17. Throughout our southern seaboard, extending far into the interior; up the l pi and Ohio as far as Louisville, and, in some instances, to Cincinnati.
18. Nails are exported to the West Indies and South America in small quantities
19. Nails are sold on a credit of 6 months, and rolled-iron and castings at 4 either of which is seldom bartered.
20. The cost, to the manufacturer, has fluctuated by changes of prices of the r which, on the average, has diminished since 1816; there has also been a decrea price of labor, and the same labor has become, and is still growing more effick greater experience. The cost has also diminished, and continues to diminish by sive improvement of the general economy in the operations, but how much in c cannot be distinctly stated.
21. In 1816 nails were sold at 11 cents to 8½ cts. per pound, since when, the fluctuated between the latter, say 8½ cts. to 5 cts., and were sold at the latter pri early part of 1831.
22. We cannot say what would be the lowest rate of duty that would protect competition of the cheap machinery, labor, and capital of England, and especial

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 40.—Continued.

of her great capital, *directed by policy*, to break down our establishments by *sacrificing* an amount that would ruin our proprietors, thus leaving the business in her hands. *Losses* would be soon repaired by the monopoly thus achieved. The domestic *iron* of nails cannot be made cheaper by foreign competition, unless it bring about reduction of the price of labor in this country.

A change in levying or collecting the duty is necessary.

He answers to this query may be injurious to our concern; we therefore omit them. The proportions of the cost of raw materials to that of the labor employed, are as the former to one of the latter, nearly.

The labor is all paid for in cash; therefore, no account of the agricultural and other products consumed by the laborers has been kept.

From the best information we possess, the quantity of nails made in the United States is 5,000 tons, and in this State about 2,000 tons: we cannot state the quantity of iron

if the duty on nails and iron be reduced to 12½ per cent., no protection would be as former; which would be imported at the same rate of duty as the iron of which it would be made. The advantages of cheap *foreign* machinery, labor, and capital, would lead us to abandon the business.

Manufacture operations now afford as profitable employment *as our business*; but what abandonment of manufacturing would have on the profits of other branches of industry in this country we do not foresee; therefore, cannot say in what way our capital and labor would be profitably employed.

Every business that is now pursued, *with success*, affords better profits than ours; were the duties reduced to 12½ per cent. on all imports.

Some of these are so remote from points of importation as to require no protection; however, bear but a small proportion to the whole. The extent of the circle will be as the establishments may be remote from the points of importation.

Domestic competition has kept the profits on the amount of the business and capital below 6 per cent.: therefore, any reduction of duty that would reduce profits, by competition, would endanger our business, and, consequently, our estates; any reduction of duty that would not effect a reduction of profits, could not effect the interest of the manufacturer or consumer, and would, therefore, be nominal.

The whole consumption is supplied by the domestic manufacture of nails; more than iron of which they are made is imported from Russia and Sweden.

In addition to the cost of materials, labor, &c., enumerated above, there are numerous items of expense incident to the business; such as transportation from the place of manufacture to the various markets, where the sales are effected; insurances, commissions, and other charges on selling, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27th, 1832.

According to your request, I have obtained a gross statement of the iron works in this county, including Monmouth county, as obtained for the New York Convention. This I obtained from B. B. Howel, esq., who has the original documents in his possession.

They make, making 1,542 tons of pigs, 6,486 of castings, annually; and 11 forges, making 1 bar and bloom iron.

Very respectfully, &c.,

BENJAMIN REEVES.

W. KINSEY, Esq.

DOCUMENT 12.—No. 1.

REPORT OF CHARLES KINSEY TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Statement of Iron, Cotton, and Woollen Manufactories in the State of New Jersey

New Prospect, May 1st,

SIR: The following is the statements of the products of iron, wool, and cotton, as it has been possible to procure.

Statement of iron, as it respects the eastern section of the State, to wit:

Now in operation 110 forge fires.

Capital invested in works,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$
In woodlands and water power,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,
In teams and tools,	-	-	-	-	-	-	
In dwelling-houses, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Amount of capital necessary to conduct the business,	-	-	-	-	-	-	

\$1,

Number of tons annually produced, 2,750, valued at \$75 per ton, - 2,

Number of workmen employed, 1,430, at \$6 per week, -

Number of persons dependant, 7,150.

The following is also the statement of the woollen manufactures in the State:

Amount of capital employed, - - - - - \$

Number of persons employed, 1,331,

Supported by their wages, 1,406,

Amount of wages, - - - - - 1

Average value of goods, - - - - - 1

Articles of American production, - - - - - 337,824 } 4

Articles of foreign growth, - - - - - 138,493 }

Interest, agency, insurance, &c., not calculated, but not less than ten per cent.

In making a return of the cotton, from the incorrect state of the returns, it is impossible to arrive at any certainty further than the amount of capital employed, the sum which has been obtained from the proprietors, principally. Many are new establishments and have had no settlement of their concern. The amount of the capital, I have no doubt is correct.

Amount of the number of mills is 53.

Capital invested in buildings, water rights, and machinery, - - - - - \$1,8

John Travers and Company own the only hemp, canvass, and cotton bagging

factory in the State. Capital invested - - - - - 1

Wages and raw materials, - - - - - 1

Raw material 600,000 lbs. flax, at 10½ cents, - - - - - 63,000 }

Wages, - - - - - 54,000 }

All which is respectfully submitted.

I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES KINSEY

The Honorable LOUIS McLANE,

Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

MANUFACTURES.

RETURNS FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 1.

PHILADELPHIA, *May 4th*, 1832.

Sir: The undersigned, appointed commissioners, by the Secretary of the Treasury, to collect the information called for by two resolutions of the House of Representatives, of the 20th January last, in regard to the State of Pennsylvania, respectfully report:

That, on the 15th February last, they severally received the letters of the Secretary of the Treasury, a copy of which is annexed; and that on the next day one of them, C. C. Biddle, transmitted thereto, submitted to the department, for its approbation, a plan for obtaining the information called for, embracing the appointment of A. M. Prevost, as the assistant, and, at the same time, forwarded copies of circulars proposed to be issued.

Under the authority of the Secretary's appointment, the two commissioners, believing that the plan would be best promoted by uniting their efforts, determined, in conjunction, to execute the plan sanctioned by the department, and, accordingly, authorized Mr. Prevost as their agent, to frame the annexed new circulars. These were extensively circulated, and due diligence was used to procure as much pertinent information as was practicable by personal inquiries of all the principal manufacturers in this neighborhood.

After pursuing these inquiries for several days longer in Philadelphia, and its immediate vicinity, the commissioners deemed it absolutely necessary that Mr. Prevost should proceed to the seat of the State Government, and also visit the principal manufacturing counties of the eastern district, so that, by personal examination, every possible effort might be made to fulfill the requisitions of the department.

On the 18th April, the Secretary's letter, terminating the functions of Mr. Prevost, the agent they had employed, was received; and it became necessary, in conformity with the instructions of the department, to digest and report the result of their united labors.

The nature and extent of the difficulties the commissioners have met in obtaining the information called for by the resolutions of the House of Representatives will appear by Mr. Prevost's report. Their exertions being suspended, they have to regret, as well as their assistant, the very imperfect character of the information herewith submitted to the department; but, should it be deemed expedient to pursue these inquiries further, in order to obtain complete returns of all the manufacturing establishments, the present labors of the commissioners will much facilitate the means of obtaining these results. The mass of facts now presented they owe to the judicious, active, and unremitting exertions of their able assistant.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servants,

MATHEW CAREY,
CLEMENT. C. BIDDLE.

To the Hon. LOUIS McLANE,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

CIRCULAR.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 22d*, 1832.

Sir: Having been directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of two resolutions of the House of Representatives, passed the 19th January, to collect and report

such facts as may be necessary to a full knowledge of the manufactures of the United States as far as respects the State of Pennsylvania, we take the liberty of asking your attention the accompanying queries prepared by the Treasury Department, and of soliciting such answers to them as it is hoped you may be able to furnish, which you will please to designate by numbers corresponding with the queries. It is, however, not intended to exclude other facts you may think pertinent, or which may be considered essential to a just view of your interests.

As great delay has taken place from unforeseen circumstances, and as the information called for by the House of Representatives is desired as a basis for legislation with a view to the adjustment of the tariff during the present session, we shall be excused for us upon you an immediate reply, to enable us to make the report to the department within time limited.

We are, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

MATHEW CAREY,
CLEMENT C. BIDDLE

LIST OF QUERIES.

1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?
2. Kind or description of manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and pay of wages?
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory, distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of the profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory, description, quality, and value of each kind?
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, other States, and in foreign countries?
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at the place of sale, and to what extent?
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries; and if so, where?
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, what credit? if bartered, for what?
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased, decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory? whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles, to prevent fraud?
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingencies, other objects, and, therefore, not divided out annually?
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?

What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the States, and what amount in your own State?

If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?

If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your

Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?

Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that

Amount of capital, and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is

What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of six per cent.? and how gradual the reduction should be?

If minimums should be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the actual value of the article in the American port, what rate of ad valorem duty would be equivalent to what is now assessed with the minimum?

What would be the operation of this change upon the frauds at present supposed practised?

What proportion which the production by the American manufacturer bears to the consumption?

What is the extent of individual and household manufacture in the United States, and how much has increased since the tariff of 1824?

What is the average profit of money or capital in the United States?

What is the average rate of wages?

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 2.

Report of Andrew M. Prevost to the Commissioners.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1832.

W. CAREY and CLEMENT C. BIDDLE, Esquires.

SIR: Under your direction, on the 19th March last, I forwarded through the post one hundred and twenty-five circulars to the principal woollen, cotton, and iron makers of the eastern district of this State, after having spent several days in distributing personally to those within my reach, and in obtaining the names and addresses of those at a distance.

No provision has been made by the United States to procure, through the marshals, at the time of taking the census, returns of the manufacturing establishments of the country, and the State of Pennsylvania has likewise hitherto neglected to avail itself of the services of township assessors to attain the same object, there is no where an authentic record to which to resort in the proposed inquiry; and it was necessary to employ considerable time and labor to obtain even that preliminary information. From the 19th to the end of the month I delivered and directed upwards of two hundred more circulars, and inserted in the papers a request that manufacturers should look for them in the post-offices of the towns nearest their location. My personal communications with them convince me they have been very generally received, and that the knowledge of your call for information is extensively circulated.

In order to obtain further obedience to your desires, I travelled through Chester, Lancaster, Dauphin, Berks, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Northampton, and Bucks counties, to further the object of the Secretary's letter, and found every where that the subject had attracted the attention of the parties interested.

On my return to this city, I regret to observe the very small number of answers received, many of them numbered, filed, and annexed to this, and beg leave to repeat to you what I have the honor of stating in a former communication.

The obstacles to the collection of information have, almost in every case, met me at the threshold: the one universal objection to several of the queries proposed by the document. With many individuals this has operated, no doubt, as a pretext for disregarding the object of them. My personal attendance on manufacturers and on members of the Legislature, with the circulation of your judicious additional circular, has enabled me to do away

those unfavorable impressions to a certain extent, but by no means entirely. In proof of my assertion, I need only refer you to the concluding paragraph of Mr. Ronaldson's letter and to expressions used in letter No. 3, by Mr. Crozier, the active manufacturer's com- member of Delaware county, and of Messrs. Riddle in No. 14. Those gentlemen state fully their objections and their grounds.

The second difficulty arises from the circumstance of your inquiry having been anti- by the manufacturing interest at the meeting of their Convention in New York; it Having very generally transmitted since then, to the indefatigable secretary of that Con- tion, the statements they wish to place in the possession of either himself or the publi- deem it generally useless to furnish the same matter over again, under a different fi- the Treasury Department, and through a different channel. This has been distinctly to me by the Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures of the House of Represen- who assured me that the Secretary of the Treasury was, or would be, in possession of returns from his county, and that it would answer no purpose to forward them again. abundantly accounts for the silence of the greater number.

Under those essential disadvantages, I am unable to produce before you any thing than detached reports of several counties, such as a pretty accurate table of the num- iron works of Berks, and of the manufacturing establishments of the northeastern Philadelphia county, partial reports of all the iron works of Schuylkill, Dauphin, and I ter counties, and a condensed view of the information contained in the answers receiv- should feel mortified at this scanty result of several weeks of assiduous attention, were conscious that the utmost industry may be exerted in vain.

It will be recollected that this has only been obtained by personal journeys, visits, s- cursions to works and manufactories, without which it was found impracticable to facts with any degree of accuracy. From my departure on that service, to the period discontinuance of the inquiry by order of the department, the time has been so sho- more could not well have been done.

My short experience in this inquiry convinces me, that, if it be an object with G- ment to obtain statistical reports of the manufactures, with the best answers that can be- cured to the many interesting but speculative queries in the list, this can only be done b- sonal applications to individuals. The persons employed should be enabled to spe- time necessary to elicit those answers. They will have to interrogate many a man who ever intelligent he may be in his particular branch of business, would consider it an- lean task to put down his ideas on paper. From the extent of country to be travelled and the number of works which have sprung up in every direction, I do not hesitate to- that the best part of a year would be consumed by a single individual in this district and need not add, that, unless the information obtained can be fully relied upon, it had never be sought after. You will find annexed to this—

- A. Abstract of the iron works of Berks county.
- B. Abstract of the manufactories in the northeastern part of Philadelphia county.
- C. Abstract of the manufactories in Delaware county.
- D. Abstract of iron works in Schuylkill county.
- E. Abstract of the iron works in Lancaster county.
- F. Abstract of the iron works in York county.
- G. A condensed statement of the manufacturers' answers.
- H. File containing the originals of those answers, No. 1 to 16.
- DD. Some of the original documents from which the information in abstract A is de-
 All which is respectfully submitted, by your obedient servant,

ANDREW M. PREVOST

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 3.

Results of the information obtained by A. M. Prevost respecting the Iron Works situated in Berks County, Pennsylvania, April, 1832, exhibiting their products for three years.

Furnaces.	Owners.	No. of men employed.	Supposed number of persons dependant upon the establishment at 5 per family.	Number of horses.	Quantity of pig mettle in tons.	Quantity of castings in tons.	Quantity of bar iron in tons.	Quantity of blooms in tons.
Furnace	N. V. R. Hunter -	110	500	60	650			
do	J. V. R. Hunter -	150	700	51	1,300	250		
do	Geo. Egest, est. -	228	1,000	198	3,500	100		
do	Jonas Kern & Co. -	12	60	12	100	100		
do	Buckley & Brooks -	168	800	84	1,000	700		
do	Reuben Trexler -	153	700	81	1,350	330		
do	William Darling -	168	800	80	2,200	500		
do	J. W. Snyder -	153	700	75	1,050	350		
do	Jones Keim & Co. -	195	900	48	650	750		
do	George Reagan -	18	90	15	700			
do	Seyfert & Schwartz -	220	1,000	120	1,700	500		
Forge	J. Rutter -	90	400	60	-	-	700	
do	Keen & Burkhawt -	19	100	12	-	-	150	
do	Matth. Brooks, est. -	94	400	52	-	-	150	
do	Seyfert & Schwartz -	1 to 8	700	60	-	-	-	1,900
do	B. & J. Seyfert -	36	150	22	-	-	300	
do	George Zacharias -	62	250	36	-	-	600	
do	J. W. Schneider -	53	250	30	-	-	450	
do	J. S. Spang -	35	150	60	-	-	300	
do	-	93	453	45	-	-	700	
do	Daniel Yokum -	99	400	55	-	-	200	300
do	David Oyster -	18	75	17	-	-	150	
do	Jonathan Seidel -	85	400	60	-	-	-	1,000
do	George Ege, est. -	100	450	70	-	-	800	
do	N. & J. Hunter -	110	500	60	-	-	300	700
do	J. S. Bertolet -	40	205	40	-	-	350	
do	D. Schall -	30	140	20	-	-	250	
do	W. Schall -	30	145	50	-	-	240	
do	Geo. Reagan -	60	250	40	-	-	600	
do	Reuben Trexler -	60	300	61	-	-	480	
Furnaces 23		2,857	12,968	1,674	14,200	3,580	7,320	3,900
Furnaces 11								

approximation at the price of wages could be readily obtained, as in iron they differ essentially. A good founder may obtain one thousand dollars a year, he or two boys; while the wagoner, who hauls the coal boxes, receives one dollar or one hundred and twenty dollars, and his board. Wood-choppers are paid five cents per cord.

Do

B.—Statements of the Manufactories situated in the north

Owners' names.	Description.	Capital invested in buildings and machinery.	Cash capital em- ployed.	Domestic raw ma- terial employed.	Foreign raw ma- terial employed.	Tons of coal.
William Whitaker	Cotton spinning	\$45,000	12,000 in materials 12,000 in wages	300 bales cotton	-	100
Steel -	Cotton weaving	50,000	30,000	-	-	-
Holmesburg works	Cotton -	80,000	50,000	-	-	30
Geo. McCallmont	Woollen -	100,000	40,000	-	-	50
Garret -	Flax -	10,000	-	-	-	15
Knight & Co.	Cotton & umbrella	10,000	15,000	-	-	150
Comly -	Cotton printing -	75,000	60,000	-	-	40
Brown's -	Cotton printing -	5,000	1,500	-	-	-
	Cotton cloth & yarn			300 lbs. superfine	10,000lbs indigo	
Jerem'h Horrocks	Woollen cloth and cloth dying	15,000	-	Dye drugs	170,000 dyewoods	150
Shuttleworth	Cotton dying -	4,000	3,000	-	-	-
Ripka -	Cotton weaving	25,000	65,000	-	-	20
Pennipack	Cotton printing	70,000	90,000	-	-	600
Washington	Cotton dying -	5,000	10,000	-	-	15
Wilson's	Cotton dying -	6,000	12,000	-	-	30
La Grange	Cotton printing	50,000	85,000	-	-	300
Vereers	Iron works	12,000	7,500	-	-	100
Boyers	Iron works	10,000	5,000	-	-	20
Rowland's	Iron works	10,000	5,000	-	-	40
Crispin	Iron works	2,000	1,800	-	-	-
Richardson	Cotton spinning	17,000	6,000	-	-	-
Shallcross	Cotton dying	12,000	8,000	-	-	-
Blacks	Cotton dying	20,000	30,000	-	-	-
T. & B. Roland	Iron works	20,000	15,000	-	-	150
J. & J. Roland	Iron works	25,000	6,000	-	-	190
Jenks	Iron machinery	50,000	80,000	-	-	200
Pilling & Bolton	Bleaching	30,000	20,000	-	-	-
Large	Cotton dying	-	-	-	-	-

The above statement is taken from the data collected by a committee
by the citizens of Frankford, and obtained, with few exceptions, from the

A—No. 4.

in the County of Philadelphia, vicinity of Frankford.

Number of horses actually employed.	Wages paid per annum.	Description, quantity, and value of goods manufactured.	Annual rate of profit on capital employed.	Market.	No. of horses.	Remarks.
85	Men, \$1 Wom. 50cts Chil. 25 "	20 to 30,000 dozen	from 5 to 20 per ct.	N.Y'k. and Phila.	4	
130	18,500	-	-	-	-	120,000 lbs. wool manufa'd annually.
40	7,800	-	-	-	-	80 tons hemp manufactured in yarn, twine, &c.
30	5,300	-	-	-	-	104,000 lbs. cotton dyed, 224,640 umbrellas made.
20	12,400	-	-	-	-	2,248,760 yds. printed in 1831.
6	1,900	-	-	-	-	18,000 yards printed annually.
Men, \$1 Boys, 36cts. Wom. 50cts.		-	-	-	-	1,456,000 yds. dyed and finished.
4	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,400,000 yds. finished only, and 41,000 lbs. yarn dyed.
200	12,600	750,000 yds.	-	-	-	72,800 lbs. yarn dyed in 1831.
20	10,000	-	-	-	-	3,000,000 yds. printed annually.
6	2,000	-	-	-	-	450,000 yds. dyed in 1831. Est. new.
10	3,000	-	-	-	-	600,000 yds. dyed in 1831.
20	14,200	-	-	-	-	3,000,000 yds. printed annually.
13	3,744	6,000 millsaws	-	-	-	
7	2,088	6,000 do	-	-	-	
7	2,400	4,000 spades	-	-	-	
4	1,250	10,800 spades	-	-	-	
20	5,300	1,300 millsaws	-	-	-	
20	9,300	-	-	-	-	
20	10,000	-	-	-	-	Manufacture, &c.
20	10,400	-	-	-	-	Spades and shovels. No. not given.
20	3,000	-	-	-	-	Rolling and slitting. Do.
20	33,000	-	-	-	-	Quantity and value not given.
20	6,000	-	-	-	-	3,000,000 yds. bleached.

themselves. It has been altered from communications made by manufacturers Messrs. Carey and Biddle, whenever any difference has appeared in their reports.

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 5.

C.—Manufactures of Delaware County, State of Pennsylvania.

Mills and factories.	Quantity manufactured.	Nature of the articles.	Value per annum.	No. of persons employed, families.
Four rolling and slitting mills } Two nail factories } Four tilt mills } Thirteen paper mills } Eleven cotton mills }	1,400 tons } say } 41,000 r'ns } 900,000 do }	300 tons sheet iron - 600 tons nails - 500 tons hoop & rods - Spades and shovels - Various kinds of paper Yarn	45,800 81,000 60,000 31,175 215,000 250,000	205 30 400 600—1
Three cotton weaving	3,000,000 yda.	Ticking, muslin, &c.	350,000	480—4
Two cotton spinning - Eight woollen mills -	180,000 lbs. 900,000 yda.	Yarn - Flannel, satinet, &c.	50,000 300,000	120 350
			\$1,372,175	2,185

For the accuracy of the above statement, although appearing in round numbers, members of the committee of five of Delaware county express their belief.

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 6.

D.—Iron Works of Schuylkill County.

Furnaces.	Owners' names.	Quantities manufactured.	
Pine Grove -	George Eckert -	700 tons pigs, 300 castings	Not in this
Windsor -	George Keim -	550 do do 250 do -	
Quincy -	- -	500 do do -	
FURNACES.			
Pine Grove -	Raudenbush -	150 tons bars -	
Schuylkill Haven -	John Pott -	150 do do -	
Windsor, 2 furnaces -	George Keim -	300 do do -	
Schuylkill, Port Clinton	Jeremiah Boone -	200 do do -	
Brunswick -	Focht -	100 do do -	
McKeansburg -	Lewis Audenried -	100 do do -	
Mount Hebron -	Evan E. Rigg -	150 do do -	

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 7.

Part of the information obtained by A. M. Prevost respecting the Iron Works of Lancaster County.

Locs.	Owners' names.	Quantity of pigs & castings.	Quantities of bar.	Rolling mills & nail fac'tries.
mill -	Bird Coleman -	1,200 tons		Martick. Jas. Coleman's estate; 500 tons nails and 500 tons rolled iron. Laurel. Buckley's; 500 tons nails and 500 tons rolled iron.
rock -	Bird Coleman -	1,000 do		
smith -	James Coleman -	1,000 do		
ring -	Hopkins & Orrick -	800 do		
Hope	Edward B. Grubb -	1,000 do		
ges.				
well -	Bird Coleman -	-	250 tons	
k -	Jas. Coleman's estate	-	300 do	
-	Buckley -	-	150 do	
ood -	Buckley -	-	250 do	
-	Samuel Jacobs -	-	200 do	
-	Samuel Jacobs -	-	200 do	
or -	Robert Jenkins -	-	200 do	
in -	Charles Brooks -	-	200 do	
urg -	James Prowell -	-	200 do	
-	John Caldwell -	-	200 do	
-	John Caldwell -	-	200 do	

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 8.

F.—Abstract of Iron Works in York County.

Forges.	Owners.	Quantity manufactured.
one - - -	Edward B. Grubb -	350 tons bar.
2 - - -	B. Coleman - -	200 do.
third - - -	B. Coleman - -	300 do.

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 2.

G. No. 1.—*Abstract of answers received from Manufacturers to the queries No. 1 to tained in the Secretary's letter.*

Questions.	Whitaker, Philadel. Co.	Horrocks, Philadelphia Co.	Crozier, Delaware Co.	M. & H. Co Chester.
No. 1, 2, & 3.	Cotton mill, 1817. Water power.	Dying estab. Steam power. 1821. Ind.con. About \$15,000.	Cotton mill, 1825. Water power. Individual concern. \$15,000.	Rolling mill Water power. About \$70,0
4	About \$4,500.	-	\$5,168 wages per an.	
5	Raw materials \$12,000 wages, &c. 10 to 12.	-	3,757 for mechanics casting.	
6	Fluctuating at times, a losing business.	-	In 1829 & '30 profits null, revived since.	
7	Competition, excess importation.	-	-	Profits decre competition
8	From 5 to 20.	-	Woolen manufactur's doing well, but complain of last tariff.	
9	Until 1824, \$10,000; since, 20 to 30,000.	Dyed 1,456,000 yds., finished 1,400,000, & 41,600 lbs.cot.		
10	300 bales cotton American.	Foreign dye- woods princ'y.	383 bales cotton.	900 tons bloc 500 tons coal
11	from G. Britain.	-	No foreign articles same kind imported.	No cut nails ed.
12	15 men at \$1, 20 women at 50 cts., and 30 children at 25.	42 men, 10 boys, 1 woman.	15 men, 16 women, 20 children; at \$7 50, 2 25, & 1 50 pr. w'k	60 men, from \$1 50 per
13	10 to 12 hours all the year.	10½ in summer, 10 in winter.	12 hours all the year.	Rollers day & nailers from rise to sun- Out doors w cents per d
14	Agriculturists lower in N. England, women lower in G. B. &	-	In other branches working fewer hours they receive less.	1 horse, and canal.
15	Four horses.	Four horses.	Two or three horses.	Pennsylvania Louisiana.
16	Philadelphia and N. York.	-	Philadelphia, sold to power looms.	
17	Very often to a large extent.	-	No foreign competition.	
18	All over the U. States	-	In the United States.	
19	Some believe sent to Mexico.	-	A few small orders Mexico.	
20	Six and eight months' credit.	-	Yarn sells at 4 months' credit.	4 and six credit.
21	Generally decreasing	-	Gradually decreasing.	Decreased & Decrease in i improvements
22	Say, 5-4 sheeting in 1825, 18 cents, in 1830, 10 cents.	-	In 1821, 47c. 1830, 20c. in 1832, 25 to 27 cts.	
23	About 30 or 40 pr. ct.	-	None in coarse cotton fabrics, but present duties do not always protect against European sacrifices.	Private cons
24	A specific cash duty	-	-	None.
25	First years unprofitable, the last about 10 per cent.	Profits expended in improvements.	About 8 per cent. beyond interest on the capital, 2-5 laid out in improvements.	

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 9—Continued.

Ques.	Whitaker, Philadel. Co.	Horrocks, Philadelphia Co.	Crozier, Delaware Co.	M. & H. Coate's, Chester.
26	At times below cost, when materials and labor is each half.	- -	Raw material half value yarn, wages 1-5, outdoor labor 1-10.	Blooms \$65; labor \$17 to \$20; nails \$120 per ton.
27	20 or 30 bls. flour, 100 tons coal, wood, oil, iron, and subsistence for 100.	300 bls. flour, 800 cda. wood, 150 tons coal.	Food and apparel for 105 persons.	
28	- - -	- - -	- - -	Amount in the U.S. 40,000 tons.
29	Should abandon.	Should abandon.	Should be compelled to abandon.	Would be abandoned.
30	Brought up to this alone; cannot answer.	Capital being fixed in buildings, &c. would ruin.	Capital in machinery being destroyed, cannot say.	
31	- - -	- - -	Cotton spinning very uninviting.	Canals and railroads would convey imported articles everywhere.
32	Cannot say; with present duties does not always yield six.	If any reaction on present duties, stop all establishments.		
33	In our branch $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole.	- - -	- - -	No cut nails imported.

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 9—Continued.

Ques.	Henry Jordon & Co., Northampton.	Wagner & Brothers, Philadelphia County.	Wistar & Fisher, Philadelphia County.
No. 1, 2, 3	Forge. 1829. Water power.	1822. Individual concern. Water power. Cotton works.	Woollen manufactory. Individual concern. 1810.
4	\$4,000 dollars.	\$70,000, no part borrowed.	\$35,000 buildings and water power; \$18,000 in machinery.
5	Material \$12,000, labor \$10,000.	\$68,129, do do.	In 1830, wool \$35,000; dye-stuffs 9,000; wages 12,000. 1831, wool 10,000; dye-stuffs 3,000; wages 4,000.
6	Not over 10 per cent. or 4 on borrowed.	No profit beyond interest from 1828-'30, in 1831 five per cent.	Business has not averaged 6 per cent. for several years.
7	Decreased by domestic competition.	General prosperity in 1831.	Fluctuation in price of wool, and excess of importations.
8	In this county 10 to 12 per cent.	Supposed better than this.	
9	\$27,000 superior bar iron.	Average 180,000 lbs. No. 20 yarn; domestic goods \$65,625.	10 to 12,000 yards satinets, once \$1 40, now 60 cents per yard.
10	450 tons pigs; 100,000 bushels charcoal.	Foreign articles, indigo, &c. \$3,800.	10 to 100,000 pounds wool, part foreign.
11	Unknown.	Domestic 200,000, \$20,000.	No importation of satinets from Great Britain.

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 9—Continued.

Questions.	Henry Jordan & Co., Northampton.	Wagner & Brothers, Philadelphia County.	Wistar & Fisher Philadelphia County.
12	75 men, averaging 75 cts. per day.	15 men at \$7, 65 women, boys, and girls, at \$1 50 per week. 268 persons. Hand loom weaving, &c. wages per ann. \$37,000.	Near 300 persons employed by us.
13	10 hours a day all the year.	Twelve hours.	Average 12 hours.
14	In this county similar, in others unknown.	Not known.	Wages below 1 wages, lower 50 to 70 per cent than G. B.
15	40 horses and mules.	One horse.	2 horses and 1 p.
16	50 tons at the forge, rest at New York.	Philadelphia.	In this country.
17	Best Russia and Swedish.	Affected by prices of foreign fabrics.	Affected by foreign high price of wool in this country compared to those
18	Northampton, New York, and Connecticut.	United States and South America.	
19	Uncertain.	South America, Asia, and China.	Few exported, but until price of manufacturer b
20	In New York, 4 months' credit.	Principally at 4 months; goods at 6 and 8 months.	
21	Rather decreased.	In 1831 appreciated.	Goods 1/2 of price ago; cost decreased not in that proportion
22	Superior quality \$90 ton.	In 1829 and 1830 prices depressed. Improved in 1831; now declining.	
23	30 per cent.	On cotton yarn not less than present duty; on manufactured goods, coarse, less sufficient.	Duty adequate without fraud. large letter on duty on imports
24	We presume not.	No change; present mode judicious.	
26	Wages 12 1/2, materials 58, profit on capital 10 per cent.	Material 22, labor 56, dye-stuff 14, profit 8.	
27	\$5,000 grain, pork, hay.	Uncertain.	
28	Unknown.	Unknown.	
29	Give it up at once.	Abandon.	
30	More than half would be lost.	Half capital would be sunk.	
31 & 32	Any other business would be better.		
34	- - -	At present capital employed yields no interest adequate to the risk; any reduction of duties would endanger the stability of the business.	

Duty on coarse wool should be reduced; tariff of 1838 injured the manufacturers 40 per cent. with reduction.

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 10.

G. No. 2.—*Abstract of Answers received, &c.—Continued.*

Ques- tion.	William P. Jenks & Co., Bucks County.	Henry Moore, Delaware Co.	J. & J. Riddle, Del. Co.
No. 1, 2, & 3	Cotton-yarn manufactory. Water power. 1824.	Rolling and slitting and nail manufactory. 1809. Individual concern.	Cotton spinning mill. 1831. Water power.
4	\$25,000 building; 30,000 machinery.	60,000 dollars.	Buildings \$10,000; power 7,000; machinery 16,000. About \$40,000 required.
5	\$33,000.	\$32,000 and wages 7,800 annually.	
6	- - -	About eight per cent. on whole amount invested.	Very uncertain.
7	Decrease of importations 1829 and 1830.	Domestic competition.	Foreign importations.
8	Unknown.	Believed to be more in other manufactories.	11, 12, and 15 per cent.
9	180,000 lbs. yarn, average 23 cents.	In 1810 100 tons, now 400 tons; nails, price in 1810 10 cents, now 6 cents.	
10	200,000 lbs. cotton.	400 tons bar iron, mostly foreign, last 3 years al- most all American.	180,000 at 10½ cents per lb.
12	17 men at \$6 50; 16 wo- men at \$2; 30 boys at \$1 25; 17 girls at \$1 per week.	26 men employed, and their families dependant.	16 men, 8 to \$10; 20 girls, \$2; and 14 at \$1 to \$1½ per week.
13	11½ hours the year through.	12 hours, including meals.	Twelve hours a day.
14	Men and women about same rates; children gen- erally unemployed.	Farming wages something less, except in harvest, but same as other manu- facturing employments.	Same among trades people.
15	Six horses.	Seven horses.	4 or 5 horses for hauling.
16	Philadelphia, 32 miles.	The neighb'rhood and U.S.	Part here, part Philadel.
17	Little foreign competition in yarn.	No foreign competition.	No competition against our yarn, being coarse.
18	Principally Philadelphia.	Principally United States.	None exported.
19	Small quantities to South America and East Indies.	A few exported to South America and West Indies.	
20	Average credit 90 days.	At 6 months, or bartered for iron.	Cash and credit.
21	No variation in materials or labor.	Decreased, owing to im- proved use of anthracite.	No variation for 3 years.
22	- - -	1810, nails were 10 cents, have been as low as 5½, and are now 6 cents.	26, 25, 24, and 23, same yarn.
23	Present rate considered protection.	Duty ample, perhaps a re- duction of 20 per cent. would not injure.	An addition of 15 per ct. on the existing tariff, would enable us to ma- nufacture fine yarn.
24	- - -	Not any in the article of nails.	
25	Not exceeding 7 per cent.	Business depressed for 3 years, revived last six months, again declining.	Great frauds supposed to be committed along the Canada line.
26	Cotton ½, wages 7-16, pro- fits 1-16.	Raw materials 4-6, labor 1-6, expenses 1-12.	Cotton \$12.60, labor \$8, expenses 40c. will make 100 lbs. yarn, worth \$23.
27	Agricultural 21,000; do- mestic 2,000.	About ½ amount of wages, say \$6,000, in agricultu- ral and domestic.	120 bbls. flour and \$500 per month expended in agricultural and domes- tic goods.

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 10—Continued.

Questions.	William P. Jenks & Co., Bucks County.	Henry Moore, Delaware Co.	S. & I. Riddle,
28	Unknown.	- - -	Does not know.
29	Reduction to 12½ would cause suspension.	Until anthracite coal be in- troduced in the smelting of iron ore, our iron mas- ter cannot meet English competition if the duty were reduced to 12½ p.ct.	Be forced to aban
31&39	- - -	- - -	In that case migh the Indians over Mississippi.
35&36	- - -	- - -	Duty should be on the value in which would pre ny fraude.

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 10—Continued.

Questions.	Wm. Darling, Berk's County.	Cardon de Sandran, Dauphin (
No. 1, 2, & 3	Furnace. 1793. Water power. \$ 42,000. None borrowed.	Forges. 1830. Water power 48,000 dollars.
4	\$ 25,000. do	
5	About five per cent.	3,000 dollars per annum.
6	Domestic competition.	Importation of iron under false tion.
7		200 tons bar.
8	In mercantile 8 to 12 per cent.	300 tons American pig metal.
9	800 tons metal.	
10	5,000 cords wood, and 2,000 tons ore.	60 men, averaging \$20 per mo
12	95 men, at \$14 per month. 500 persons dependant.	
13	10 hours a day.	Six to ten hours year round.
14	8 to \$ 12 the highest wages given else- where.	Not known.
15	Sixty horses.	30 to 40 mules, 10 oxen.
16	Pigs sold at the works, a part of the castings in Philadelphia.	Philadelphia and Baltimore.
17	- - -	Foreign iron sold as old iron at
18	United States, So. America, and Africa.	Chiefly in Philadelphia and Bal
19	- - -	Not exported.
20	Six months.	Six months' credit.
21	Cost of manufacturing increased from 15 to 25 per cent.	Cost has increased 15 per cent.
22	- - -	Average 82 dollars per ton.
23	Pigs 25, 31, 28. Castings 60, 75, 65.	
24	Duty requisite. A small reduction would have the same effect as the repeal of the whole.	Present duty, and preventing tion under false names.
25	- - -	Very trifling profit.
27	7,000 bushels grain; 22,000 lbs. pork; 15,000 lbs. beef; and domestic cotton goods \$1,600, are consumed yearly at the furnace.	3,000 bushels rye; 1,200 bus 900 bushels wheat.
29	- - -	Be forced to abandon.
30	- - -	Hard to tell.
31&32	- - -	Can't tell.
34	- - -	Canals and railroads increase of competition.

*The attention of the Government is requested to letter No. 4. of James Roe
which it is impossible to make a short abstract.*

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 11.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14, 1832.

GENTLEMEN: Annexed are answers to some of the queries proposed in your letter of 23d March, which, from a hasty consideration, may be not quite correct; which you will please excuse.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WM. WHITAKER,

Per R. WHITAKER.

M. CAREY,
C. C. BIDDLE.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

1. Pennsylvania State, Philadelphia county.
2. Cotton; water power.
3. Established in 1817. Individual concern.
4. About forty-five thousand dollars.
5. Raw material \$12,000, wages, &c. 10 to \$12,000.
6. Very fluctuating; sometimes a losing business, &c.
7. Competition, excess of importations, &c.
8. From five to twenty per cent.
9. Until 1824, about ten thousand dollars; since then, twenty to thirty thousand.
10. About 300 bales cotton, American, from 9 to 28 cents; average, 12 cents per pound.
11. From Great Britain.
12. About fifteen men at \$1, twenty young women at 50 cents, and thirty children at 25 cents, per day.
13. From ten to twelve hours per day, all the year.
14. Agriculturists lower; women in New England lower; and in Great Britain half.
15. Keep four horses for factory, and farming about thirty acres.
16. All sent to Philadelphia and New York.
17. Very often. Sometimes to a large extent.
18. All through the country.
19. I believe some were exported to Mexico.
20. Very rarely for cash; generally at six months, and often at eight.
21. Generally decreasing; by raw material, facilities, wages, &c.
22. Say five-quarter sheeting; in 1825 at 18 cents per yard, and in 1830 at 10 cents: yarn at 18, at 45 to 18.
23. About thirty or forty per cent., so long as capital and labor is fifty to one hundred per cent. higher than in Great Britain.
24. Perhaps a specific cash duty may answer.
25. Very fluctuating; the first year unprofitable, the last about ten per cent.
26. Sometimes sold below cost; when material, and labor, &c., is each half.
27. About 300 bales cotton, and subsistence for upwards of 100 persons: also 100 tons coal, and 20 or 30 barrels flour or starch: iron, wood, oil, &c.
28. In that case should be compelled to abandon the business.
29. Having been brought up to this alone, I cannot at present answer.
- 31 & 32. Cannot answer at present.
33. Answered in part above: about two-thirds.
34. Cannot answer; as, with the present duties, capital does not always yield six per cent.
- 35 & 36. Cannot answer.
37. In our particular branch, suppose three-fourths, or more.
- 38 & 39. Can't answer.
40. For men, \$1 per day; women 40 cents, and children 25 cents per day.

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 12.

FRANKFORD BLACK, BLUE, AND FANCY DYE WORKS.

Messrs. M. CAREY & C. C. BIDDLE.

SIR: I herewith send you a few answers (so far as they are connected with my business) to queries of your note of the 22d of March last.

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 12.—Continued.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

1. In the State of Pennsylvania, county of Philadelphia, township of Oxford, and of Frankford.

2. A dying establishment of all kinds of cotton cloth, and cotton and worsted yarn steam power.

3. Established in the year 1821, and an individual concern.

4. Capital invested in ground, buildings, and machinery, about \$15,000.

9. Cannot say what has been done since the establishment first began; but, for twelve months, have dyed and finished, of different kinds of cotton cloth, one mill hundred and fifty-six thousand yards; besides, or exclusive of a peculiar kind of cloth I do nothing to but finish, (not dye,) which will equal in amount the above. I have dyed about forty-one thousand six hundred pounds of cotton and worsted yarn during the same time.

10. Foreign articles used last year are as follows:

62,442 lbs.	Campeachy logwood
64,401 "	Cuba fustic
29,069 "	Nicaragua wood
1,300 "	bar and camwood
2,910 "	safflower
10,186 "	Bengal indigo
13,129 "	Sicily sumac
1,790 "	cream tartar

Of domestic articles,

1,595 lbs.	oil vitriol
2,639 "	muriatic acid
465 "	aquæ fortis
4,235 "	alum
14,420 "	copperas
6,522 "	pot and pearl ash.

12. Forty-two men, average wages \$1 per day, each; ten boys, average wages \$2 per week; one woman at 50 cents per day.

13. Labor ten and a half hours per day in summer, and ten in the winter season steady employment all the year.

14. As to the rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed, I cannot say.

15. Four horses, besides hiring my fuel hauled, which costs three hundred and dollars per year. As the 16th to 24th queries relates to sellers of goods, I shall leave for such to answer.

25. My profits have been annually expended in improvements in the different parts of the establishment.

26. Three hundred barrels of the best white wheat flour per year, eight hundred of pine wood per year, one hundred and fifty tons of anthracite coal.

29. If the duty was reduced to 12½ per cent. on the quality of goods which I finish, it would force me to quit my business.

30. As my capital is fixed in buildings, ground, and machinery, for this business could not turn to any thing else; it would therefore be ruin to me, and an injury to the community.

34. If any reduction on the present duties should take place, it will stop many other similar establishments in this country.

I remain your humble servant,

JEREMIAH HORRO

April 11, 1832.

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 13.

ASTEX, April 13,

GENTLEMEN: Your circular, post marked 26th ult., was received. I did not consider that any particulars connected with my manufactory, or within my knowledge be useful to the honorable Secretary; and as some of the queries appeared to me in I did not feel bound to reply; but yesterday I received a communication from Mr.

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 13—Continued.

isburg, 3d April,) requesting me to direct to Mr. Biddle a copy of a brief statement of the manufactures of this county as taken in the past autumn, and forwarded York Convention. I cheerfully comply with his request, and herewith inclose a so send replies to your circular queries.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN P. CROZER.

C. C. BIDDLE, Esq.

Answers to Messrs. Carey and Biddle's Circular.

are county, Pennsylvania.

spinning mill, driven by water.

ished in 1826—owed then as now, by J. P. Crozer; original investment about grounds, buildings, water power, and machinery.

The amount of machinery has been increased from year to year; in 1825 about lbs., at present near 3,000 do.; consequently no average of materials or amount could be useful; but to take a given year, say from May 16, 1830, to May 14, 1831, of raw cotton consumed was 383 bales, 139,065 lbs., cost \$14,280 41. The to hands employed in the factory \$5,168 21; wages paid to mechanics in build-ry, including sundry expenses such as freight, carting, oil, leather, and a long items, \$3,757 62.

The annual rate of profits varies much: parts of the years 1829 and '30, completely destroyed the profits of cotton manufacturers, but towards the close of this in goods and yarns were shipped abroad to some extent, and this assisted to di- edundante; and manufacturers hitherto having directed their attention to a few of goods only, were gradually led to greater variety, and the business thus revived.

ects borrowed capital, it must be evident that no possible difference can exist be- rofits on borrowed and other capital after charging interest on each, which less before profits can arise; and as to the profits upon other branches, I am un- amine accurately. The protection extended to paper in 1824, appears to have ste. The late introduction of machinery into this branch has given great facili- tion; and from the little manual labor now requisite, I believe the trade is quite foreign competition.

len establishments of Delaware county have not languished. An extensive flax- appears in a most healthy condition, yet the woollen manufacturers complain : injurious effects of the last tariff.

yarn, No 15 to 33.

: of similar character imported.

can men, \$7 50 per week; sixteen women, \$2 25 per week; and above twenty one to two dollars per week.

ve hours per day all the year.

her branches the workers seldom are employed so many hours; mechanics and re here paid about the same as above, in proportion to the time they work. The k will apply to female labor, as also to the labor of children.

or three horses employed.

se are power looms in the neighborhood which consume part of the yarn; the old in Philadelphia to hand loom weavers.

reign competition in yarns.

In 1829 some small orders were filled to send to Mexico of yarns No. 22 to 26. are usually sold at a credit of four months.

ost has decreased, excepting when the raw material had advanced in price; the ts continually making in machinery has lessened, in a greater or less degree, nning in each successive year.

11 the usual price of yarns No. 20 was 47 cents per lb., in 1830 the same de- re sold regularly at 20 cts. per lb., and at present the price is 25 to 27 cents : raw material did not vary more than two cents per lb. in these three periods. ign cottons were never sold here at a sacrifice, it is confidently believed that no ty would be necessary in coarse cotton fabrics—say all goods made of yarns nder. But even the present duties do not always exclude importations of low s; and at the present time we feel the effects of extensive auction sales of s sold at a price which but little more than pays duties and expenses of im-

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 13—Continued.

25. The rate of profits for the last three years, taken together, has been about eight per cent., exclusive of interest charged upon the whole capital, and about two-fifths of the amount has been expended in additions to machinery.

26. The raw material is something less than one-half the value of the yarns I make; the wages in factory about one-fifth; the current expenses of repairs, oil, out door labor, &c. &c., are about one-tenth; and from the balance is to be deducted the interest of capital, &c.

27. A sufficiency to maintain 105 persons, large and small, using plenty of wholesome food and decent apparel.

29. The foreign yarns and goods which would be sent here and put off at forced sale would, I have no doubt, compel me to abandon my business.

30. I have not reflected upon this contingency—my capital would undergo a great diminution if the business could not be sustained:—the machinery would be of no value.

31. I think there are few pursuits so uninviting as cotton spinning would then become. The remaining queries I am not fully informed upon, No. 33 excepted, which numbers I purposely pass over. So far as it concerns myself, I might answer it with safety; and with this assurance I the more freely enter my protest against interrogatories of such a bearing, how respectable soever the authority may be from which they have emanated, especially as I can conceive of no good which could result were replies given on this delicate point to every manufacturer in the country.

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN P. CROZER

M. CAREY, C. C. BIDDLE, Esq.

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 14.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26, 1833.

GENTLEMEN: The following is respectfully presented to you in reply to your circular of the 22d instant.

Your most obedient,

JAMES RONALDSON

Messrs. MATHEW CAREY and CLEMENT C. BIDDLE, Esquires.

1. A mill, Delaware county, Middleton township, on Ridley creek, Pennsylvania.
2. Altogether employed in spinning cotton into yarn, and with water power.
3. Established in 1821; a private concern.
4. Real estate, viz. land, houses, water wheel, geerings, &c. about - - \$14,000
- Machinery - - - - - 18,000—32
5. At a loss to understand this query; but, for the active capital, from \$4,000 to \$5,000 required to buy cotton, pay wages, and pay for a variety of articles, such as leather, iron, &c. &c.
6. There is no borrowed money. If half the capital had been borrowed, its interest would have crippled the concern. In 1830, the profit on the whole investment fell short of 8 per cent.; in 1831, it was ten per cent., and the average is about eight; though my sales are generally cash, there are constantly occurring bad debts.
7. Fluctuation in imports, price of cotton, and an irregularity in demand, caused by effects of the importation being in excess, or short of the demand, the irregularity of the production and price caused by this, becomes cause, and affects the price beyond the mere rise and fall, &c. of the excess or defect.
8. This is a question beyond my capacity to answer.
9. Cotton yarn is the only article made, and it is of a superior quality: this is produced using very good cotton, and, in place of working the waste into the yarn, it is sold to the consumers at a low price, and employed by them in padding bed covers, &c. &c. Now, this query, correctly answered, is to put the querist and his readers in possession of all the knowledge, minutia, and data, that has been acquired and accumulated in ten or eleven years. The querist asks, in another place, how much material do you use, and how much goods do you produce? From correct answers, he would find 13 per cent. of cotton bought, and not accounted for in goods; the querist would conclude he has made the witness convict himself: the true value will average, per annum, \$14,500, and the gain as stated in reply to No. 6.

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 14—Continued.

180 to 170 bales New Orleans cotton, oil, leather, &c., gross value \$8,500. Of m, I have only used two lots from the island of Margareta; it proved an excellent, and made strong yarn, and its value had been much injured in consequence of been properly ginned or cleaned, and the import duty made it rather too high. w of no cotton yarn so coarse, and made of such expensive cotton, as that I spin,

nd boys at this moment 10, women and girls 16: we are not partial to employing the proportion will be, men 5, boys 5, women or grown up girls 5, second class wages of males \$12 per month, females \$8.

ing hours throughout the year, say 70 a week, summer and winter nearly the 11½ hours a day, and really this is as much as the people should work.

t reply to this; only I know that, in consequence of our men losing no time from want of jobs, and at fifty cents per day, the old men and youths thrive better m or at laboring work and job work. Indeed, in this establishment, one family is a mason, and another family whose father is a country carpenter, has been r them all last winter: the men were out of employment.

phoring farmer wagons into Philadelphia all the yarn, and out all the coals, cotton, &c.; and for this receives nearly \$300 per annum.

tion of the yarn is sold to country weavers, and the remainder is sold in Philadelphia 15 miles.

n articles of the same kind never were imported into the United States; no factory employs cotton of the same quality in making such coarse yarn: what I use is into No. 60 to 80.

yarn is not sold in the country at the mill is wrought into cloth, suspenders, in Philadelphia.

becomes of the yarn after it is made into cloth, &c. I do not know.

cles are principally for cash, and the remainder on short credits, and on these occasionally losses. No barter.

has been a reduction in the price of cotton; the wages remain much the same; ements have been made in the manufacturing processes; and, though the decrease has been considerable, I have no account of its progress.

2, No. 16 was at 40 cents per pound, in 1830, 18, and now is 26 and 27.

few even amongst merchants are aware of the extent to which expert and skilful can, in the fabricating of cotton goods, be substituted for a good quality of cotton: the British manufacturer is greatly the superior of the American, and the e of the work people in England is so great that their necessities compel them degree of care and effort the American laborer will not submit to; this greatly ngfishman making goods of a fine appearance out of bad materials. In the next ate of laborers in England is such that necessity compels them to live on the quantity of the necessaries of life, even during their prime. This fortunately e in the United States. This gives the British manufacturer another advantage; e currency of the United States causeth all their productions to come into mar with a higher money price than they would, in the absence of this paper money, ll these concur to favor the foreigner; and it appears that it has only been by ys the statesmen of this country have come near to it. Judging by effects, it ap- sent duty is sufficient. If all the duties were payable in cash, and the credit up, a reduction of four or five per cent. would do no injury to the spinner of

luties should be substituted for the credit system.

s answered in reply to No. 6. The concern is private.

s so variable it is not easy to reply to the question. In 1830, at times, the mate- s cost more than the article sold for; the same was the case in 1825, when cotton; and in both cases, but for my feeling towards the laborers, the mill would opped.

s the produce of the United States, with the exception of two parcels of March is a fine long stapled cotton, badly cleaned, and that made extraordinary

Cotton \$8,500. Leather, oil, nails, iron, &c. &c.

t tell.

duties are reduced to 12½ per cent.—except Congress can persuade us to live for our condition would be worse than that of the English ever has been—we which would be better than working for the consumers at less than cost.

ndoned my business, I would take the capital to some more favored country as ble.

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 14—Continued.

31. Usury, shaving notes, speculating on the misfortunes of others, slave dealing, &c.

32. I am not acquainted with the matter referred to in this "leading" question, but receive a correct understanding of it must be of great importance to speculators and keepers, and if I thought it of importance to the statesman, I would try to find out the diameter of the certain circle round Kiskiminnetas, &c.

33. The amount of capital is stated in reply to No. 4, and the borrowed is in the ratio 0 to 32,000.

34. The common rate of interest is six per cent., and, as per reply to No. 6, eight is which is two per cent. for personal labor, risk of trade, &c. &c., and the compiler of query may be capable of calculating the effects of general and special reductions of &c. but I am not; and, as respects reduction, by all means let it be instant, so that the people not be cheated into their state of poverty. An instant reduction will be understood by one, and, in a republic like this, every thing, every act, should be fair and honest.

35. I am not merchant enough to understand or answer this.

36, 37, 38, 39. Reply as above.

40. In this query is the compensation of lawyers, doctors, divines, players, members of Congress, senators, presidents, secretaries, governors, &c. &c., as well as ploughmen, manufacturers, laborers, tradesmen, men, women, and girls included. If all these are alluded to the question is too intricate for the majority of society; and surely the inquisitorial committee of these surveillance forty queries could not limit them to a pry into the state of the manufacturers. Such a thing would be anti-democratical, anti-republican, and beneath a member of Congress who had a respect for his character as a statesman.

JAMES RONALDSON.

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 15.

BROWER'S FOUNDRY,

Philadelphia, April 10, 1832.

SIR: We would cheerfully lend our aid, by furnishing such answers to the queries which relate to our establishment as would enable you to report such facts as are necessary to a full knowledge of the manufactures of the United States, but would beg you to excuse us from a task which we cannot perform with satisfaction to ourselves, nor benefit to you.

As it was established in 1831, and as yet conducted with no regular and fixed capital, the quantity of manufactures produced small, we cannot ascertain with any certainty profit that will arise from the investment, and being unacquainted with the duties on foreign importations of a similar nature, we cannot tell what duties would be necessary to enable us to enter into competition with similar imported articles; consequently we cannot furnish any correct answers to the more important queries. We deem it, therefore, more proper merely to state the quantity, kind, and price, at which we sell our manufactures.

Fifty tons of castings have been manufactured since the commencement.

Railroad wheels, and hollow ware, being our most extensive manufacture, for which we find a home market, at \$70 per ton. Wagon-boxes, machinery, &c., a home market, ranging from 90 to \$100 per ton.

We do not wish to be understood to withhold any information that would tend to a proper and proper adjustment of the tariff. We hope such a system will be adopted as will enable us to continue our business to advantage, and tend to the advancement of the public interest.

We are, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

BROWER, TEMPLIN & CO.

Messrs. CAREY and BIDDLE.

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 16.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30, 1832.

GENTLEMEN: Agreeably to your request is subjoined a statement of the Globe Mill establishment, located in the district of Kensington, Philadelphia county, State of Pennsylvania, owned by Craige, Holmes and Craige.

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 16—Continued.

sam engines and a water wheel, 45 horse power.
 buildings, built in 1810, 13, and 16, in which there are 47 looms for manufacturing
 9,126 spindles.
 rs of yarn spun from 14 to 20, average 16.
 made annually, thirty thousand pounds.
 manufactured annually, five hundred and eighteen thousand one hundred and
 ar pounds.
 ro barrels flour used.
 assumed, fifteen hundred tons.
 assumed, one thousand gallons.
 used, thirty-one hundred and twenty pounds.
 two hundred thousand dollars.
 wo males employed, average wages \$8 50 per week.
 boys do do 1 37½ do.
 y-two women do do 2 62½ do.
 ndred and ten girls do 1 57½ do.
 12 years, ten.
 stices have one quarter's schooling annually.
 is used in the manufactory, not enumerated, such as castings, blacksmith work,
 site lead, nails, files, &c. &c., upwards of eight thousand dollars annually.
 CRAIGE, HOLMES & CRAIGE.

MC. GARRY & C. C. BIDDLE.

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 17.

Morton and Henry Coate's Nail Manufactory.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>te and county in which the manufac- tured?</p> <p>al or description of the manufactory; star water, steam, or other power? hen established; and whether a joint acorn?</p> <p>phal invested in ground and buildings, ar power, and in machinery?</p> <p>verage amount in materials, and in cash urchase of materials, and payment s?</p> <p>ase of the increase, (or decrease, as ay be,) of profit?</p> <p>quantity and value of different kinds materials used; distinguishing be- oreign products and domestic pro-</p> <p>ost in the United States of similar f manufacture imported from abroad, what countries?</p> <p>ow many hours a day employed? and tion of the year?</p> <p>ate of wages of similar classes other- mployed in the same State and county, States, and in foreign countries?</p>	<p>1. Pennsylvania, Chester county, 25 miles from Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill river.</p> <p>2. Rolling mills and nail manufactory; water power; eighty horse power employed.</p> <p>3. Established in 1829. Private.</p> <p>4. About seventy thousand dollars.</p> <p>5. Iron and coal about \$62,000; wages about 18,000 dollars per annum.</p> <p>7. Profits decreased from competition.</p> <p>10. Nine hundred tons Pennsylvania bloom iron; 300 tons Virginia and Pennsylvania bituminous coal; 200 tons Anthracite Penn- sylvania coal.</p> <p>11. No cut nails imported; number of men employed 60; wages \$1 to \$1 50 per day, piece work. Population supported about 200.</p> <p>13. Rolling mill runs day and night; nail factory from sun rise to sun set in summer; from sun rise until 8 o'clock in winter.</p> <p>14. Out doors work 75 cents per day.</p>

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 17—Continued. 3

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. One horse and boat of 40 employed on the canal.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Nails sold in Pennsylvania and Orleans.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Sold at 4 and 6 months' credit.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. The article has decreased 2 per ton, from the cheaper rate of coal, and improvement of machinery.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles, to prevent fraud?	24. None.
25. What has been the rate of your profits annually for the last three years; and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and, therefore, not divided out annually?	25. Private concern.
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of the capital?	26. Cost of blooms, \$65 per ton; \$120 per ton; labor about \$17 to \$24.
28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?	28. Amount of nails manufacture United States estimated at 40,000 Pennsylvania about 7,000 tons.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make, were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. The business would have to be done, as, at times, the market was glutted from Europe.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron, remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. The canals and railroads of it would enable the imported article to go to almost every part of the interior.
37. Proportion which the production by the American manufacture bears to the consumption?	37. No cut nails imported.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14, 1832.

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 18.

PROVIDENCE, DELAWARE CO., PA., 4th Month 10th, 1832.

TO FRIENDS: I herewith return the circular you sent to John Bancroft & Son, containing forty queries put forth by the Secretary of the Treasury, without particular any of them; but think it best, on account of myself and son, to furnish you with an account of my affairs and views; and which I shall feel obliged if you will put the same of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Twenty years ago I came to this country, bringing with me a family of twelve children and five daughters; all brought up to be very industrious, from the oldest to the youngest; the oldest at the time being twenty years of age, and the youngest seven years of age. In Great Britain I rented a large farm, upwards of three hundred acres, under Sir W. Pulteney, and at the same time was in business extensively otherways with my brother; and last eight years we were in England, my capital, notwithstanding the greatest industry, kept growing less and less, owing to the heavy burdens we had to bear of poor rates, tithes, and the fluctuation in the prices that grew out of the paper and credit system, &c.; and I well know it was the case with thousands, as well as I for the last three years I was there, notwithstanding the corn laws to enable the farmer to pay high rents, tithes, poor rates, &c., I lost more on my farm in the lowness of agricultural produce, and sale of my stock, than would have bought a good farm in England. That being the case, I thought it best to emigrate, for the future benefit and settlement of my children, more than for myself; and when we left our native country to come here, I may say we had the general good wishes and prayers of the whole of our friends for our welfare and comfortable settlement; and many said they did not know where we were suitable to go to America, or more likely to succeed well there. Well, when we came here, we intended to go to farming, I having a number of relations farmers (my father's came to this country) settled on farms of their own in Bucks county, Pa., and I advised us not to go to farming, as being an unprofitable business; but, as my son was very suitable to engage in the manufacturing business, to look out for a suitable person in one of my countrymen, and go into that business, and that would make better out in that than in the farming business. I did so, and am now, after all the time since we came to America, except the first nine months, engaged in making flannels only, of every description; and as I had one son brought up in the flannel business in the heart of the flannel manufacturing district in England, near Lancaster, we have brought our concern now to be the first in the United States in our goods, where they are known, are preferred to the imported flannels; four years ago, that is, in 1827, we obtained the medal at the exhibition of the Franklin Institute; and we now in employ about 130 hands, most of them the best workmen, partly from Lancashire, have come here to escape the oppression of being obliged to work for less than the necessities of life; and as the English corn laws would not let them get a sufficiency of corn, they are come here to earn and to eat it, and they make the American farmer a poor man. Perhaps if the policy of this Government was certain, and not vacillating, and the subject of protection to her own industry and internal improvements, it might be better for me and my family eventually that we engaged in the way we have done: *but I think the greatest truth say*, that, had I, or we, engaged in the farming business, and used the same industry as we have in making flannel, we should have made more money in that than we have done in this. I value the institutions of this country more than many men of the same race of Americans, I think, and would be very sorry that either designing internal improvements, or foreign policy abroad, or both united, should weaken or divide the Union, or destroy so good, simple, and cheap a Government. And it does appear very strange to me, that with honest men there should be two opinions what is the right course.

The course that many are now pursuing is exactly such as foreign governments, and I like to see this one destroyed, wish to promote; and many leading men could be seen in favor of foreign policy, if they were really elected in England, and sent by her to promote her interests, and retard the growth of America. The Government of England knows that if this country is wisely governed, she will not only lose her best market, but that eventually this country will supplant her, and be able to take her place in supplying her other customers; because, though the working class here are well paid, while in England they are bound down to subsist on the lowest pittance; yet here, having no expensive establishments to support, and land so cheap, this country would, in a very short time, comparing, take the place of England in supplying her other customers, and cause, by the employment of American shipping to increase, instead of diminish, as represented by the address drawn up by the late Attorney General at the Free Trade Convention in Philadelphia. She sees this, and consequently will spare no pains to cause a division of the Union, and prevent internal improvements, which would draw the interests of the country, and which, by a wise policy, would cause this country to grow rapidly in wealth.

and resources; and could be done so easily, and never felt as a burden at all to but would soon be found a source of great wealth, diffusing life and vigor through of the nation. There is room here for all the industrious bees from England, who tainly come to enrich this country if a right policy were pursued. I know many there have been long looking towards this country, but the uncertain policy pursued by the Government made them waver in their determinations; and some of this description have actually come over to judge for themselves before disposing of their conclusion to remain in England. Many have desired me to write them what they are, being very desirous to come, seeing themselves gradually sinking in England not felt myself warranted in pressing upon them to come, seeing the difficulties to contend with. I see clearly how the wealth and strength of England might here, and to the great benefit and comfort of thousands of her very valuable and their industrious workmen. How can the American farmer look for an improved business, while so many thousands employed in that business are every year in England and other parts of Europe, and adding to that branch of industry, if he his own manufacturers so effectually secured and protected as to find him a competitor at home?

The policy advocated by the south would involve the whole country in ruin, not benefit themselves at all. If their situation is bad, it would certainly make if manufactures are prostrated, I shall not be afraid of getting bread, so long as I to labor; but as I have frequently said to my workmen, when we have been getting machinery, and some of them have been afraid of being thrown out of employment obliged to do so, unless they could prevail upon England to lay her improvement else quit the business altogether, and go to something else myself, as well as the such a case, I could see nothing so certain of supplying us with bread as the farm bad as it is or would be; but in that case we should weaken and destroy our country out benefitting England in any other way than preventing this nation from becoming val; for we certainly in that case should not want, or at least not be able to purchase from her, though we might not want bread; and on that account my family, even be better off than thousands in England and Ireland, and we should be better of spect than if we had remained in England.

Something in this way appears to me the best answers I can give to the queries and I conclude by saying, I think it would be a good thing if the Farewell Address of Washington, on resigning his Presidency, was read annually at the opening session of Congress. I shall regret greatly if the extraordinary blessing descended to mankind in the establishment of so excellent a Government, should be by wicked men, and which I ardently desire may by some means yet be prevented.

On reading over the preceding, I have concluded that it is proper I should particular notice of the questions the circular puts to me.

The business I am engaged in, viz. the flannel business, in the extensive way I requires considerable capital more than I have, and it would not be agreeable, and be imprudent, and certainly humiliating, to state how much I have borrowed. In place, correct answers to all the questions is far beyond my knowledge and capacity respect to those that especially apply to my own business, correct answers would importance to the English Government than to an American member of Congress make the foreign manufacturer and his government acquainted with the weak position; and without having any unkind feeling towards my native country, or country, still I do not wish to furnish them with that knowledge which might consequences to myself and family.

This trade has undergone a surprising revolution within a very short period, and it acquiring further knowledge, and no one inclined to communicate his own and improvements to the others; and some of the processes now in use in the U are superior to those practised in foreign countries: and it is not desirable to creation of foreigners to them, because these foreigners, in the matter of wages, have an advantage over us, and the improved processes would, if brought into their crease the advantages. If a steady policy by Congress is not pursued to support industry, I had better never have engaged in this business; and if I am obliged to it, only think of the loss that will ensue in the sale of property of such description water power, and machinery; for who will buy, or at what prices, if we ourselves make the business answer?

All which I respectfully submit to your and the Secretary of the Treasury's consideration, and with the best wishes, not for my own prosperity as an individual but for the whole United States of this highly favored nation, and that its union to the remotest period of time, I subscribe myself, your very sincere friend,

JOHN BANC

MATTHEW CAREY and CHESTER C. BIDDLE.

As follows is a statement of my establishments, as they will be in operation in a time, as some of our machinery is not fully in operation in a large new factory just this year.

Buildings, and water powers	-	-	-	-	-	\$60,000
Stock of wool and goods on hand	-	-	-	-	-	41,000
Employed—males, under 16 years old	-	-	-	-	12	
do 16 and under 21	-	-	-	-	6	
do 21 and upwards	-	-	-	-	42	
females, under 16	-	-	-	-	10	
do 16 and upwards	-	-	-	-	50	
					120	
persons in families exclusive of the above, but maintained						
wages	-	-	-	-	-	130
						Total 250

annually, besides all other agricultural produce, &c. about 375 bbls. of flour. twenty double carding machines, which will card about 5000 lbs. of wool every use all American wool, and which, at the price we paid for wool last year, would the sum of \$156,000 for one year, which all goes to the farmer; our wool last year 0 cents per lb. From past experience, I think myself warranted in saying, that the expense of manufacturing wool into flannel enters into the price, that it will in of a few years be less, and still the work people be comfortably fed, as good and people should be.

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 19.

ANALOMINK FORGE, NEAR STROUBSBURG,

Northampton County, April 3, 1832.

SIR: In answer to the circular addressed to us, we hasten to annex the following the queries therein proposed, and which, as far as lies in our power, we have in candor and fidelity.

that the information thus elicited may tend to an equitable and permanent adjustment tariff, we remain, very respectfully,

HENRY JORDAN & CO.

CAREY and BIDDLE.

Pennsylvania, Northampton county.

power; a six fire forge and three hammers; refinery of pig metal.

30; an individual concern.

six thousand dollars.

amount \$22,000: materials \$12,000, and labor \$10,000.

not been ascertained—(not over 10 per cent.) on borrowed capital 4 per cent. &c.

entire competition, cause of decrease.

county 10 to 12 per cent.

200; bar iron, superior.

tons pig metal, valued at \$30 per ton, \$13,500; 100,000 bush. charcoal, at 5 cents \$5,000—all domestic.

known.

men, average wages 75 cents per day; subsisting 400 persons.

hours during the whole year.

our county similar; in others unknown.

horses and mules.

the forge a market for 50 tons; remainder in New York.

Russia and Swedish; to a large extent.

the vicinity of the forge, in New York city, and Connecticut.

certain.

floating market, cash; in New York at four months' credit.

er decreased; from the materials and labor; the establishment too new to say at

rior quality at \$90 per ton.

23. Thirty per cent.
24. We presume not.
25. Answer as in query 6th.
26. Wages 12½ per cent.; raw materials 58; profit on capital 10 per cent.
27. Grain, pork, hay, &c., to amount of \$5000.
28. Unknown.
29. Give it up at once.
30. It would be more than half lost; the lands are valueless, unless for our purposes; water power here is in no demand.
31. Any other business would be better.
32. We presume so, where the cost of transportation is \$20 per ton.

The remaining questions, we presume, are more applicable to cotton manufacturers. The pig metal is drawn from our furnace in Warren county, New Jersey, about nine miles from this place. The charcoal is produced in our immediate vicinity.

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 20.

Answers by Wagner & Brother to queries of the Treasury Department, Philadelphia, 8 April, 1832.

1. At Manayunk, Philadelphia county, State of Pennsylvania.
2. Cotton factory, containing 4900 spindles, moved by water power.
3. Built in 1822; is not a joint stock company.
4. Seventy thousand dollars.
5. Sixty-eight thousand one hundred and twenty-nine dollars.
6. Commenced the business in 1828. From 1828 to 1831, after deducting interest on capital employed, there was no profit. In 1831 the profit was about five per cent. exclusive of interest.
7. The general prosperity of the country in 1831.
8. Supposed generally to be better than our business.
9. Average about 180,000 lbs. of No. 20 cotton yarn, value \$54,000. During the 1831, the value of domestic goods manufactured, such as checks, gingham, &c. was \$27,309.
10. Foreign materials used, indigo and dye stuffs, amount \$3,800; domestic materials 200,000 lbs. cotton, amount \$20,000.
12. 15 men, average wages per week \$7; 65 women and girls, 46 boys, average \$1 employed in process of spinning; 268 persons employed in hand loom weaving, and process of winding, spooling, warping, dyeing, &c., whose wages amount, per annum \$27,309.
13. Twelve hours during the year.
14. Not known.
15. One horse.
16. No. Six miles.
17. The fluctuation in price of foreign fabrics affect relatively the kinds made here, in proportion to such changes.
18. Through the United States, and in South America.
19. Principally to South America, Africa, and China.
20. Cotton yarn is occasionally sold for cash, but most generally on a credit of 4 months domestic goods on a credit of 6 and 8 months.
21. In the year 1831 rather appreciated; principally in labor.
22. In 1829 and 1830 prices were depressed; they improved in 1831, and are again declining, and nearly as low as in 1830.
23. On cotton yarn, not less than the present rate of duty; on the description of goods made by us (average cost 11 cents per yard) might be protected by a less duty in a free trade, but the present rate of duty is necessary to prevent a glut of foreign manufactures.
24. No; the present mode is judicious.
25. For profit see answer to question 6th. It is a partnership concern.
26. The value of the raw material in our manufactures constitutes 22 per cent.

labor	-	-	-	-	56	do
dye stuffs	-	-	-	-	14	do
profit	-	-	-	-	8	do
					-100	

27. Uncertain.
28. Not known.
29. It would cause an abandonment of the business.
30. Probably half of the capital would be sunk; the employment of the balance would be uncertain.
31. Amount of capital \$35,000, exclusive of investment in buildings, machinery, and land attached to factory; no part borrowed.
32. At present the capital employed yields no interest adequate to the amount and risk, and apprehend any reduction of duties whatever would endanger the stability of the business.
33. Would vary according to the cost or value of the goods.
34. The square yard duty being in our estimation the best, any change would be unfavorable.
- 37, 38, 39, 40. Means of answering not in our power.



DOCUMENT 13.—No. 21.

Washington Mills, Philadelphia County, Wistar & Fisher.

GENTLEMEN: We with pleasure reply to some of your queries, but ask your especial attention to the latter part of our statement.

1. Wakefield Mills, Philadelphia county, 5 miles from Philadelphia.
2. Woollen manufactory; satinet and cassimere; water power.
3. Established in 1810; ourselves only interested.
4. 35,000 dollars invested in buildings and water power; 18,000 dollars invested in machinery.
5. To answer this question we give an estimate of 1830 and 1831. In 1830 we did full work, wool being at a fair price; in 1831 wool was so high that no woollen concern in the country made interest of money; we stopped our mills to prevent loss, and used but one-third our usual quantity of wool.

1830.

1. 25,000 dollars worth of wool, generally mixed merino, washed on back, costing about 35 cents per pound.
2. 9,000 dollars in dye stuff, cards, oil, leather, lumber, &c. &c.
3. 12,000 dollars in wages.

1831.

1. 10,000 dollars worth of wool, costing about 55 cents.
2. 3,000 dollars in sundries.
3. 4,000 dollars in wages.
4. A small part only of the capital borrowed, and the business has not averaged interest of money for several years.
5. Profit increased or decreased by excessive fluctuations in the price of wool, and excessive importations of woollen goods.
6. Uncertain; no business worse or more fluctuating than the woollen manufacture since we have been engaged in it.
7. From 100,000 to 120,000 yards. The value has changed so much in ten years that we can make no average; goods, satinets, worth ten years ago 140 cents per yard, can now be bought for 60 cents.
8. From 10,000 to 100,000 lbs. wool.
Do 500 to 6,000 lbs. cotton twist.
Little or no foreign products except wool.
9. No satinets imported; the English do not understand their manufacture, or they would be imported lower than we could make them, as wool is so much lower with them.
10. Men's wages 70 cents to \$1 per day.
Girls' do 30 do to 50 cents per day.
Children do 15 do to 30 do do.
11. Near three hundred men, women and children, supported by us when in full operation.
12. The average 19 hours.
13. Wages below the average mechanic wages; lower than the New England wages in many departments, and higher than English wages by 50 to 60 per cent.
14. Two horses and one pair oxen.
15. Sent to Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore.

17. Foreign articles of different descriptions enter into competition, principally from high price of wool and labor in our country, compared to prices in England.

18. In this country.

19. Very few if any domestic woollen articles exported, and they never can be till wool given to the manufacturer bearing some comparison to the prices in foreign countries.

21. The price of the manufactured article is about one-fourth what it was 15 years ago; their cost to the manufacturer has decreased very much, but not in the same proportion.

23. The rate of duty established we believe to be altogether sufficient, provided it is collected without fraud, nay, more than sufficient, provided the duty on coarse wool is reduced. We suggest admitting all wools costing ten cents and under free of duty, and putting other wools at a duty of ten per cent. below the duty on woollen goods. In this way *cost of low wools for the south* will be reduced below what they can be imported for in any country. Some frauds may be committed, but they will be more easily detected on goods. The farmers may at first complain, but with the present prices of wool and wools a general ruin must ensue to all engaged in either branch of the business. The price of wool to the woollen manufacturer must be lowered, or duties on the imported goods be vain, as the business in its present state cannot be continued. Make the importation of low wool free of duty; it will fill up a certain quantity, relieve the manufacturer to an extent which no increase of duty ever can accomplish.

We believe that a duty of 40 per cent. on goods with this important change (of admitting low wools free) would be better than 60 per cent. to the manufacturer without it, and is permanently useful to the farmer. Last year wool rose to a price beyond what the manufacturers could pay; importations ensued. There is now no sale, even at a reduction of 40 per cent.; on finer qualities more.

We know no woollen manufacturer who would not be glad, we believe without except to sell out and abandon the business if they could; such changes are equally ruinous to farmer and manufacturer. Their business is now producing general and universal complaint and has been many times in ten years as bad as it is now. The tariff of 1828 rather created than decreased the evil, and a remedy we believe to be utterly hopeless while it does not raise a supply of wool equal to our wants, and while it comes to us 50 to 80 per cent higher than in Europe. We believe making low wool duty free will tend to pacify all parties opposed to the tariff, and be of the most essential benefit to the manufacturer, farmer of the middle States, and at once reduce the price of negro clothing, and wool for the working men of the country, below what they can be furnished by any nation in the world, and below any price that ever was heard of in this country, for an article made of wool.

We are, very respectfully, yours, &c.

WISTAR & FISHER

WAKEFIELD MILLS, April 2, 1832.

To MATHEW CARRY, and

CLEMENT C. BIDDLE, Esquires.

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 22.

NEW HOPK, March, 1832.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the request contained in your circular of 22d instant, hasten to reply to the queries therein to the extent of our ability.

We are, very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

W. P. JENKS & C

Messrs. MATHEW CARRY and
CLEMENT C. BIDDLE, } Philadelphia.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

1. Bucks county, Pennsylvania.
2. Cotton yarn; water power.
3. Established in 1824.
4. Building and water power, \$25,000; machinery, \$30,000.
5. 33,000 dollars.
7. Decrease of importations in 1829 and 1830.
8. Unknown.

9. 180,000 lbs. yarn, Nos. 18 to 20, averaging 23 cents per lb.
10. 200,000 lbs. cotton; \$21,000.
12. 17 men, averaging \$6 50; 16 women, averaging \$2; 30 boys, averaging \$1 25; 17 girls, averaging \$1 per week; all finding themselves.
13. 11½ hours per day the year through.
14. Men and women about the same rates. Children generally unemployed.
15. None at manufactory, 6 in transportation of yarn, &c.
16. Market at Philadelphia; 32 miles.
17. Little foreign competition in the article of yarn, (but goods.)
18. Principally in Philadelphia.
19. Small exportations to South America and East India.
20. Sales at average credit of 90 days.
21. No variation in materials or labor.
22. See No. 9.
23. The present rates are considered a protection.
25. Not exceeding 7 per cent.
26. Cotton one-half; wages 7-16ths; profits 1-16th.
27. Agricultural \$21,000. Other domestic 2,000.
28. Unknown.
29. A reduction of duty to 12½ per cent. would doubtless cause a suspension of manufacture, in consequence of the depression in prices consequent upon the flood of foreign importations which would ensue.
30. }
31. } Unknown.
32. }

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 23.

OLD SABLE WORKS, DELAWARE COUNTY, *March 31, 1832.*

MRS. MATHEW CAREY and C. C. BIDDLE:

GENTLEMEN: Your circular of the 22d instant came duly to hand, and, at your request, shall endeavor to answer some of the queries therein contained.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

1. Delaware county, Pennsylvania.
2. Rolling and slitting mill, and nail factory; water power; also a weaving mill, which I rent to Lewis Phillips & Co.
3. Established in 1809; at present held by the subscriber alone.
4. Fifty thousand dollars.
5. 400 tons bar iron at \$80, is \$32,000; wages \$7,800 per annum.
6. Average clear profit about 8 per cent. in whole amount invested.
7. The profit is less than it should be, in such expensive works, power and attention required, owing to domestic competition.
8. Believe in most manufactures more than above stated.
9. Commencing in 1810 at about 100 tons, and now 400 tons nails per annum. Price in 1810, 10 cents; at present, 6 cents per lb.
10. 400 tons bar iron, mostly foreign previous to 1828. The last three years almost wholly American iron.
11. For the last three years, the price of American iron has been less than Russia or Swedish, English iron not answering the purpose for nails.
12. 26 men employed; average \$1 per day. Their families dependant.
13. 12 hours, including time for meals; constant employ.
14. Wages on a farm something less, except in harvest; but at other manufacturing employments about the same as above stated.
15. Seven horses.
16. The surrounding neighborhood is generally supplied with nails from my factory; the balance sold in Philadelphia or United States.
17. No foreign competition.
18. Principally in the United States.
19. A small proportion of nails exported to South America and the West Indies, British Isles excepted.

20. Sold at six months' credit, or bartered for iron or coal.

21. The cost of the article of nails has decreased, owing to experience in the improvement in machinery, and use of Anthracite coal. The quality of nails has improved. They must, however, always bear a proportionate price to iron in another bloom or bar.

22. In 1810 nails were 10 cents; since then have been 5½, and now six cts. per

23. The present duty is ample; perhaps a reduction of 20 per cent. would not hurt American manufactories.

24. Not any on the article of nails.

25. For the last three years the nailing business has been exceedingly depressed, afforded little or no profit, with the exception of the last six months, it somewhat but is again declining, owing to home competition.

26. Raw material (bar iron) costs about 4-6th; labor 1-6th, and incidental 1-12th of the manufactured article.

27. About 3-4th of the whole amount of wages, say \$6,000, in agricultural and productions.

29. It is apparent that at present our nail establishments could not be sustained, but only by a duty of 12½ per ct. Suppose, for instance, (which I believe would rather than supposition,) that foreign bar iron in Sweden, Russia, or England

£ 10 10 st'g per ton at par of exchange	-	-	-	-	-
Freight	-	-	-	-	-
Commission, insurance, &c. 2½ per cent.	-	-	-	-	-
12½ per cent. duty	-	-	-	-	-

cost of a ton of bar iron when landed in the United States; a price too low for the manufacturer, until we shall have entered more extensively into the business; and, if competition would procure the manufacture of bar iron, it would, consequently, have the same effect on nails and iron in all its different shapes. But if the present duty on hoops, and sheet iron, rods and nails, be continued (with some modification if you until capitalists and enterprising men, and of such there are many, feeling a confidence in the permanence and protection of the laws and Government, shall have embarked in business, one of the greatest fields for capital that our country offers, and the price equal to the consumption of the United States: Then, perhaps, (and the time is distant,) a reduction of duty even to 12½ per cent. on iron, would enable the American manufacturer to meet foreign competition. Why does England produce iron cheaper than the United States? Not because we lack materials, skill, enterprise, or capital—their immense establishments located to embrace all advantages; where iron is cast into almost any shape on the spot, and one transportation by railroad or canal to the article to market? How different in the United States or Pennsylvania at present where ore is smelted at one place, the pigs transported 20 or 40 miles to a forge by team, made into bar iron, and the expense of a second carting of perhaps as many more equal expense, to a market, is incurred. The two transportations increase the cost of iron to nearly the present duty of \$22 40 per ton. Anthracite coal will, no doubt, be employed in the manufacture of iron. A company is already incorporated by our Legislature to effect this great object. If successful, of which I have no doubt, with a suitable combining the advantages of ore, fuel, and a canal or railroad transportation, will enable our countrymen to offer the indispensable article of iron as cheap and as good as any other nation. I have thrown together these crude ideas on a subject of great importance and on which much might be said.

Very respectfully, yours,

HENRY MO

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 24.

CHESTER CREEK, March 28, 1831

GENTLEMEN: Although we believe that some of the queries proposed in the letter we have received from you, are very improper, inasmuch as they have a direct tendency to expose to public view a person's private affairs; and further, it is easily discovered that they proceeded from a source unfriendly to the manufacturers' interest; yet we have answered them, in consideration of their being sent you, gentlemen, who are well known to have been the long tried friends of our country's best interest. We would, therefore, highly improper to pass by your communication without noticing it. But we would

few thoughts that crossed our minds whilst reading these queries that have emanated from the Treasury Department. If we can gather any thing from the apparent bearing of the design is, first, to ascertain the least possible profit the manufacturer can make, and carry on with. Secondly, to find out the least possible wages the working men are upon; and thus by measuring out and dividing a bare subsistence to each class with manufacturing, the protective duties could be lowered; the system of tyranny over the factories in England could be introduced; children would have to do the work that men do now; young women would have to do the work that men do now; and by and bye petitions would be carried into Congress (similar to the one Mr. Sadler presented to the House of Commons a few months ago) "stating the cruelties practised on the factories." Gentlemen, the tariff cannot be lowered, unless the working men are reduced to the same state of degradation, poverty, and wretchedness, as they are in England, and only then, can the American manufacturer enter into the lists of competition with his foreign rival, or else there can be no manufacturing establishment carried on in this country, and at once you stop every cotton manufactory in our State. The business of all the protection it has got, is very low at present. Several mills are stopped, and the owners find it hard enough to enter into competition, (favored as they are by the exemption) against all the unfair plans and schemes that surrounds the foreign manufacturer. Gentlemen, no individual can think of reducing the tariff, unless he associates with the idea the loss of so much labor, which, by law, belongs to the operative part of the population, as much theirs as real or personal property would be. Reduce the tariff and the banner of "free trade," and then we'll have a beggared starving population, insufficient to procure the necessaries of existence; and then we may lay on poor law, build poor houses, erect penitentiaries, get an armed police, additional constables—may erect gallowses, &c.; all this will follow in the train of the contemplated reduction of the protection of American industry. The spirit of every noble-minded citizen is against the idea of sacrificing our working population to the idol of foreign policy, or of bread out of the mouths of their children, and giving it to the supporters and friends of aristocratic tyranny. Gentlemen, you'll pardon us for obtruding these remarks on your time.

With much deference, we respectfully remain your obedient servants,

SAMUEL & JAMES RIDDLE.

M. MATHEW CARRY, }
CLEMENT C. RIDDLE. }

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

1st. State of Pennsylvania, Delaware county.
cotton spinning mill—individual property—water power.
The factory was built and put in operation in the year of our Lord 1831.
Capital invested in water power, \$7,000, buildings, \$10,000, machinery, \$16,000.
requires about \$40,000 in all to carry on the establishment.
The machinery is owned by us; we rent the mill for \$1,000 per year. Any person
dealing with manufacturing knows that there can be no satisfactory answer given to this
query. Sometimes the manufacturer carries on for 6 months, and makes nothing over the
cost of his establishment; other times he makes out better. Some years he does not
make a fair profit; other years he does better. The standard might be from 12
per cent. in the money for machinery invested. We have been manufacturing for three
years, and cotton manufacturing is a very uncertain business.
Large importations of foreign goods consigned to commission merchants upon very
easy terms, are made; these are afterwards sold at auction for what they'll bring, which
has a tendency to break the prices of the regular manufacturer, reduce his profits, &c.
from 10 to 12 and 15 per cent.
The quantity of cotton that we'll use per annum, will be about 180,000 lbs. at 10 to
12 per lb.
We work 12 hours each day, constantly, the year round.
5 men, from 8 to 10 dollars per week; 20 young women, 2 dollars per week, and
to 5 dollars per month.
We employ the same amongst other trades people.
We will employ a team to do the hauling, 4 or 5 horses.
Partly here and partly at Philadelphia, 19 miles distant.
Our yarn being coarse, there is not much competition; but let me remark, that, to
earn is by far the most profitable; this the English manufacturer does for us. Our
duties does not enable us to meet them in the market in fine fabrics. We have to
leave the coarse and less profitable article, while they reap the advantage of the

18th. In the United States.

19th. None of it are exported.

20th. Cash and credit.

21st. These three years wages have kept the same. Cotton is as high as it was years ago.

22d. 26, 25, 24, and 23 cents per pound, same description of yarn.

23d. Nothing less than the existing tariff, and an additional protection of 15 per cent enable us to manufacture finer fabrics.

24th. It is believed that both the woollen and cotton manufacturer suffers considerably from an illicit kind of trafficking carried on along the Canada lines, and from the British West islands, as well as from the frauds practised in rating the goods shipped at a lower than what they were bought for. In vain will any alteration be made in levying or collecting taxes while these evils exist.

25th. We have not been a going here that length of time.

26th. In spinning a hundred pounds of cotton yarn, No. 15, it will take 120 lbs. of cotton at 10½ cents 12 60 100 lbs. cotton yarn, No. 15, at 23 cents, 23 00
Labor 8 00 Expenses 21 00
Expenses 40

\$ 21 00

\$ 2 00 to

the proprietor for his superintendence, hauling, storage, commission, insurance, &c.

27th. About 120 barrels of flour will be consumed in the year, and other articles. It will be about \$ 500 expended monthly, in purchasing food, clothing, and sundries. All agricultural and domestic production of our country, (tea and coffee excepted.)

28th. Don't know.

29th. Most assuredly it would not only cause but force me to abandon my machinery which would be valueless, as well as my business. Who would take the lease of my mill? Who would pay a \$ 1,000 a year for a place that had to be abandoned? It would consume the farmers' productions, &c.?

30th. What capital would we have to employ in another business, when it is invested in machinery, water power, buildings, &c.? These would be rendered valueless at once. Capital as well as business would be destroyed, and every individual who owned machinery would be ruined. They might take them to England, and try to sell them there, but would be of no value in America; or, I might say rather in the free States; perhaps the perpetration might be tried to work them with the slave population, in order to keep pace with the improvements of England in cheapening labor and grinding the faces of the poor.

31st. If we were forced to abandon our business, and consequently our establishments, although there is many businesses as profitable as ours at present, how could we engage any? We might go with the Indians beyond the Mississippi.

32d, 33d, 34th. Odd queries.

35th. Much better to have the duty assessed upon the actual value of the article in American port; it will prevent many frauds that are practised under the present system, and the great detriment of domestic industry.

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 25.

Joanna Furnace, Berks County, State of Pennsylvania, April 10th, 1832.

JOANNA FURNACE, April 10th, 1832

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 21st of March was not received until a few days ago, owing to its having been sent to Reading instead of this place. I herewith enclose to my answer to some of the interrogatories propounded by you; and I regret that the time allowed to procure the information you seek to obtain, is so short that it will prevent me replying to some queries to which you have called my attention. In Berks county there are ten blast furnaces, three cupolas, twenty-seven forges, and three tilt hammers. I have my possession returns from several of the iron-works in this county, made by the owners and occupants, which I believe to be correct so far as they go. These returns I forward to you, from which you will be enabled to form some idea of the extent and importance of the iron business in Berks county. As to my views respecting a repeal or modification of the duty on foreign iron, I refer you to my answer to question No. 23. I however, would observe, that I have, for sometime past, endeavored to obtain correct information as to the expense of manufacturing iron at the different works in this section of country,

ld be the result if the duty on bar iron should be considerably reduced; and I am
 hat furnaces would not be materially injured; but, of the twenty-seven forges,
 o-thirds of them would be compelled to stop; and, when you take into considera-
 ousands of men, women, and children, who derive their support from these works,
 us that such an event must produce great distress. As far as I am interested in
 s, I feel but little interest in the fate of the tariff; but as a matter which is to affect
 portion of my fellow-citizens, I feel a deep interest in it.

I am, respectfully,

Yours, &c.,

WM. DARLING.

RY, Esq.,
 BIRDA, Esq.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

cks county, Pennsylvania.

rnace for smelting iron ore.

tablished in 1793.

nount of capital invested in lands and buildings, \$42,000.

verage amount invested in materials, and cash for the purchase of materials and the
 of wages, \$25,000.

annual rate of profit, 5 per cent.; no part of the capital borrowed.

profits of this establishment increased in 1825, and continued, without any mate-
 re, until 1829, when the profits were considerably diminished in consequence of
 etition in the business. (See answer to interrogatory No. 22.)

pital employed in mercantile business yields from 8 to 12 per cent.

om 1820 to 1825, average amount of pig metal 700 tons, annually,		\$67,500
do castings 100 do		30,000
1825 to 1829, do pig metal 550 do		68,200
do castings 220 do		66,000

000 cords wood; 2,000 tons ore.

5 men—500 persons dependant on the works—wages \$14 per month.

6 men employed all the year; work 10 hours a day.

men \$8 to \$12, the highest wages given to men otherwise employed: in most of
 of the United States labor is cheaper than it is in Pennsylvania, and, in foreign
 wages are much lower than in any part of this country; and I hope that the price
 in Pennsylvania will not be reduced.

0 horses employed.

11 pig metal sold at the work, together with about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the castings; the remainder
 Philadelphia; distant 45 miles.

articles manufactured at the works are consumed in Africa, South America, and the
 states.

onsiderable hollow ware manufactured at this establishment has been exported to
 ad South America.

g metal is sold on a credit of six months. Castings, of every description, on a
 four months.

he cost of manufacturing iron has increased from 15 to 25 per cent. within the last
 , in consequence of the advance in the price of materials. The construction of
 l railroads has increased the prices of labor and provisions.

he average price of pig metal from 1820 to 1825 was \$25 per ton.

Do	do	1825 to 1829	31	do
Do	do	1829 to 1832	28	do
Do	castings	1820 to 1825	60	do
Do	do	1825 to 1829	75	do
Do	do	1829 to 1832	65	do

enerally the existing duty on iron is required to enable the manufacturer to enter
 etition, in the home market, with similar articles imported, and a small reduction
 ey would have the same operation on the greater portion of the iron manufacto-
 ricularly forges, in Pennsylvania, as the entire repeal of the whole duty; the pro-
 of bar iron is from \$7 to \$12, depending upon the location of the forge, the
 rom a market, &c. If, therefore, there should be a reduction of \$5 on the ton,
 es only which have peculiar advantages would be able to manufacture.

000 bushels of grain, 22,000 lbs. pork, 15,000 lbs. beef, 100 barrels of fish, and
 cotton goods to the amount of about \$1,600, are required annually at this furnace.

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 26.

Victoria Forge, Dauphin County, State of Pennsylvania, April 12, 1832.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

1. Pennsylvania, Dauphin county. Victoria forges.
2. Iron; (2 forges;) water power.
3. Put up in 1829-'30.
4. \$48,000.
6. \$3,000 per annum.
7. Introduction of iron under the denomination of old iron, scrap iron, cause increase in the profits.
8. Not known by me.
9. About 200 ton of bar iron.
10. 300 tons of domestic pig metal, value \$9,500.
11. Not known by me.
12. 60 men; average wages per month, \$20 each.
13. From 6 to 10 hours the year round.
14. Not known by me.
15. 30 or 40 mules and horses, and 10 oxen.
16. The iron is sent to Philadelphia and Baltimore, where it is sold.
17. The English, Swedish, and Russian iron sell there in competition; but to our disadvantage when smuggled as old iron, &c., &c.
18. Chiefly in the cities above-mentioned.
19. Not exported.
20. Sold at 6 months' credit.
21. The cost of the manufactured article, in the labor, has increased 15 per cent.
22. Average price \$82 per ton.
23. The present duty, and preventing importation of old iron free of duty.
24. To guard against the importation of old iron used for many purposes.
25. No profits; or, if any, very trifling.
27. 3,000 bushels of rye, 1,200 bushels of oats, and 900 bushels of wheat.
29. We would have to abandon the business.
30. It is hard to tell.
31. I do not know.
32. No. The canal and railroad communication increases the facilities of getting articles from the large cities or sea ports.

Mossiline Furnaces and Forges.

	Names of works.	Erected in the year	Where located.		The different years of operation stated.	No. of workmen employed.	No. of persons dependant on the works.	No. of horses and draft cattle employed.	Cords of wood consumed pr. year.	Tons of pig metal made per year.	Tons of bar iron made per year.	Tons of blooms made pr. year.
			State.	County.								
Blast furnaces	Mossiline furnace	1807	Pennsylvania	Berks	1828 1829 1830	75 75 75	350 350 350	40 40 40	2,500 2,200 3,500	290 275 490		
	Forges with hammers.	1822 1829	Pennsylvania	Berks	1828 1829 1830	95 95 95	450 450 450	75 75 75	2,000 2,000 2,000	45 45 45	300 300

Document 13.—No. 28.

Hopewell.

	Names of works.	Erected in the year	Where located.		The different years of operation stated.	No. of workmen employed.	No. of persons dependant on the works.	No. of horses and draft cattle employed.	Cords of wood consumed pr. year.	Tons of pig metal made per year.	Tons of castings made per year.
			State.	County.							
Blast furnaces	Hopewell	-	Pennsylvania	Berks	1828	100	500	60	5,000	427	315
					1829	102	510	60	5,000	432	309
					1830	110	500	60	5,100	450	357

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 29.

Sally Ann Furnace.

	Names of works.	Erected in the year	Where located.		The different years of operations stated.	No. of workmen employed.	No. of persons dependant on the works.	No. of horses and draft cattle employed.	Cords of wood consumed pr. year.	Tons of pig metal made per year.	Tons of cast-ings made per year.
			State.	County.							
Blast furnaces	Sally Ann Furnace	1791	Pennsylvania	Berks	1828 1829 1830	90 90 90	400 400 400	50 50 50	2,600 4,300 4,100	310 486 506	40 15 18

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 30.

Do-well Forge.

	Names of works.	Erected in the year	Where located.		The different years of operations stated.	No. of workmen employed.	No. of persons dependant on the works.	No. of horses and draft cattle employed.	No. of tons of shipping employed.	Cords of wood consumed pr. year.	Tons of bar iron made per year.	Tons of blooms made pr. year.
			State.	County.								
Forges with hammers.	Do-well	1827	Pennsylvania	Berks	1828 1829	15 15	128 128	15 15	500 500	1,300 1,300	260 260	260

Names of works.	Erected in the year	Where located.		The different years of operation stated.	No. of workmen employed.	No. of persons dependent on the works.	No. of horses and draft cattle employed.	Cords of wood consumed per year.	Tons of bar iron made per year.	Tons of blooms made per year.
		State.	County.							
Forges, with hammers.	1822	Pennsylvania	Berks	1828	20	50	15	1,900	100	20
				1829	20	60	18	1,500	105	
				1830	25	55	20	1,100	100	25

Document 13.—No. 32.

Upper Mount Pleasant Forge.

Names of works.	Erected in the year	Where located.		The different years of operation stated.	No. of workmen employed.	No. of persons dependent on the works.	No. of horses and draft cattle employed.	Cords of wood consumed per year.	Tons of bar iron made per year.
		State.	County.						
Forges, with hammers Upper Mount Pleasant forge. One hammer.	1774	Pennsylvania	Berks	1828	4	30	10	500	49.17.3
				1829	4	30	10	500	47. 9.3
				1830	4	31	10	500	48. 8.3

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 33.

Mount Pleasant, old, and Bloom Forge.

Forge*	Names of works.	Erected in the year	Where located.		The different years of operations stated.	Number of workmen employed.	Number of persons dependant on the works.	Number of horses and draft cattle employed.	Cords of wood consumed per year.	Tons of pig and scrap iron melted.	Tons of American iron used.
			State.	County.							
Forge*	Mount Pleasant, old, and Bloom.	1828	Pennsylvania	Berks	1828	18	45	10	1,000	150	100
					1829	10	26	8	500	75	50

* This is the estimate of two forges.

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 34.

District Forge.

Forge, with hammers	Name of works.	Erected in the year	Where located.		The different years of operations stated.	Number of workmen employed.	Number of persons dependant on the works.	Number of horses and draft cattle employed.	Cords of wood consumed per year.	Tons of bar iron made per year.
			State.	County.						
Forge, with hammers	District Forge	1791	Pennsylvania	Berks	1828	3	60	6	600	64
					1829	3	60	7	600	63

Joanna Furnace.

Name of works.	Erected in the year	Where located.		The different years of operations stated.	Number of workmen employed.	Number of persons dependant on the works.	Number of horses and draft cattle employed.	Number of tons of shipping employed.	Cords of wood consumed per year.	Tons of pig metal made per year.	Tons of castings made per year.
		State.	County.								
Blast furnace	Joanna Furnace	Pennsylvania	Berks	1828 1829 1830	95 95 95	500 500 500	56 56 60	- - 60	5,000 5,000 4,500	600 740 500	80 95 212

30*

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 36.

Dale Forge.

Name of works.	Erected in the year	Where located.		The different years of operations stated.	Number of workmen employed.	Number of persons dependant on the works.	Number of horses and draft cattle employed.	Cords of wood consumed per year.	Tons of anthracite coal consumed per year.	Tons of bar iron made per year.
		State.	County.							
Forge, with hammers	Dale	Pennsylvania	Berks	1838 1839 1830	30 20 21	51 48 50	11 12 12	981 1,036 1,015	- 18 20	98 101 96

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 37.

Reading and Windsor Furnaces and Speedwell Forge.

READING BLAST FURNACE.

Years of operation, 1828, 1829, 1830. Number of workmen employed, 228. Number of dependants, 1,056. Number of horses, &c., 198. Cords of wood consumed, 23,822. Tons of pig metal, 3,568. Tons of castings, 95.

WINDSOR FURNACE.

1828, 1829, 1830. Number of workmen employed, 195. Number of dependants, 1,075. Number of horses employed, 48. Cords of wood consumed, 11,200. Tons of pig metal, 650. Tons of castings, 750. Wheat, rye and corn, 8,600 bushels. Beef, pork, &c., 49,000 lbs.

SPEEDWELL FORGE.

(This is the only printed form in my possession.)

1828, 1829, 1830. Number of workmen employed, 99. Number of dependants, 99. Number of horses, 36. Number of tons of shipping, 250. Cords of wood consumed, 3,450. Tons of bar iron, 205. Tons of blooms, 300.

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 88.

Mary Ann Furnace.

Names of works.	Erected in the year	Where located.		The different years of operations stated.	Number of workmen employed.	Number of persons dependant on the works.	Number of horses and draft cattle employed.	Cords of wood consumed per year.	Tons of pig metal made per year.	Tons of castings made per year.	Tons of bar iron made per year.
		State.	County.								
Blast furnaces	Mary Ann Furnace.	Pennsylvania	Berks	1828	30	210	25	3,500	420	85	
				1829	34	230	24	4,000	495	100	
				1830	36	236	27	3,900	490	90	

LETTER

1 THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

Transmitting further returns relating to Manufactures.

(WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.)

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 1.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 1, 1832.

We have the honor to transmit further returns relating to manufactures, received this department, from the agents employed in the Western District of Pennsylvania.

I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

LOUIS McLANE,

Secy of the Treasury.

FRANKLIN of the
House of Representatives, U. S.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 2.

Domestic Manufactures in the Western District of Pennsylvania, May 26, 1832.

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, May 21, 1832.

At the time necessary for performing the duties assigned to us by your instructions, our statement and report much longer than we could have desired; and the which we are now enabled to communicate is less precise, in some of its details, probably would have been if the object of our inquiries had been more perfectly by all to whom they were addressed.

The district within which our services were required embraces thirty-three counties, in any one of which the business of manufacturing is carried on to a greater or less extent. We, as manufacturers, in many instances, appeared to be surprised by the terms of the reports submitted to them, supposing them to evince a disposition unfriendly to us; and we were not always successful in allaying this suspicion. A number of questions were asked, and the information required; and the actual condition of their establishments and business have been ascertained, as far as practicable, by comparing them with those of a similar kind and magnitude, and by the reports of persons being in the district.

The returns made by manufacturers in the leading branches, will give you a general idea of the condition, the prospects of their business, and the influence exerted by this department upon the agricultural, as well as mechanical, labor of the country. In conformity with your instructions, we shall now proceed to make a few suggestions which we think to be very material in considering the provisions of a new tariff. We understand it to be your desire so to shape and adjust it as to afford a reasonable and effectual protection to manufacturers, and, at the same time, to remove as far as practicable any undue burden or restriction, which our present system imposes upon other classes of industry.

As to the district in which our observations have been made, the agricultural classes are satisfied with the present system; they are firm in the belief that it is just as beneficial to them as to those who are engaged in manufacturing. This opinion is universal. It is based on the experience of the country, and we entirely concur in it. While, therefore, the modification of the tariff is expected which will lessen the revenue derived from duties on manufactures, it is earnestly desired by all, as well the agriculturist as those to whom your inquiries have been addressed, that the measure of protection should not be diminished. We are, however, some of the manufacturers, that the progressive improvements in their process

ea, skill and economy, will enable them in the course of a few years to withs rivalry, under a scale of duties much lower than the present. But it is obv march of improvement cannot be calculated with any precision beforehand, n duties graduated by discoveries to be made. It is equally certain that imp every sort, in manufacturing, have an immediate effect in reducing prices, a full benefit will be enjoyed by the consumer, without any change in the duties. siderations will justify us in confining our views to the present actual condition interests in question, its prospective advantages, so far as they may be clearly f the kind and degree of protection which it needs.

We have adverted to the general opinion as to the measure of protection s. Our opinion is, that, in regard to the ad valorem duties, an equal protection cured by a scale of duties much lower than the present, provided the revenu be so modified as to abolish the system of credits, and provide for an assessment upon a valuation in our own ports. All the reasons formerly urged in favo house credits are now refuted by the actual condition of our foreign trade. T tion of ad valorem articles, which constitute by far the greatest portion of s abroad, is in the hands of foreign merchants.

The supply of the country bears no steady relation to its wants: it is mainly the quantity of goods on hands, from time to time, in Great Britain. The trad is a business of speculation and adventure, uninfluenced by any feelings of duty rican Government; setting at defiance all the laws of personal reputation, and covering the grossest frauds. The consequences resulting from this state of thi as to make almost every measure of duties inadequate.

Foreign goods are sold at auction sometimes for prices enormously high, and than their cost. The same day—even the same hour—may witness the greate in prices. Buyers are often kept in ignorance of the true condition of the ma posed on by the artful suggestions of scarcity; they purchase at high prices in th of a sale, which, before it closes, brings to light the fact that the quantity of g ket is enormous, and the auction winds up with sacrifices incident to an over-sup

In regard to auction sales, it has been justly said: that the mystery which ha their operations, and the artifices practised for managing the competition of b that they have more of the characteristics of gambling than of regular trade. a word, *a foreign concern*. They contribute essentially to fluctuations in the are a principal cause of the uncertainty which baffles the wisest calculations, an the best directed enterprise of manufacturers as well as merchants.

The bill lately framed by you contains a most judicious and excellent provisio to sales at auction. We take the liberty of recommending that it be extended brace sales of cotton goods and cutlery, and indeed all ad valorem articles, t which is wholly or in part in the hands of foreign merchants. We also take t recommending the abolition of credits in all cases of imported manufactures. observed, the actual condition of our trade shows that the reasons for their contin in a great measure, ceased. They appear to us to promise no advantage which a submission to the many evils incident to their continuance.

Residing at a distance from the seaboard, and not being minutely versed in t of the custom-house, a suggestion from us in relation to the mode of assessing th duties may be deemed presumptuous: it appears, however, to be justified by th scope of your instructions, and if it shall produce no good, it can do no harm.

The bill just referred to proposes, not to fix the value of the goods by the in importer, but to look beyond it, to their *actual value* in the country whence impc 8th section declares, "That in all cases where the duty which now is, or hercal "imposed on any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into the United Stat "law be regulated by, or be directed to be estimated or levied upon the value o "yard, or of any other quantity or parcel thereof; and in all cases where the "be imposed any ad valorem rate of duty on any goods, wares, or merchandise "into the United States, it shall be the duty of the collector within whose distr "shall be imported or entered, to cause the actual value thereof at the time pu "place from which the same shall have been imported into the United States "praised, estimated and ascertained, and the number of such yards, parcels, or "and such actual value of every of them, as the case may require; and it sh "such case be the duty of the appraisers of the United States, and every of t "every other person who shall act as such appraiser, by all the reasonable wa "in his or their power, to ascertain, estimate and appraise the true and actua "invoice or affidavit thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, of the said goods, "merchandise, at the time purchased, and place from whence the same shal "imported into the United States, and the number of such yards, parcels, or "and such actual value of every of them, as the case may require."

ent here proposed contains a wise and necessary precaution against those evasions of our revenue laws, which have been a subject of so much complaint. Security intended will become effectual only by an assiduous and careful execution in every particular of its requirements. Assuming this to be the course expected by the Government, it should seem that the expense and trouble attendant in our own ports cannot be greater, nor as great, as those incident to the execution of the enactment proposed in the bill abovementioned. The difficulties to be in favor of a home valuation, the greater certainty to be attained by general confidence in its results, seem to give it a just preference over any estimated values or prices, however carefully made. It may be further remarked, that such estimates, the invoices, with their vouchers, will, in practice, be resorted to with some variance of five or even ten per cent. from the actual value of the country whence exported, might not readily be discovered; and where, the means of detection may not be immediately at hand.

Regarding foreign values, foreign merchants must still have the advantage. This is equally obvious in theory, and it has the confirmation of experience.

The value of an article in a foreign country, will be, in most instances, in principle from the mode of assessing taxes which obtains universally under the same circumstances. When taxes are laid on real or personal property, no inquiry is ever made as to the price paid for either, or as to their value respectively at some former period. They are confined to the actual value at the time when the tax is assessed. A variation must not only involve a liability to mistakes, but it is itself a powerful temptation, and may excite to fraudulent practices, against which the watchfulness of the Government will sometimes be exerted in vain.

Of auction sales, of the abolition of custom-house credits, and of assessing duties upon a valuation in our own ports of entry, have engaged public attention for many years. Our opinion upon these subjects may deserve but little regard, and has been withheld, if they had been less forcibly recommended by the general sentiment pervades the whole community; and, in expressing our own views, we present the convictions, the wishes, and the hopes of the manufacturers, mechanics, merchants, and all other descriptions of men in the numerous counties visited. This must be our apology for fatiguing your attention with reasons which doubt been weighed by you already. We will merely add, in reference to

that the present system certainly contributes in some degree, and we think to sudden fluctuations in the markets which are so frequent in our country, to manufacturers. Their best security is in the stability of the market, their fluctuations. We confidently believe that if auctions were guarded against custom-house credits abolished, and the duties levied on the appraised value of goods imported, a much lower rate of duties than the present would suffice—practice, a protection not inferior to that now given: because, under such a system, the duties would return to the hands of American merchants; the supply would be equal to the demand; duties would be equally and certainly collected; and the stock would not be continually disturbed by the spirit of reckless adventure and speculation which now presides in our markets.

If duties would be sufficient, under the plan here suggested, we will not presume to think that, in some instances, it would justify a reduction of ten per cent. used by the Treasury Department for obtaining information preparatory to a revision of the tariff, indicate the caution which is felt to be necessary in framing a system which affects so many valuable interests. Of Pennsylvania it may be truly said, the prosperity of every branch of business is so interwoven with that of the manufacturing, that if, by any error in legislation, the latter should be crippled, the former would be nearly an equal degree.

Public works, now advanced near the point of completion, at an expense of \$1,000,000, were recommended principally by the exigencies of a domestic trade, arising from the want of a vast manufacturing interest in this and some of our sister States. The changes made necessary and advantageous by the great diversity of American manufactures as it is in every department by our protective system, is almost beyond calculation. The stupendous commercial highways constructed by Pennsylvania for the purpose of giving facilities to these exchanges, are themselves the offspring of the system, and their value must depend essentially upon its preservation. The West is the only market for the agricultural productions of Pennsylvania, is found in other States, where manufacturing labor is guarded by the protective system. It may be said of Ohio, and indeed of all the grain-growing States. Any change which depresses and discourages manufacturing, must have an immediate effect on the West; must, consequently, lessen the value of land, the value of labor, and the value of the laboring classes. The hope that the loss of a home market will be made

up by some new and equally valuable market abroad, for the flour, beef, bacon, wool, &c. now consumed in the manufacturing States, is too distant and fallacious to be for a moment relied on. No one can specify such a market. And it is certain that the depression, or even the destruction of our manufactories, would not materially increase our exports of either the articles above mentioned. The farmer must therefore suffer, in proportion as manufacturing shall be circumscribed or superseded under the operation of a tariff. This we consider as absolutely certain.

It is a common remark, that by heavy duties the poor are made to bear the oppression of high prices. In our opinion, the laboring poor are the persons who have a deeper interest in the protective system than any other class of men. The only commodity which they can bring into market is their labor; by expanding and securing this market, their advantage is certain. Indeed we regard the tariff as a plan for the *protection of American labor*, that it bears with equal favor upon those who work in the field and in the manufactory; that it is peculiarly and emphatically a system for the laboring classes. The period of the greatest suffering ever experienced by the poor in this region of country, was that in which flour was a dollar to a dollar and seventy-five cents a barrel, and other subsistence in proportion. Instances occurred, and are now remembered, where healthy and active laborers worked in the field for no other reward than their victuals, and when journeymen mechanics served for several weeks in succession upon the same terms. Poor parents could not educate or decently clothe their children: even those who owned and cultivated good farms, and were clear of debt, could only sustain themselves by a narrow economy; and among their avoidable retrenchments was often found that of the education of their children. The condition of the country here referred to, presented the appalling spectacle of a population, a great proportion of which had no regular employment, and money was therefore dear and labor cheap. The man who had money, and the inclination to use it to the best advantage, was able to speculate upon the general distress; a distress arising from the want of a market for his industry. He was nearly twice as rich, comparatively, as he would have been if a fair market existed for the production of labor, or the country had yielded to labor itself its just and adequate return. It was a season of low prices, and of general poverty. Not merely were the products of agricultural, and, generally, of other labor, very low in price, but the aggregate produce of all the labor of the country was less, by nearly one-half in proportion to the population, than it now is; a fact which places in strong relief the fallacy of the idea which would connect the comforts of the people, generally, with low prices. By providing a market for labor, the Government is elevating the laboring classes to their proper level in the commonwealth. By depressing this market, it heightens, and that most oppressively, the inequality subsisting between those who live upon their money, and those who live by their labor: the one is made richer, the other is made poorer. The truth of this observation has not only the demonstration of actual experience, but it is continually verified by the opposite and clashing needs of the two classes in question.

Men who live upon and speculate with their money, are generally hostile to the protection of the natural labor, and are strenuous for reducing its price; while those who live by labor, or whose capital is directly employed in putting labor in motion, claim that it should be protected. The theory of the first assigns a large measure of oppression to the laboring classes: under the existing system, the experience of the latter class rejects the sympathy so liberally tendered; denies its application, if not its sincerity; and insists on the reality of the blessings diffused through all their ranks by the protective system.

But although a market is now opened for the labor of the country, we are confident that the prices of its manufactured goods have been gradually falling since 1824; and, in regard to those articles which receive the largest protection, they do not much exceed the amount of the duties. The reason why low prices consists with the prosperity of the manufacturing community, is, that their capital is turned often, and constantly, and their market secured from the desultory rivalry of foreign countries.

There are two ways for lowering the American manufactures: one is by affording great encouragement to the importation of foreign fabrics. But the benefit which this mode promises will be in an exact ratio to the injury done to our own manufacturers, and the benefit itself will vanish almost immediately; for the home production will be lessened, perhaps discontinued; and then there will be an end to low prices. The mischiefs to every department of labor, inseparable from this plan, is too obvious to need any specification. The other mode of lowering the prices of American manufactures is, by encouraging the investment of capital, and the application of home labor in their production: it has never failed of its full effect, and it never can; it is fraught with blessings to the industrial classes; it is, moreover, connected with the national security and the national glory. It is the plan which we would most earnestly but respectfully recommend for insuring a permanent reduction of prices. Independent of its advantages in this respect, it is, in operation, the most solid and palpable benefit ever conferred by Government upon the humble and less fortunate ranks of the American people. So closely is it blended with

prosperity of Pennsylvania, that any considerable relaxation of the present system would inflict upon this State a heavy calamity.

Our tabular statement will apprise you of the amount of capital employed in some of the best branches of manufacturing in this district. Three millions two hundred thousand dollars are invested in iron works alone. Our researches have been necessarily limited to the most prominent branches, but the results obtained are such as to convince every one of the deep stake which the people of this State must have in the preservation of a system of protection.

Without again adverting to our market for subsistence, and its relation to the interest immediately in question, we have thought proper to notice a subject not within the literal scope of our instructions, but which forcibly appeals to the consideration of Government.

Within a few years past great attention has been paid by our farmers to the raising of an improved breed of sheep. There are probably in western Pennsylvania, at this time, not less than 300,000; and the flocks are rapidly enlarging. By impairing the home market for wool, our enterprising farmers would suffer ruinous losses, and a general gloom overspread the whole agricultural community. The present ratio of multiplication is such, that, in a very short period, the supply of wool at home, for the entire consumption of the country, is certain, and the market must be overstocked with the article. If any case can be presented in which the influence of domestic competition upon prices will be speedily decisive, it is furnished by that of American wool.

During the last war, the freehold of Pennsylvania was valued by the appraisers of the Federal Government at three hundred and forty-three millions of dollars. It is now worth much more. The amount of personal estate, including our sheep and other property not included, whose value would be lowered or sunk under a faint or doubtful protection, is enormous. Suppose a depreciation of twenty per cent. in the value of the two descriptions of estate above mentioned, the loss sustained by Pennsylvania would be more than one hundred millions of dollars. We give it as our opinion that the depreciation supposed does not exceed, nor equal the measure of the injury which would fall upon this State, by essentially lessening the protection of manufacturing and agricultural labor. Our reasons might be spread out in detail; but they must be apparent to all who know any thing of our present condition, and of our domestic history for the last twelve years.

We forbear noticing many other topics which enter into the consideration of the policy in question; nor should we have troubled you with the views already given, but for the intense anxiety upon the subject of the tariff which agitates the minds of all classes.

Knowing your favorable opinion of the protective system, we have ventured a freedom of remark which, under different circumstances, might have been suppressed.

We remain, with great respect,

Your obedient humble servants,

WM. B. FOSTER.

DAVID LYNCH.

The Hon. LOUIS McLANE,

Sec'y of the Treasury, Washington.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 3.

Iron Works, Alleghany County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pittsburgh, Alleghany county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Manufacture of steam engines.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established in 1808; first manufactory west of the mountains.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. About ten thousand dollars.
5. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	5. Decreased since 1834; tariff.
6. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Steam engines; ten thousand dollars a year.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 3.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Number of hands averages al
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Work from 11 to 12 hours pe
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Steam employed.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. From Pittsburgh to all par United States.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. To Mexico.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. For cash and short credits, or ed security.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition, in the home market, with similar articles imported?	23. Reduction of the duty on iron
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. Don't take piled bars for scrap
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. The raw material has increas last 18 months \$15 per ton; both wro cast iron.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. Not out of the way of foreign titon.
36. What would be the operation of this change upon the frauds at present supposed to be practised?	36. Piled iron for scraps.
38. Extent of individual and household manufacture in the United States, and how much it has increased since the tariff of 1824?	38. Increase in proportion to the of population.

MAHLON ROGER
Steam Engine Maker, Pitt

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 4.

Iron Manufactory, Alleghany County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Alleghany county, Pennsylvia mingham, near Pittsburgh.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Air foundry for iron.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. 1812.

usual rate of profit on the capital invested in the establishment of the manufacturing; distinguishing between the rate of profit on that portion of the capital which is invested, after providing for the interest on the loan, and the rate of the profit upon that which is not borrowed?

What is the amount of articles annually manufactured in the establishment of the manufacturing; description, quality, and value of each

quantity and value of different kinds of materials annually used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class? How many hours a day employed, and season of the year?

What is the rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, and in foreign countries? Number of horses or other animals employed?

Whether the manufactures find a ready market; if not, how far they are from a market?

Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at the time of sale, and to what extent?

Where are the manufactures consumed?

Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries; and if so, to what countries?

Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash; and if on credit, for what period?

Whether the cost of the manufactured goods (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year from

6. 100 per cent.

9. Hollow ware, engine castings, and stoves.

10. 400 tons of pig metal.

12. Twelve men.

13. Twelve hours the whole year.

14. 1½ dollar per day.

15. None.

16. At the manufactory.

17. None.

18. Pittsburgh.

19. None.

20. Credit six months.

21. Decreased.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 4—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make, were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Continue.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. Blank.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. No.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron, remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. Under present circumstances not.
33. Amount of capital, and what portion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?	33. Not prepared to answer.

DOCUMENT 4.—No. 5.

Iron Manufactory, Alleghany County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Pennsylvania, Alleghany.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Iron of all descriptions by rolling engine, 150 horse.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. May, 1829.
4. Capital invested in ground and building, water power and in machinery?	4. Fifty thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Paid for metals and blooms \$ 9,000, wages \$ 34,000.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 1,500 tons iron of the various kinds per bill of prices, and can be increased.
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 150 men and boys employed.
13. How many hours a day employed? and what portion of the year?	13. Twelve hours, and employed ten months in the year.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. We find our market principally home; not more than one-third is sent.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. No.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 5—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Sales generally at a credit of three and four months.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased decreased, and how much in each year, at the establishment of the manufactory; whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. Our prices decreased \$5, or 5 per cent. per ton after the first year, since which they have remained the same.
22. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. The present rate.

List of Prices at the Kensington Iron Works.

FLAT. 1/2 inch wide . . . \$185	FLAT. Horse shoe bar, 1 inch by 1/2, 3/4 & 1 1/2
1/2 " " . . . 180	Saddle tree, 1, 1 1/2 & 1 3/4 inch, by 1/2,
3/4 " " . . . 160	3-16, and 1/2 . . . 115
1 " " . . . 150	1/2 inch by 1/2, 3-16, & 1/2 . . . 125
1 1/2 " " . . . 140	1/2 inch by 1/2, 3-16, & 1/2 . . . 135
3, or 1 1/2 " " . . . 130	1/2 inch by 1/2, 3-16, & 1/2 . . . 145
4, or 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 inch wide . . . 120	Dandy tire, 1 1/2, and 1 3/4 inch . . . 105
1 1/2 and 1 3/4 " " . . . 115	Common do. from 1 3-8 to 5 inch . . . 95
6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, &c. . . 110	from 5 to 6 " . . . 105
3-16 inch . . . 200	Grate bar, 2 1/2 and 3 inch wide, and 1 1/2
1-4 " . . . 160	inch square . . . 85 & 95
5-16 " . . . 150	Plough plates . . . 110
3-8 " . . . 130	Nail, deck, and spike rods . . . 115
7-16, 1/2, 9-16, and 1/2 inch . . . 115	Oval . . . 130
1/2 and 1/2 inch . . . 105	Half oval . . . 120
1 to 4 inch . . . 100	SHEET. Treble rolled . . . 180
3-16 inch . . . 120	Double do. . . 170
1/2 " . . . 150	Fire bed and chimney, Nos. 13,
5-16 " . . . 135	14, and 15 . . . 165
1/2 " . . . 120	Do do Nos. 16 and 17 . . . 160
7-16, 1/2, and 1/2 inch . . . 115	Boiler plates . . . 140
1/2 and 1/2 inch . . . 100	Do 1/2 inch thick . . . 150
1 to 3 1/2 " . . . 95	All piled iron subject to an additional price.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 6.

S. Smith & Co's. Rolling Mill and Nail Factory, Pittsburgh, Penn.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Alleghany county, State of Pennsylvania.
Kind or description of the manufactory; whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Rolling mill and nail factory; steam power.
When established; and whether a joint concern?	3. Established 1811 or 1812 in part, bar rolls added 1837; purchased by present owners one year since.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 6.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Twenty-eight thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	5. Materials bought on time; and cash.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of the profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. None made.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. One thousand tons, one half the other nails; bar iron from 95 to 100 cents per ton; nails \$125.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Bloom iron, value at present ton; domestic products.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Nails manufactured of Sweden and Boston are sold at Louisville and at the same price of ours.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Twenty-five men; average 20; 6 boys, 25 cents.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Twelve hours.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Sold at the manufactory.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. There are no iron and nails at Pittsburgh. The Boston manufactory has part of the Cincinnati market at Louisville, and the whole valley of Mississippi.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. Ohio and Kentucky principal all the Western States.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	19. None.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Sold on a credit, generally 4 months.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Bar iron from \$95 to \$109; and 64, per lb.
25. What has been the rate of your profits annually for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. Never made a dividend.
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. More than three-fourths on the raw material.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make	29. We would be compelled to do the business.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 6.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>iced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced rates?</p> <p>It would cause you to abandon your business in what way would you employ your capital?</p> <p>Do you not the manufactures of salt and steel from the points of importation, foreign competition within a certain limit, and them? and what is the extent of the loss?</p> <p>What amount of reduction in the duties on steel would the actual or real capital employed yield an interest of six per cent., and what gradual the reduction should be?</p>	<p>30. Our capital in building and machinery would be sunk.</p> <p>32. We could not keep the Pittsburgh market at 12½ per cent. duty.</p> <p>34. We are not prepared to say; at present it yields little more.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 7.

Island, Lightner, & Cuddy's Iron Foundry, Alleghany County, Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>State and county in which the manufacturing establishment is located?</p> <p>Give a description of the manufactory; whether water, steam, or other power? When established; and whether a joint concern?</p> <p>What capital invested in ground and buildings, and in machinery?</p> <p>What amount in materials, and in cash purchase of materials and payment of wages?</p> <p>What is the normal rate of profit on the capital invested in the establishment of the manufactory?</p> <p>Distinguishing between the rate of profit on that portion of the capital which is invested, after providing for the interest on the loan, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?</p> <p>What is the cause of the increase (or decrease, as may be,) of profit?</p> <p>What is the rate of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?</p> <p>What is the amount of articles annually manufactured by the establishment of the manufactory?</p> <p>Give a description, quality, and value of each article manufactured.</p> <p>What is the quantity and value of different kinds of materials used; distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?</p>	<p>1. Alleghany county, Pennsylvania.</p> <p>2. Iron foundry. Use a steam engine to turn, grind, &c.</p> <p>3. In 1929. A common copartnership.</p> <p>4. About \$30,000.</p> <p>5. About \$30,000 of capital employed—may be floating capital in materials, stock, cash, notes, outstanding debts, &c.</p> <p>6, 7, 8. Cannot state the answers to these questions with any precision—not having made a detailed statement of our affairs since the formation of our partnership.</p> <p>9. About 75 or 80,000 dollars.</p> <p>10. Principally pig metal, about 1000 tons per annum consumed, valued from 35 to \$40,000; coal, bar iron, cost \$5000; no foreign materials used.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 7.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Cannot answer this question with exactness. We believe that no sim are imported from any country bu and not under our prices.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. About 60 men and 15 boys.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. Not exceeding 11 hours in employed in labor; not more than lost time in a year.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. Cannot answer this question with exactness. We believe that no sim are imported from any country bu and not under our prices.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. None.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Our principal sales are at h considerable share of our manu sold to the Western and Southern
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. There is now but little forei tion which affects us; some of articles, such as butt hinges an weights are still imported; part of article is made in Pittsburgh.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. See answer 16.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. None of our articles exports
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Not more than 1-6th of ou for cash; the balance on credits about 6 months; 1-6th may be at 1
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. The price of our raw materia 25 per cent. within the last year; not changed much, but has rather in value.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. A detail of this kind could sorted here.
23. What rate of duty necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	The success of our business has ed so much from the duty on the make, as from the prosperity of d generally; and as far as we are concerned, we are satisfied with t duties, and mode of collecting th
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles, to prevent fraud?	25. See answers to 6, 7, 8.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	26. Materials about 55 per cent.; contingencies of wear and tear abo cent.; profit 10 to 15 per cent.; b answer with exactness. See answer
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 7.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.

ount of the agricultural pro-
country is consumed in your
and what amount of other do-
ons?

ntity or amount of manufac-
ou make, are produced in the
and what amount in your own

ity upon the foreign manufac-
d of goods which you make
o 12½ per cent., with a cor-
luction on all the imports,
you to abandon your business,
continue to manufacture at re-

ld cause you to abandon your
it way would you employ your

ay pursuit in which you could
hich you could derive greater
er a reduction of the import
er cent.?

the manufactures of salt and
om the points of importation,
competition within a certain
hem? and what is the extent

of capital, and what propor-
red capital bears to that which

ount of reduction in the du-
ble the actual or real capital
add an interest of 6 per cent.?
al the reduction should be?
ums should be abolished, and
ed upon the actual value of the
e in the American port, what
rem duty would be equivalent
with the minimum?

ould be the operation of this
be frauds at present supposed

ion which the production by
manufacturers bears to the con-

of individual and household
the United States, and how
reased since the tariff of 1824?
profit of money or capital in
tes?

rate of wages?

ANSWERS.

27. All other productions excepting those
enumerated in answer 10, are of a value too
trifling to estimate.

28. Cannot answer.

29. We apprehend that 12½ per cent. ad
valorem duty would be insufficient to protect
other manufactures, and that their destruc-
tion would be ruinous to us. We would ra-
ther have the duty on our articles reduced
alone, than have a general reduction. The
reduction of duties on castings, sadirons, &c.
might injure us, but if our customers were
destroyed, we must quit business certainly.

30. Have not reflected on this subject.

31. Same answer.

32. We know of no extensive iron or salt
establishment which is entirely out of the
range of foreign competition.

33. About \$60,000, including \$14,000 ow-
ing on real estate. We have no borrowed
capital; but in the purchase of stock and
transaction of business, we use a credit of
from 10 to \$20,000.

Are not qualified to answer these questions.

40. Wages of men in our establishment,
from \$16 per month to \$1 50 per day; would
average about \$1 12½ per day.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 8.

Lock Manufacturers and Brass and Iron Founders, Alleghany County, Penn.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, county of Alleghany.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Principally door locks of various kinds. We employ a steam engine.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1813. Joint stock.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Amount of capital invested in buildings, power, and machinery, \$8,000 dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	5. Amount of materials, \$2,500.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory, distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of the profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. 10 per cent. at present; 12 per cent. and upwards. Borrowed none.
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. The decrease in profit, on the low price of imported articles of quality, and the advance of the wages of workmen.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 8,000 dollars; locks, 5,500 dollars; door fasteners, \$1,200; brass and iron, 1,300 dollars.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 6 tons iron, \$750; timber, 100 per and zinc, \$600; pig metal, 100.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 16 men at \$1 per day; 10 cents.
13. How many hours a day employed?	13. 12 hours the whole year.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. Wages same rate otherwise in this county and State; in Europe the amount at the same business.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 1 horse.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory; if not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Part at the manufactory; 100 to 500 to 700 miles.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	17. The markets are glutted with foreign article of an inferior quality, low price, which prevents the sale of our articles.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the western States principally.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries; and if so, where?	19. None are exported.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash; and if on credit, at what credit; if bartered, for what?	20. Cash, or 90 days' credit. For materials, groceries, and produce.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. The cost of some has decreased on consequence of machinery; as compared to say how much. Materials increased since the commencement of establishment from 50 to 100 per cent.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 8—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
any change necessary in levying or the duty on such articles, to pre- 11	24. We cannot say what change is neces- sary. We infer, from the low price of the imported article, that frauds are practised in some shape or other.
what portion of the cost of your ma- s consists of the price of the raw what portion of the wages of labor, portion of the profits of capital?	26. 20 per cent. the cost of the raw mate- rial; 50 per cent. wages of labor; 20 per ct. tools and machinery.
the duty upon the foreign manufac- kind of goods which you make uced to 12½ per cent., with a cor- reduction on all the imports, cause you to abandon your busi- ould you continue to manufacture d prices?	29. The duty being reduced to 13½ per cent., and the imported article depreciating in price proportionably, we should be com- pelled to abandon our business, although a corresponding reduction might take place in all imports.

ported articles, of the description we manufacture, are thrown into the market at
prices, that we believe it impossible they could have paid the regular duties.
sold in our eastern cities for less amount than would pay the cost of material and
labor here. It is true, they are of an inferior quality, yet they prevent, in a great
the sale of a good article. The higher price of iron, being from 300 to 400 per
er here than in England, together with cost of labor being so much greater, will
s for some time from competing with the British manufacturers.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 9.

son, Miltenberger & Co.'s Rolling Mill and Nail Factory, Pittsburgh, Penn.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
te and county in which the manufac- tured?	1. State of Pennsylvania, county Alleghe- ny, city Pittsburgh.
for description of the manufactory; ther water, steam, or other power?	2. Iron rolling mill and nail machines; steam power.
an established; and whether a joint cern?	3. January, 1830; yes. •
ital invested in ground and build- water power, and in machinery?	4. Forty thousand dollars.
rage amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials, and pay- rages?	5. Twenty-nine thousand dollars.
usual rate of profit on the capital in- nce the establishment of the manu- distinguishing between the rate of on that portion of the capital which ed, after providing for the interest and the rate of profit upon that por- h is not borrowed?	6. About 12½ per cent. on the capital none borrowed.
se of the increase, (or decrease, as ay be,) of profit?	7. Decrease occasioned by competition from rival establishments increasing since the tariff of 1824.
s of profit on capital otherwise em- the same State and county?	8. From 15 to 20 per cent.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 9—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 1,000 tons of iron and nails, round and square sheet, hoop, 1 and plough wing iron, and 2, 3, 10, 12, 16 and 20 gr. nails.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Blooms, 1,000 tons, \$95 \$90,000, bent \$3,600.
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. We employ 46 persons, w on an average \$1 10 each daily.
13. How many hours a day employed? and what portion of the year?	13. Ten hours a day; all the ye
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. About the same; in foreign about one-fourth, and in Engla much as 2 fourth.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Our works require 50 horse: us with blooms.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Some is sold at home, but to Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Tenn sissippi, Illinois, &c.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. They do, particularly in na per pound rise on our nails would: kegs afloat on the Atlantic.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. One-half at home, and th question 18.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. None. They could sooner and nails to us than we to them.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. We make our sales at 4 and credit, and deduct 5 per cent. for
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. It has increased the cost, b must make a better article at less bor the same.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Bar iron at \$95, \$97, \$100, per ton.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market, with similar articles imported?	23. The present existing duty on
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles, to prevent fraud?	24. Yes; the system of drawb: be done away, and the duty shoul at the value in this country.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. Our profits have been gr: ecreasing from 4 to 10 and 12 pe our capital; we have made no divid any profits go to increase the capit
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. \$95 a ton for blooms, \$5 for fuel, and we received \$5 a ton changing blooms to bar iron.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 9.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>amount of the agricultural produce of the country is consumed in your State, and what amount of other productions?</p> <p>Duty upon the foreign manufacture of goods which you make is 12½ per cent., with a correction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or continue to manufacture at present?</p> <p>What would cause you to abandon your business, and what way would you employ in the pursuit in which you could derive the most benefit, even after a reduction of the duty to 12½ per cent.?</p> <p>What is the competition of salt and iron from the points of importation, and what is the extent of the same?</p> <p>What is the amount of capital; and what portion of the capital bears to that which is employed in the manufacture of iron?</p> <p>What is the amount of reduction in the duty on iron, and what is the actual or real capital employed in the manufacture of iron, and what interest of 6 per cent. would the reduction should be?</p> <p>What would be the operation of this reduction on the frauds at present supposed to be committed?</p> <p>What is the portion which the production by iron manufacturers bears to the consumption of iron?</p> <p>What is the cost of individual and household iron in the United States, and how has it increased since the tariff of 1824?</p> <p>What is the average profit of money or capital in the United States?</p> <p>What is the average rate of wages?</p>	<p>27. We pay our hands (who have families, in all 143 persons) cash for their labor; and we cannot tell what is the consumption of agricultural productions.</p> <p>29. We would abandon our business rather than lose on it.</p> <p>30. In purchasing real estate over which Government could have no control.</p> <p>31. Any other business would do better than a losing one.</p> <p>32. Pittsburgh is remote, and yet we feel any fluctuations in sea coast towns. If we raise our nails ¼ or ½ cent, it would cause thousands of kegs to deluge the west by New Orleans.</p> <p>33. Sixty-nine thousand dollars; not borrowed.</p> <p>34. The manufacturer of iron would require more than 6 per cent. to induce him to run the risks of trade, when he could buy bank stock without risk.</p> <p>36. It would stop them; they could not be so numerous.</p> <p>37. In a few years we (all iron works) can supply the whole consumption.</p> <p>38. Manufactures increase 25 per cent. annually in number.</p> <p>39. 15 to 20 per cent.; in dry goods business, more.</p> <p>40. 90 cents to \$1 per day.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 10.

of Arthur's Steam Engine Manufactory, Pittsburgh, Alleghany County.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>1. Description of the manufactory of water, steam, or other power.</p>	<p>2. Steam engines and castings for machinery of all descriptions.</p>

DOCUMENT 10.—No. 10—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Eighteen hundred and fifteen.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Twenty thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	5. Thirty-four thousand dollars.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Steam engines and castings 1 year, forty thousand dollars.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Hands employed, forty.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. Average number of hours, ten.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 11.

● *Iron Manufactory, Pittsburgh, Alleghany County.*

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Alleghany county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Air foundry and steam engine tory; steam power used.
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. The foundry established in engine factory in 1830.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Sixty thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Fourteen thousand dollars.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. \$95,000; 14 steam engines, heavy cannon, and 800 tons of other.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Pig iron 1,200 tons, value Bar iron 34 do do Boiler iron 46 do do Coals 40,000 bush'ls do Fire clay, sand, lumber, &c.
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	All domestic products. 12. Eighty men, no women nor average wages \$1 25 per day.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. Average ten hours per day sons of the year.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. A part are sold in the vicini are sent to Philadelphia, east, and lakes to the mouth of the Mississippi.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 11—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
Whether foreign articles of the like enter into competition with them at such sale; and to what extent?	17. Foreign steam engines are sold at New Orleans: to what extent not known.
Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. Principally in the States west and southwest of this.
Whether any of the manufactures are sold to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. A few steam engines are sent to South America.
Whether the manufacture is sold by manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, on what terms?	20. Generally on a credit of six months.
What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw materials? and what portion of the wages of labor, and of the profits of capital?	26. Materials 60 cents, wages 32 cents, profits 8 cents.
Are not the manufactures of salt and iron affected by the points of importation, foreign competition within a certain amount around them, and what is the extent of the effect?	32. Foreign iron is not at present used in this place, but it would be if the duties were reduced to 12½ per cent.

PENN FOUNDRY AND STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,
Pittsburgh, May 8th, 1832.

STATEMENT: The above are the answers we have to submit to the queries which you are pleased to send us. Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

McCLUNG, PRATT & WADE.

Wm. D. LYNCH and Wm. B. FOSTER.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 12.

Iron and Nail Manufactories, Pittsburgh, Alleghany County, Pennsylvania.

The following may be depended on as a correct statement of the iron and nails manufactured at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in the years ending 30th September, 1829, 1830, and 1831, and also the prices in those three years, the number of hands employed, and the means of transporting the blooms from the different forges.

HOENBERGER & SON,

Manufactured, from 30th September, 1828, to 1829,	tons	1,591	7	2
1829, to 1830,	do	1,869	1	
1830, to 1831,	do	2,049	7	3

Of this quantity there were manufactured into nails:

First year, 373½ tons.

Second do., 483½ do.

Third do., 534 do.

Twenty-eight hands employed annually, having 234 dependants.

The establishment is capable of manufacturing, annually, 2,500 tons.

E. SHORB & Co.

Manufactured, from 30th September, 1828, to 1829,	tons	1,005	5	
1829, to 1830,	do	1,159	15	
1830, to 1831,	do	1,539	15	

Of this quantity there were made into nails:

First year, tons 182 17.

Second do., do. 200 1.

Third do., do. 276 10.

Four hands employed annually, having 162 dependants.

The establishment is capable of manufacturing, annually, 2,500 tons.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 12—Continued.

MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.

Manufactured, from 14th January, 1829, to Sept. 30, 1829, tons	395	2
30th Sept., 1829, do. 1830, do.	750	5
1830, do. 1831, do.	1,084	5

Of this quantity there were made into nails:

First year, tons	101	10.
Second do., do.	285	10.
Third do., do.	473	5.

Forty-six hands employed annually, having 138 dependants.

This establishment is capable of manufacturing, annually, 2,500 tons.

H. SPANG & SON,

Manufactured, from 30th September, 1830, to 30th September, 1831, 860

Of this quantity there were made into nails, 240

Forty-five hands employed, having 140 dependants.

This establishment is capable of manufacturing *only* 1,500 tons.

S. SMITH & Co.

Manufactured, from 1st January, 1830, to 30th September, 1831, tons 5

Of this quantity were made into nails, 2

Twenty men and five boys employed, having 43 dependants.

This establishment is capable of manufacturing *only* 1,500 tons.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD,

Manufactured, from 12th May, to 30th September, 1829, tons 300

30th Sept., 1829, to do. 1830, do. 1,200

1830, to do. 1831, do. 1,399

One hundred and fifty-seven hands annually employed, having 472 dependants.

This establishment is capable of manufacturing, annually, 2,500 tons.

HENRY BLAKE & Co.

Manufactured, from 1st October, 1829, to 30th September, 1830, tons 1,156

30th Sept., 1830, to do. 1831, do. 1,200

Of this quantity were made into nails,

Seventy-one hands annually employed, having 144 dependants.

This establishment is capable of manufacturing *only* 2,500 tons.

The above factories give employment to 110 teams, of six horses each; which consume upwards of 190,000 bushels of grain. 110 carters, having 330 dependants.

The cash price of iron, the first of the above years, was \$122 per ton.

Do. do. the second year, was \$100 do.

Do. do. the third year, was \$95 do.

It will be seen by the above statement, that five of the abovementioned factories commenced operations in 1828.

RECAPITULATION.

Iron manufactured in Pittsburgh, from 30th September, 1828, to 1829, tons	3,291	15
30th do. 1829, to 1830, do.	6,217	17
30th do. 1830, to 1831, do.	9,322	05

Increase second year, 2,926 tons.

Third do. 3,065 do.

Nails manufactured first year, 556 tons.

Second do. 1,154 do.

Third do. 2,096 do.

Hands annually employed, 586. Dependants, 1,663. Mouths fed, 2,249. Teams of horses each, 110. 660 horses annually employed. 190,000 bushels of grain consumed.

r description of the manufactory;
r water, steam, or other power?
established; and whether a joint
m?

Invested in ground and build-
ing power, and in machinery?
of the increase, (or decrease, as
y be,) of profit?

of profit on capital otherwise em-
e same State and county?

the establishment of the manu-
script, quality, and value of

ity and value of different kinds
als used; distinguishing between
ucts and domestic products?

er of men, women, and children,
and average wages of each class?
many hours a day employed, and
of the year?

er of horses or other animals

er the manufactures find a mar-
anufactory? If not, how far they
market?

e are the manufactures consumed?
her any of the manufactures are
foreign countries? and, if so,

her the manufacture is sold by
turer for cash? and, if on credit,
it? if bartered, for what?

her the cost of the manufactured
ic manufacturer,) has increased
: and how much in each year,
tablishment of the manufactory;
r the increase has been in the
the labor, and at what rate?
change necessary in levying or

2. Blast furnace; steam power.

3. 1826. Two partners.

4. Twenty thousand dollars.

7. Fluctuation in price of manufactured
product.

8. Six per cent.

9. Six hundred tons pig iron, at \$28 per
ton.

10. Iron ore.

12. Forty men at \$17 per month.

13. Ten hours, nine months in the year.

15. Twenty-five horses and three yoke of
oxen.

16. Pittsburgh market, 55 miles. (Water
carriage.)

18. Pittsburgh, and west.

19. None.

20. Sold at six months' credit.

21. Diminished in price since the estab-
lishment, say 10 per cent.

24. Supposed to be.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 13—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. Could not say.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent?	31. Cannot say.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron, remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. Remote from foreign import not out of foreign competition.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 14.

Blast Furnace, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Armstrong county, Pennsylvania
2. Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Blast furnace; steam power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1827.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power and machinery?	4. Ten thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	5. Three hours being too short to investigate and answer correctly.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory, distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. Ditto.
7. Causes of the increase (or decrease) as the case may be) of profit?	7. Ditto.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Ditto.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Ditto.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Ditto.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 14—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>number of men, women and children and average wages of each class? how many hours a day employed, and season of the year? number of horses or other animals em- ployed? whether the manufactures find a mar- ket? If not, how far they go to a market? whether foreign articles of the like kind are in competition with them at such price; and to what extent? where are the manufactures consumed? whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, on what terms? if bartered, for what? whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased, and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufacture; and what increase has been in the materials employed, and at what rate? at what prices at which the manufactures are sold by the manufacturer since the establishment? what rate of duty is necessary to en- able the manufacturer to enter into competi- tion with similar articles in the home market with similar articles? what change necessary in levying or remitting the duty on such articles to pre- vent injury?</p>	<p>12. Three hours being too short notice to investigate and answer correctly. 13. Average ten hours all the year. 15. 18 horses and 4 yoke of oxen. 16. At Pittsburgh. 17. Replied to in answer to query 5. 18. Ditto. 20. Six months' credit. 21. Replied to in answer to query 5. 22. Thirty dollars per 2,240 lbs. 23. Sixty-two and a half cents per 112 lbs. 24. Yes.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 15.

Wire Manufactory, Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>where and county in which the manufac- tory is situated? a description of the manufactory, whether water, steam, or other power? when established, and whether a joint venture? capital invested in ground and buildings, power, and in machinery? amount of articles annually manufac- tured at the establishment of the manufac- tory, quantity, quality, and value of each</p>	<p>1. Beaver county, Pennsylvania. 2. Wire from No. 1 to 35. Water power. 3. September 15, 1828. Joint stock. 4. Thirteen thousand seven hundred dol- lars. 9. We use from 75 to 100 tons of iron annually. Our wire is known to be superior to that imported.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 15—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Juniatta of a superior quali
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Same price as the domesti
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Ten men at one dollar per
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Twelve hours per day, months.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. Unknown.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. One horse and six oxen.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? if not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. From Pittsburgh to St. Lou Philadelphia, and New Orleans.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. Answer given in No. 16.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. Sold on a credit of six mon
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. The price has declined sin menced in 1828.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market, with similar articles imported?	23. The present rate of duty is cient.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. Tinned iron wire has been f imported, and is still believed t ported.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. Eight per cent. per annu our profit.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. If any reduction in duty s place, we should unavoidably aba
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30 & 31. In answer to questio and 31, it is not a light matter t a business which is our main depe
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 15—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>re not the manufactures of salt and ote from the points of importation, reign competition within a certain ound them, and what is the extent of e?</p> <p>hat amount of reduction in the duties able the actual or real capital em- o yield an interest of six per cent.? gradual the reduction should be? minimums should be abolished, and assessed upon the actual value of orted article in the American port, te of ad valorem duty would be nt to the present with the minimum? vortion which the production by rican manufacturers bears to the tion?</p>	<p>32. In some cases only. Relative to the manufacture of iron, it is certainly incorrect.</p> <p>34. We should not feel disposed to manu- facture for six per cent. profit, subject to risk and loss.</p> <p>35. Not answered.</p> <p>37. Nearly the whole amount is American, and, if encouraged, we intend to meet fully the demand.</p>

ommenced the manufacture on the faith of the protection given by Congress in sence when the article has fallen lower than it has ever been known in the United ad as to the quality of our manufacture, there is none better.

TOWNSEND, BAIRD & CO.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 16.

Maria Forges, Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>te and county in which the manufac- tured?</p> <p>ad or description of the manufactory; ther water, steam, or other power?</p> <p>hen established; and whether a joint acern?</p> <p>pital invested in ground and build- l water power, and in machinery? rage amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials, and pay- wages?</p> <p>ual rate of profit on the capital in- ce the establishment of the manu- distinguishing between the rate of on that portion of the capital which ed, after providing for the interest and the rate of profit upon that por- h is not borrowed?</p> <p>se of the increase (or decrease, as ay be) of profit?</p>	<p>1. Pennsylvania, Bedford county, 25 miles distant from Bedford, on the Roaring spring.</p> <p>2. Works styled Maria Forges, contain ten fires, embracing three buildings, propelled by water power.</p> <p>3. In — commenced making iron, and since increased the establishment. An individual concern.</p> <p>4. About \$150,000, embracing about 12 thousand acres of land, 67 buildings.</p> <p>5. Annual expense is about \$126,500, for wages, feed, &c. besides the implements, wagons, teams, &c.</p> <p>6. No borrowed capital.</p> <p>7. There are fluctuations in the article.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 16—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. Capital otherwise employ concerns very often produce 5 per cent.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. About 1,660 tons of bloom rolled from Juniatta blooms, for any English iron.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. No foreign products used.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Cannot ascertain what bl cost delivered here from abroad.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Average about 100 hands; lies; average rate of wages 22 month, exclusive of forgerman, w the ton at \$ 6 per ton for making
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Monthly hands from sunri forgerman by turns during day wood choppers by cord.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. Wages are not so high; manual labor in this country, ex ly at some public works.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 68 horses and mules ow concern.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. The owner of this conce tures the blooms at his own rolli ate at Pittsburgh.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. No; none brought into th
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. West and southwestern) United States.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? If so, where?	19. None from here, and not i is converted into maleable iron, w the south.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what credit? If bartered, for what?	20. It is not sold for cash here sold at all, until it is manufactu rolling mill.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting duties on such articles, to prevent fraud?	24. Unacquainted with the m ing, and only know by informatio do exist.
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. No raw materials purchas
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. About 8,000 bushels of r; 3,000 bushels of wheat, 800 bush and 150 tons hay, in proportion tween 8 and 9,000 dollars.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Would be obliged to a works.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 16—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>it would cause you to abandon your in what way would you employ tal?</p> <p>there any pursuit in which you could rom which you could derive greater ren after a reduction of the import 12½ per cent.?</p> <p>ount of capital, and what propor- orrowed capital bears to that which</p> <p>minimums should be abolished, and assessed upon the actual value of the article in the American port, what valorem duty would be equivalent cent with the minimum?</p> <p>hat would be the operation of this pen the frauds at present supposed stand?</p> <p>verage rate of wages?</p>	<p>30. The capital consists in lands that I could not sell; of course could not turn it to any other purpose.</p> <p>31. Many, if I could turn it into available capital.</p> <p>33. Entire amount of capital is worth \$ 244,000, none borrowed; if the business is ruined it is not worth \$ 3,600.</p> <p>35. Remote from sea ports, I am unacquainted with the mode of levying and collecting, &c.</p> <p>36. Not sufficiently acquainted with the rate of those frauds to give an opinion.</p> <p>40. \$ 17 per month common labor throughout the State, though higher at iron works.</p>

For PETER SHOENBERGER,
J. STEINMAN.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 17.

Hanover Iron Works, Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>land county in which the manufac- tured?</p> <p>il or description of the manufactory; for water, steam, or other power? an established; and whether a joint urn?</p> <p>al invested in ground and build- water power, and in machinery?</p> <p>age amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay- vages?</p> <p>ent of articles annually manufac- the establishment of the manu- Description, quality, and value of d?</p> <p>umber of men, women, and children d?</p> <p>umber of horses or other animals d?</p>	<p>1. Bedford county, Pennsylvania.</p> <p>2. One blast furnace, one forge with three fires, and one forge two fires; water power.</p> <p>3. One forge 1822; furnace 1827; 1 forge 1830. Individual concern.</p> <p>4. \$ 30,000 real property and machinery, and \$ 8,000 in stock, say coal, ore, cordwood, teams, &c.</p> <p>5. \$ 37,872, including freight to place of market. In this amount 525 tons of pigs (to make the blooms and iron) is charged as if they had been purchased, which would have been the case if the furnace and forges had been separate concerns, and in answer to query 9 the pigs made are put down as if sold.</p> <p>9. 550 tons pig metal, at \$ 25 per ton; 20 tons castings, at \$ 60 per ton; 50 tons bar iron, at \$ 100 per ton; 300 tons blooms, at \$ 75 per ton. These are the average prices at the different places of market.</p> <p>12. Seventy laboring hands; 225 persons, including laborers, dependant on the works.</p> <p>15. Forty horses and mules.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 17—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory; if not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Market for bar iron at the blooms at Baltimore, 100 miles, at burgh, 140 miles.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. Foreign iron enters into com with blooms at Baltimore.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash; and if on credit, at what credit; if bartered, for what?	20. Bar iron and castings bartered; try produce of different kinds; blo on a credit from four to six months.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. The tariff of 1828 is barely su any reduction in the tariff of 1828 w ruinous to iron manufactories.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. 40,000 lbs. of beef and porl bushels rye and corn; 2,000 bushels 50 tons hay; 500 bush. potatoes; 3,1 dles straw; and about \$4,000 wort domestic productions.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. I would abandon my present b
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. This question cannot be well ed, as my real property would be n useless or of little value.

JOHN IRVIN

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 18.

Iron Furnace, Bedford County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Pennsylvania, and Bedford.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. A blast furnace; water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established in 1827; and a joint concern.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. The capital invested in ground ings, &c., is \$35,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. The average amount in materials, including ore, coal, wood, &c., is \$13,
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory, distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. No capital borrowed; profit at per cent., making no charge for time ore consumed.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 18—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
use of the increase (or decrease, as may be) of profit?	7. Profits less than former years, owing to an increase of competition, and lower prices for the article.
ount of articles annually manufactured at the establishment of the manufactory, quality, and value of each	9. We have made, annually, 1,000 tons of pig iron, of a good quality, worth twenty-four dollars per ton, and twenty-five tons of castings, worth fifty dollars per ton.
umber of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. We give employment to 100 men, and 375 persons are dependant upon the establishment.
ow many hours a day employed, and duration of the year?	13. About twelve hours every day; all the year.
umber of horses or other animals employed?	15. We employ 33 horses and 12 mules, exclusive of a number of teams of horses, to which employment is given incidentally.
Whether the manufactures find a market for their manufactures? If not, how far they are from a market?	16. We find a market for a very small part at the factory; the principal amount sent to the west, about 100 miles, and have but little foreign competition at this time.
Where are the manufactures consumed? Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, to what countries?	18. In Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, &c. 19. None exported to foreign countries.
Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, on what terms? if bartered, for what?	20. A small part is sold for cash; a portion is exchanged for bar iron, and all kinds of provisions.
Whether the cost of the manufacture (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased, and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the material, labor, and at what rate?	21. The cost of manufacturing is regulated by the price of provisions.
The prices at which the manufactures are sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. From 22 to 24 dollars per ton for metal.
What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition with similar articles in the home market?	23. That established by the tariff of 1828.
What has been the rate of your profits, for the last three years? And if it is a stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the profits of the company has been converted into capital, or retained as a fund for other objects, and therefore not distributed annually?	25. Profits are about 10 per cent., not charging for timber or ore consumed. No dividend made, having increased the improvements.
What amount of the agricultural produce of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. There is annually consumed at this establishment 2,200 bushels of wheat, 4,600 bushels of rye and corn, 500 bushels of potatoes, 400 bushels of oats, 35 tons of hay, 12,000 pounds of beef, 20,000 pounds of pork, besides a large amount of foreign and domestic merchandise.
What would cause you to abandon your establishment? in what way would you employ the capital?	30. My property would be worth nothing, and should have no capital.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 18.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to twelve and a half per cent?	31. We know of no business but we are engaged in: what profits can therefore, cannot say.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. The foreign competition does us for about 40 miles; but a small article is consumed within that circle.
33. Amount of capital; and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?	33. No capital borrowed.
34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of six per cent; and how gradual the reduction should be?	34. We do not know relative to the reduction of duties, but believe competition will very soon reduce prices, and profits.

KING, SWOOP
Per J. McKIERNAN

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 19.

Iron Works, Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Bedford county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. One blast furnace, one forge fires; water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. One forge 1830, one furnace individual concern.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Twenty-three thousand three hundred dollars in real property and machinery; thousand dollars in stock, say, coal, wood, teams, &c.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	5. Average cost for my furnace and one forge \$23,300 annually, includes materials and wages of hands.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. As the manufactory has been in operation, this query cannot be answered.
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Sixty men, average wages \$1.00 per month; 210 persons dependant on them.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. Ten hours per day, and twelve months in the year.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Thirty-two horses and six oxen.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 19—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>whether the manufactures find a market at a manufactory? If not, how far they go to a market?</p> <p>whether foreign articles of the like enter into competition with them at the rate of sale; and to what extent?</p> <p>what rate of duty is necessary to enable a manufacturer to enter into competition with the home market with similar articles?</p> <p>what amount of the agricultural produce of the country is consumed in your district, and what amount of other productions?</p> <p>what duty upon the foreign manufactures of kind of goods which you make is assessed to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would you to abandon your business, would you continue to manufacture at the present prices?</p> <p>it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ the capital?</p> <p>in any pursuit in which you could find which you could derive greater benefit after a reduction of the import duty to twelve and a half per cent.?</p>	<p>16. Bar iron at the manufactory; blooms at Pittsburgh, 120 miles.</p> <p>17. Foreign iron excludes us from an eastern market.</p> <p>23. The tariff of 1828 is sufficient.</p> <p>27. 35,000 pounds beef and pork, 3,500 bushels rye and corn, 2,200 bushels wheat, 45 tons hay, 3,000 bundles straw, 560 bushels potatoes, and \$3,000 of other domestic productions.</p> <p>29. Abandon at once.</p> <p>30. I cannot tell at present.</p> <p>31. There are many.</p>

JONATHAN LESLIE.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 20.

Iron Works, Bedford County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>in what county in which the manufactory is situated?</p> <p>what description of the manufactory; whether water, steam, or other power? when established; and whether a joint concern?</p> <p>what is invested in ground and building, water power, and in machinery?</p> <p>what is the amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials, and wages?</p> <p>what is the increase, (or decrease, as may be,) of profit?</p> <p>what is the amount of articles annually manufactured? the establishment of the manufactory, description, quality, and value of</p>	<p>1. Bedford county, State of Pennsylvania.</p> <p>2. One forge, water power, three fires.</p> <p>3. Upwards of twenty years; joint stock.</p> <p>4. About six thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.</p> <p>5. Sixteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.</p> <p>7. The tariff of 1828 has caused a small increase.</p> <p>9. Bar iron 150 tons, at \$110; blooms 100 tons, at \$70.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 20—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 375 tons pig iron, at \$25; 80,000 lbs coal, at 3 cents, \$2,400.
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 27 men, averaged at \$21 per month.
13. How many hours a day employed? and what portion of the year?	13. Nine hours, 12 months in the year.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 10 horses, two yoke of oxen.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Bar iron at factory; blooms at West, 120 miles.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. Prevents it being sent to east market.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. Bar iron consumed in vicinity; in West.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? And if so, where?	19. None exported.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. The present duty.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. 970 bushels rye, 540 bushels potatoes, 1,050 bushels corn, 20 tons hay, 40 cwt. bacon.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Abandon.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to twelve and a half per cent.?	31. There are many.

For S.WOOPE & CO
H. PIPER.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 21.

Bedford Forge, Bedford County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Bedford county, State of Penn.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Iron; one forge with four fire power.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 21—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>established; and whether a joint?</p> <p>invested in ground and build- er power; and in machinery?</p> <p>amount in materials, and in purchase of materials and pay- ments?</p> <p>of articles annually manufac- the establishment of the manu- script, quality, and value of</p> <p>of men, women, and children and average wages of each class?</p> <p>of horses or other animals em-</p> <p>er the manufactures find a mar- unfactory? If not, how far they market?</p> <p>er foreign articles of the like into competition with them at sale; and to what extent?</p> <p>er the manufacture is sold by mer for cash? and if on credit, bartered, for what?</p> <p>rate of duty is necessary to en- facturer to enter into competi- me market, with similar articles</p> <p>amount of the agricultural pro- the country is consumed in your t, and what amount of other do- cations?</p> <p>duty upon the foreign manufac- kind of goods which you make d to 12½ per ct., with a corre- spection on all the imports, would to abandon your business, or continue to manufacture at redu-</p>	<p>3. Established in 1815: joint stock.</p> <p>4. \$23,675, real property and machinery.</p> <p>5. \$24,368, including freight; in this am't 440 tons pig iron to make the blooms and iron.</p> <p>9. 50 tons blooms, \$65 per ton; 250 tons bar iron, at \$900 per ton.</p> <p>12. 35 men.</p> <p>15. 14 horses.</p> <p>16. Market for bar iron at the works: blooms at Pittsburgh, one hundred and twen- ty miles.</p> <p>17. Foreign iron excludes us from an east- ern market.</p> <p>20. Bar iron bartered for country produce of different kinds; blooms sold on a credit of six months.</p> <p>23. The tariff of 1828 is barely sufficient. Any reduction in the tariff of 1828 would be ruinous to iron manufactories.</p> <p>27. 30,000 pounds of beef and pork; 2,000 bushels rye and corn; 1,000 bushels wheat; 20 tons hay; 300 bushels potatoes; 1,500 bun- dles straw, and about \$1,500 worth other do- mestic productions.</p> <p>29. We would abandon our present busi- ness.</p>

For SWOOPE & KING,
THOMAS KING.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 22.

Essex's Jackson and Wolf Foundry, Crawford County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>and county in which the manufac- ed?</p> <p>r description of the manufac- the water, steam or other pow-</p>	<p>1. Pennsylvania, Crawford county.</p> <p>2. Iron foundry; steam power.</p>

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established in 1828. Individual.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. \$5,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	5. \$11,000.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory: distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. \$2,000 yearly.
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Somewhat increased. Improved the country.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed, in the same State and county?	8. 20 per cent.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Ploughs, stoves, machinery and ware; amount \$14,000; generally 1 cents per pound.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used;—distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. All domestic; pig iron, 125 tons per ton, including carriage.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Do not know.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 12 men, 22 dollars per month.
13. How many hours a day employed? and what portion of the year?	13. 10 hours; all the year.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. \$20.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 2 horses and 1 yoke of oxen.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. In the surrounding country.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. No competition.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. West Pennsylvania.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries?—and if so, where?	19. None.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Mostly bartered for country produce.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. Decreased, owing to a better ledge of the business.

DOCUMENT 14—No. 22—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
prices at which the manufactures sold by the manufacturer since 1861?	22. Generally 5 cents per lb.
rate of duty is necessary to enable manufacturer to enter into competitive market with similar articles?	23. A little more tariff.
change necessary in levying or rate of duty on such articles, to prevent loss?	24. Do not know.
has been the rate of your property, for the last three years? and if you are a joint stock company, what dividend has been received, and what portion of the company has been contributed to fixed capital, or retained as a reserve for contingents or other objects, and how is it divided out annually?	25. \$3,000.
portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, the wages of labor, and the profits of capital?	26. Raw material one half; wages 30 per cent; profits 20 per cent.
amount of the agricultural produce of the country is consumed in your manufactures, and what amount of other deductions?	27. \$2,000; grain, meat, &c., raised in the country.
quantity or amount of manufactures you make, are produced in the country, and what amount in your own country?	28. Do not know.
duty upon the foreign manufacture of goods which you make is reduced to 12½ per cent, with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would you abandon your business, or continue to manufacture at reduced rates?	29. Continue to manufacture.
would cause you to abandon your business? what way would you employ to compete?	30. Perhaps in mercantile business.
are any pursuits in which you could engage which you could derive greater benefit after a reduction of the import duty to one and a half per cent?	31. Yes.
not the manufactures of salt and iron from the points of importation, in competition within a certain distance of them, and what is the extent of the competition?	32. Some are.
amount of capital; and what proportion of the capital bears to that which is borrowed?	33. \$16,000. None borrowed.

JACOB HERRINGTON.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 17—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory; if not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Market for bar iron at the blooms at Baltimore, 100 miles, and burgh, 140 miles.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. Foreign iron enters into com with blooms at Baltimore.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash; and if on credit, at what credit; if bartered, for what?	20. Bar iron and castings bartered for try produce of different kinds; bloo on a credit from four to six months.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. The tariff of 1828 is barely su any reduction in the tariff of 1828 w ruinous to iron manufactories.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. 40,000 lbs. of beef and pork bushels rye and corn; 2,000 bushels 50 tons hay; 500 bush. potatoes; 3,2 dles straw; and about \$4,000 worth domestic productions.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. I would abandon my present b
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. This question cannot be well ed, as my real property would be useless or of little value.

JOHN IRVIN

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 18.

Iron Furnace, Bedford County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Pennsylvania, and of Bedford.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. A blast furnace; water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established in 1827; and a joint concern.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. The capital invested in ground ings, &c., is \$35,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. The average amount in materials, including ore, coal, wood, &c., is \$13,0
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory, distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. No capital borrowed; profit about per cent., making no charge for time ore consumed.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 18—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	7. Profits less than former years, owing to an increase of competition, and lower prices for the article.
8. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. We have made, annually, 1,000 tons of pig iron, of a good quality, worth twenty-four dollars per ton, and twenty-five tons of castings, worth fifty dollars per ton.
11. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. We give employment to 100 men, and 375 persons are dependant upon the establishment.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. About twelve hours every day; all the year.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. We employ 33 horses and 12 mules, exclusive of a number of teams of horses, to which employment is given incidentally.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. We find a market for a very small part at the factory; the principal amount sent to the west, about 100 miles, and have but little foreign competition at this time.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, &c.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	19. None exported to foreign countries.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. A small part is sold for cash; a portion is exchanged for bar iron, and all kinds of provisions.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. The cost of manufacturing is regulated by the price of provisions.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. From 22 to 24 dollars per ton for metal.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. That established by the tariff of 1828.
24. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? And if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. Profits are about 10 per cent., not charging for timber or ore consumed. No dividend made, having increased the improvements.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. There is annually consumed at this establishment 2,200 bushels of wheat, 4,600 bushels of rye and corn, 500 bushels of potatoes, 400 bushels of oats, 35 tons of hay, 12,000 pounds of beef, 20,000 pounds of pork, besides a large amount of foreign and domestic merchandise.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. My property would be worth nothing, and should have no capital.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 18.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to twelve and a half per cent.?	31. We know of no business but the we are engaged in: what profits can be therefore, cannot say.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. The foreign competition does not us for about 40 miles; but a small part article is consumed within that circle.
33. Amount of capital; and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?	33. No capital borrowed.
34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of six per cent.; and how gradual the reduction should be?	34. We do not know relative to the: tion of duties, but believe competition very soon reduce prices, and profits sh

KING, SWOOPE &
Per J. McKIERNAN.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 19.

Iron Works, Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Bedford county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. One blast furnace, one forge with fires; water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. One forge 1830, one furnace 1831 dividual concern.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Twenty-three thousand three hundred dollars in real property and machinery; thousand dollars in stock, say, coal, ore, wood, teams, &c.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	5. Average cost for my furnace \$11 and one forge \$23,300 annually. This cludes materials and wages of hands.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. As the manufactory has been so long time in operation, this query cannot be answered.
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Sixty men, average wages \$9 month; 210 persons dependant on the w
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. Ten hours per day, and twelve m in the year.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Thirty-two horses and six oxen.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 19—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>Whether the manufactures find a market? If not, how far they are from a market?</p> <p>Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at the rate of sale; and to what extent?</p> <p>What rate of duty is necessary to enable a manufacturer to enter into competition with the home market with similar articles?</p> <p>What amount of the agricultural produce of the country is consumed in your county, and what amount of other productions?</p> <p>What duty upon the foreign manufacture of goods which you make is assessed to 12½ per cent, with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would cause you to abandon your business? Could you continue to manufacture at the same prices?</p> <p>What would cause you to abandon your business in what way would you employ the capital?</p> <p>Is there any pursuit in which you could engage in which you could derive greater benefit after a reduction of the import duty twelve and a half per cent?</p>	<p>16. Bar iron at the manufactory; blooms at Pittsburgh, 120 miles.</p> <p>17. Foreign iron excludes us from an eastern market.</p> <p>23. The tariff of 1828 is sufficient.</p> <p>27. 35,000 pounds beef and pork, 3,500 bushels rye and corn, 2,200 bushels wheat, 45 tons hay, 3,000 bundles straw, 560 bushels potatoes, and \$3,000 of other domestic productions.</p> <p>29. Abandon at once.</p> <p>30. I cannot tell at present.</p> <p>31. There are many.</p>

JONATHAN LESLIE.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 20.

Iron Works, Bedford County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>What county and in which the manufactory is situated?</p> <p>What is the description of the manufactory; whether water, steam, or other power? Is it established; and whether a joint concern?</p> <p>What capital is invested in ground and buildings, water power, and in machinery?</p> <p>What is the average amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials, and wages?</p> <p>What is the amount of the increase, (or decrease, as may be,) of profit?</p> <p>What is the amount of articles annually manufactured?</p> <p>What is the establishment of the manufactory?—description, quality, and value of</p>	<p>1. Bedford county, State of Pennsylvania.</p> <p>2. One forge, water power, three fires.</p> <p>3. Upwards of twenty years; joint stock.</p> <p>4. About six thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.</p> <p>5. Sixteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.</p> <p>7. The tariff of 1828 has caused a small increase.</p> <p>9. Bar iron 150 tons, at \$110; blooms 100 tons, at \$70.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 20—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 375 tons pig iron, at \$25; els coal, at 3 cents, \$2,400.
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 27 men, averaged at \$21
13. How many hours a day employed? and what portion of the year?	13. Nine hours, 12 months in
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 10 horses, two yoke of ox
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Bar iron at factory; blough, 120 miles.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. Prevents it being sent to ket.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. Bar iron consumed in vicin West.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? And if so, where?	19. None exported.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. The present duty.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. 970 bushels rye, 540 bu 200 bushels potatoes, 1,050 bu 20 tons hay, 40 cwt. bacon.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent, with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Abandon.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to twelve and a half per cent.?	31. There are many.

For SWOOPÉ &
H. PIPER.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 21.

Bedford Forge, Bedford County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Bedford county, State of F
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Iron; one forge with four power.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 21—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
When established; and whether a joint concern?	3. Established in 1815: joint stock.
Capital invested in ground and build- ing, and water power, and in machinery?	4. \$23,675, real property and machinery.
Average amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay- ment of wages?	5. \$24,368, including freight; in this am't 440 tons pig iron to make the blooms and iron.
Amount of articles annually manufac- tured since the establishment of the manu- facture? Description, quality, and value of said?	9. 50 tons blooms, \$65 per ton; 250 tons bar iron, at \$900 per ton.
Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 35 men.
Number of horses or other animals em- ployed?	15. 14 horses.
Whether the manufactures find a mar- ket for the manufacture? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Market for bar iron at the works: blooms at Pittsburgh, one hundred and twenty miles.
Whether foreign articles of the like enter into competition with them at place of sale; and to what extent?	17. Foreign iron excludes us from an east- ern market.
Whether the manufacture is sold by manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, how long? and for what?	20. Bar iron bartered for country produce of different kinds; blooms sold on a credit of six months.
What rate of duty is necessary to en- able the manufacturer to enter into competi- tion in the home market, with similar articles imported?	23. The tariff of 1828 is barely sufficient. Any reduction in the tariff of 1828 would be ruinous to iron manufactories.
What amount of the agricultural pro- duce of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other do- mestic productions?	27. 20,000 pounds of beef and pork; 2,000 bushels rye and corn; 1,000 bushels wheat; 20 tons hay; 300 bushels potatoes; 1,500 bun- dles straw, and about \$1,500 worth other do- mestic productions.
If the duty upon the foreign manufac- ture of the kind of goods which you make reduced to 12½ per ct., with a corre- sponding reduction on all the imports, would you be obliged to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduc- ed prices?	29. We would abandon our present busi- ness.

For SWOOPE & KING,
THOMAS KING.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 22.

Robert Stewart's Jackson and Wolf Foundry, Crawford County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
State and county in which the manufac- ture is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Crawford county.
Kind or description of the manufac- ture? and whether water, steam or other pow- er is used?	2. Iron foundry; steam power.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established in 1828. Indiv cern.
4. Capital invested in ground and build- ings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. \$5,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and pay- ment of wages?	5. \$11,000.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital in- vested since the establishment of the manu- factory: distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that por- tion which is not borrowed?	6. \$2,000 yearly.
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Somewhat increased. Impr the country.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise em- ployed, in the same State and county?	8. 20 per cent.
9. Amount of articles annually manufact- ured since the establishment of the manu- factory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Ploughs, stoves, machinery; ware; amount \$14,000; generally cents per pound.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used;—distinguishing be- tween foreign products and domestic pro- ducts?	10. All domestic; pig iron, 12 per ton, including carriage.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Do not know.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 12 men, 22 dollars per mon
13. How many hours a day employed? and what portion of the year?	13. 10 hours; all the year.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes other- wise employed in the same State and coun- ty, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. \$20.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 2 horses and 1 yoke of oxen
16. Whether the manufactures find a mar- ket at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. In the surrounding country.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. No competition.
18. Where are the manufactures consum- ed?	18. West Pennsylvania.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries?—and if so, where?	19. None.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Mostly bartered for country
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. Decreased, owing to a bet ledge of the business.

DOCUMENT 14—No. 22—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>he prices at which the manufactures are sold by the manufacturer since shipment?</p>	22. Generally 5 cents per lb.
<p>What rate of duty is necessary to enable a manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles?</p>	23. A little more tariff.
<p>Is any change necessary in levying or imposing the duty on such articles, to prevent fraud?</p>	24. Do not know.
<p>What has been the rate of your production, for the last three years? and if you are a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the company's income has been contributed to fixed capital, or retained as a reserve contingent or other objects, and is it not divided out annually?</p>	25. \$3,000.
<p>What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw materials, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?</p>	26. Raw material one half; wages 30 per cent.; profits 20 per cent.
<p>What amount of the agricultural products of the country is consumed in your district, and what amount of other domestic productions?</p>	27. \$2,000; grain, meat, &c., raised in the country.
<p>What quantity or amount of manufactures as you make, are produced in the States, and what amount in your own district?</p>	28. Do not know.
<p>If the duty upon the foreign manufactures of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent, with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would you be induced to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced rates?</p>	29. Continue to manufacture.
<p>If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?</p>	30. Perhaps in mercantile business.
<p>Is there any pursuit in which you could engage from which you could derive greater profit even after a reduction of the import duty to twelve and a half per cent.?</p>	31. Yes.
<p>Are there not the manufactures of salt and wool from the points of importation, foreign competition within a certain district around them, and what is the extent of the circle?</p>	32. Some are.
<p>What amount of capital; and what proportion of borrowed capital bears to that which</p>	33. \$16,000. None borrowed.

JACOB HERRINGTON.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 23.

Iron Manufactory, Centre County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. At Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. A forge, rolling mill, wire dra screw mill, and cupola furnace; power water and steam.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. The forge in 1817-18; other works 1823; one owner.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. In screw mill about \$66,000; other about \$30,000.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory, distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. On iron works there was heavy profit 1818 to 1822; since then a profit about 6 per cent.; on screws there a heavy loss ever since 1825-6.
7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	7. For a fuller answer, see enclosure.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Ten hours in winter, 11 spring and fall, 12 summer.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Very small portion at home; Pittsburgh; screws both to seaboard and western waters.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	17. Having stated in No. 7 the allowance on foreign screws, it seems necessary to add that they enter into competition to a ruinous extent.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. Cities on seaboard and western waters.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	19. No.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Six months' credit, and barter ware, tin ware, provisions, nails, and variety of other things.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. Somewhat decreased, from improvements in machinery and greater skill of hands.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Price of screws to the importer the same as it would cost them to import, allowing them six months' credit; price in western waters 20 per cent. less than by the hardware houses in Philadelphia.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. Forty per cent. levied upon import prices in the principal cities, or specific duties equal thereto.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. On the iron works a profit of 10 per cent.; on the screw mill a loss of nearly \$3,000 per annum. The mill the sole property of the subscriber.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 23—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
What quantity or amount of manufacture such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own?	28. There is a very large establishment in New Jersey, owned in New York, others in Vermont and Massachusetts, and two or three smaller in Philadelphia.
If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, and you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. I should certainly abandon the whole of my manufacturing concerns.
If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. I would remove with my machinery and the wreck of a large fortune to some country, the Government of which has the sagacity to appreciate and protect capital and industry.
Amount of capital; and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is your own?	33. In building and machinery about 96,000 dollars—all my own property; besides about \$40,000 of active capital.
What amount of reduction in the duty would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent.; and how gradual the reduction should be?	34. It would require a considerable addition to enable me to realize 6 per cent., as my previous answers show.

HARDMAN PHILIPS.

On the 15th of December last, furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury all the particulars relative to the number of persons, horses, &c., employed about my works, I have submitted my answers in the within principally to the consideration of the duties on screws, which are rendered next to inoperative by the enormous discounts allowed at this time, and some years past, on screws of foreign manufacture—a system that must be revised to enable the manufacturer of this country to compete with any prospect of success. In the hope that a revision taking place, instead of discontinuing the manufacture in toto, I have done only in part, making at this time only about 500 gross per week, of the different sizes, with the improvements which I have still continued to make, is adequate to the regular production of 1,500 gross per week. The space allowed for answers to the enclosed document not being sufficient to render a calculation very intelligible, I beg to repeat a contrast of the cost of importing screws in 1825, (when I first began to sell my screws worth notice) and on occasion of the greatest discount being allowed, which was 65 per cent. in the last year.

In 1825, suppose an invoice, value \$100, at par,	\$100
Charges 10 per cent.,	10

\$110

In 1825 the duty was only 30 per cent.,	33
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\$143

Cost to the importer,	\$143
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Suppose the same invoice, at the period of the greatest discount being allowed, which was 65 per cent. in 1831, when very large importations were made at 65 per cent. discount, and the duty 40 per cent.—

Invoice as above,	\$100 00
Discount, 65 per cent.,	65 00

\$35 00

Charges 10 per cent.,	3 50
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\$38 50

Duty 40 per cent.,	15 40
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\$53 90

Cost to the importer in 1831,	\$53 90
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Thus, although in 1825 the duty was only 30 per cent., the cost to the importer must have been \$143, whilst in 1831, though the duty was then 40 per cent., the cost was only \$5 showing most conclusively, that, on the present system of levying duties on the prices of countries, it acts in exactly in inverse ratio of what it ought to obtain, the duty being high when least needed, and a mere mockery, when the distress of foreign nations causes manufacturers to avail themselves of pauper labor.

I would further beg leave to notice the want of relation, from the above data, on the on screws, and that on the wire from which they are made.

The standard screw, 1 inch, No. 10, costs, per printed lists, 1s. 4½d.	
ster'g, or, in cents	30½
Highest discount that has been allowed, 65 per cent.	19½
	<hr/>
	10½
Charges 10 per cent.	1
	<hr/>
	11½ say
	<hr/>
Duty 40 per cent.	4.80
To make one gross of such screws (1 inch No. 10) 1½ lbs. of wire is needed, duty 6 cents per lb.	7.50
	<hr/>
Difference against the wire-finished article,	2.70
	<hr/>

The discount at this time would average 51 or 52, but I have assumed, in the above calculations, the highest that I have known to be allowed, to exhibit in the clearest light *certainty* of the prostration of any establishments exposed to the *possibility* of such a *thing*.

The most practicable remedy, it appears to me, would be to levy the duty on the prices of the principal hardware houses, in which case it ought to continue at 40 per cent. should prefer specific duties, but for the necessity of so many different rates for the different sizes. Bed screws ought to be included in the alteration. If the duties were properly related, there is not a doubt that all the screws needed in the country would soon be manufactured in it; but, under present circumstances, no man whose capital is not actually gaged in the manufacture would think of embarking in it.

As to the duties on iron and wire, if the frauds in the collection of the former be gone against, I am of opinion that they will suffice for the protection of the manufacturer; if they be lowered, this section of the country will be ruined—the agriculturist as well as the manufacturer.

HARDMAN PHILLIPS

Since writing the above, I have received a copy of the memorial to Congress of the hardware merchants of New York; on the following passage, in which, in page 3, I beg leave to make some remarks: "and while screws cost in England, ready made, less than the material here, no attempt to make them can succeed. A gross of 2 inch screws No. weighs 3½ lbs., and cost, in 1830, 26 cents, which is 8 cents per lb., allowing nothing for waste; the wire to make them of costs here about 10 cents per lb., the duty alone 16 cents."

The above quotation, intended to injure, benefits my cause in two ways. First, by showing the truth of the monstrous discounts which I have alleged to have been allowed, and appear by the following calculation:

One gross of 2 inch screws No. 14, is rated in the English printed lists at	
3s. 4d. sterling, or, in cents,	74 cents
Discount 65 per cent.!!!	48
	<hr/>

Cost in England, as stated by memorialists,	26 cents.
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2dly. By showing that the hardware men themselves, who are now complaining, are only persons in the United States who benefit by these low prices. The people have no part in it. I follow up their own estimates to prove the assertion.

Cost in England, thus admitted,	26 cents
Cost of importation, as stated in table B, 75 per cent.,	19½
	<hr/>
	45½

Yet the price charged by the regular hardware houses for such screws is still 88 per gross, the same as when the discount was from 40 to 45 per cent. only!!!

other proof or argument be needed to show the necessity of the measure which I particularly when I assert, positively, that 40 per cent. assessed on the selling aid enable the manufacturer in this country to compete both in price and quality, Ily, with any imported screws whatever? Less would not.

HARDMAN PHILIPS.

been called on to examine and report upon the quality of wood screws made at urg, Pennsylvania, we hereby certify that we have tried them in our different ories, in the severest and most complete manner, with the hardest woods, and have em in every respect satisfactory. They appear to us to be made from the best of although it might be going far to say that they are superior to *James's*, we do not o pronounce them, in our judgment, fully equal.

D. PHYFE,
JOS. MEEKS & SONS,
ALEX. P. W. KINNAN,
WM. H. WALSH,

Cabinetmakers in the city of New York.

January, 1832.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 24.

Statement of Isaac McKinney's Iron Manufactory.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Centre county, Pennsylvania.
Kind or description of the manufactory; whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Blast furnace; water power; products, pig metal, castings.
When established; and whether a joint concern?	3. A. D. 1825; individual property.
Capital invested in ground and build- ing and water power, and in machinery?	4. \$45,000.
Average amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay- ment of wages?	5. \$20,000.
Amount of articles annually manufactur- ed at the establishment of the manufactory; description, quality, and value of each	9. Last three years average between 800 and 900 tons.
Number of men, women, and children, and average wages of each class?	12. 55 men, wages \$16 to \$30 per month; most have families.
How many hours a day employed, and portion of the year?	13. 8 to 12 hours per day employed; whole year.
Rate of wages of similar classes other- wise employed in the same State and county, in the State, and in foreign countries?	14. Wages in neighborhood \$11 to 15 per month, (not at iron works.)
Number of horses or other animals em- ployed?	15. 30 horses, 3 yoke of oxen.
Whether the manufacturers find a mar- ket for the manufactory? If not, how far they are from a market?	16. Two-thirds sold at home, one-third sent to sea board. Metal sold at home is manu- factured into bar iron and blooms, and prin- cipally sent to seaboard.
Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash; and if on credit, at credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Principally sold at 6 months' credit.
Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year at the establishment of the manufactory; whether the increase has been in the material or the labor, and at what rate?	21. Wages have advanced about 25 per ct.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 24—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Sales for a time \$35 per ton now \$25, for pigs.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. Reduction of duty on iron v inous, should be increased.
25. What has been the rate of your profits annually for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. Small, and probably will owing to increased expense in raising an increased distance to draw coal.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. Above \$10,000.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Abandon.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. Agriculture, probably.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per centum?	31. Derangement of business great, that it is impossible to question.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. Similar works are so numerous be supported in the neighborhood compete with foreign.

GENTLEMEN: Your interrogatories are answered above as far and as accurate could be answered by a notice of two or three days.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

D. McKIN
for I. McKIN

DAVID LYNCH,
WM. B. FOSTER.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 25.

Blast Furnace and Forge, Centre County, Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Centre county, in Pennsylvania.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 25—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>or description of the manufactory; or water, steam, or other power? established, and whether a joint concern? capital invested in ground and build-ater power, and in machinery? average amount in materials and in purchase of materials, and pay-ages? of the increase (or decrease, as may be) of profit?</p>	<p>2. Blast furnace and forge; by water power. 3. We went in operation in 1829. Individual enterprise. 4. Forty-five thousand dollars. 5. Yearly stock in trade, twenty thousand dollars.</p>
<p>number of articles annually manufactured at the establishment of the manufactory, quality, and value of each</p>	<p>7. We attribute the decrease in price to the competition in the market of our own manufacture, and the increase of foreign iron of every shape and form imaginable. 9. In 1831 we made 1,070 tons pig iron, at \$22 to \$25; 60 tons castings, at \$60, and 240 tons blooms at from \$55 to \$65 per ton. This is, for each year, a fair estimate.</p>
<p>in the United States of similar manufacture imported from abroad, what countries? number of men, women and children, and average wages of each class? many hours a day employed, and number of the year?</p>	<p>11. We believe our iron, on impartial investigation, to be equal to foreign (old Sable) iron. In this market worth \$100. 12. 75 hands employed annually: average wages 20 dollars per month. 13. 12 hours per day in the summer, and some of the hands the same in winter; others about eight hours in winter.</p>
<p>number of horses or other animals</p>	<p>15. 60 head of horses, and 10 yoke of oxen.</p>
<p>whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far distant to a market?</p>	<p>16. Mettle is generally exchanged for blooms, which is sent 120 miles to market.</p>
<p>whether foreign articles of the like kind are introduced into competition with them at the manufactory, and to what extent?</p>	<p>17. It is a notorious fact that, on offering our iron in the sea board market at this time, we are at once told that the market is so completely stocked with foreign iron, at reduced prices, that our own manufacture will scarce maintain refunding prices, under existing expenses.</p>
<p>where are the manufactures consumed?</p>	<p>18. In the United States.</p>
<p>whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, what terms? if bartered, for what?</p>	<p>20. All sales at 4 and 6 months' credit.</p>
<p>whether the cost of the manufacture (to the manufacturer) has increased: and how much in each year since the establishment of the manufactory; and the increase has been in the material, labor, and at what rate?</p>	<p>21. Our expenses has increased five per cent. annually since our commencement; but in no other way.</p>
<p>prices at which the manufactures are sold by the manufacturer since the commencement?</p>	<p>22. In 1829 we sold blooms at \$1 00. They had decreased at one time 20 per cent.; but now are worth \$95.</p>
<p>at what rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition with the home market with similar articles?</p>	<p>23. The tariff of 1828 is fully adequate to our protection, if its provisions are put in active force.</p>
<p>what change necessary in levying or the duty on such articles, to pre-</p>	<p>24. We are led to believe there are many frauds committed.</p>

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?</p>	<p>25. Our profits has been so very limited that we did not make any dividends.</p>
<p>27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?</p>	<p>27. We consume annually 2,000 bushels wheat; 6,000 bushels rye and corn; 1,000 bushels oats; 14,000 lbs. bacon and beef; 1,000 bushels potatoes; 70 tons hay; 50 tons straw and upwards of \$8,000 of domestic manufactured articles of different kinds.</p>
<p>29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make, were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?</p>	<p>29. No sooner shall the proposed reduction on the foreign manufacture be established, than the domestic manufacturer makes a choice of necessity, and be compelled to abandon his pursuits.</p>
<p>31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?</p>	<p>31. Distressing, indeed, in our opinion, would be the business of our country, if (after a reduction of import duties of 12½ per cent.) we would be unable to engage our capital in other business that would not be infinitely more profitable, and without half the liability to lose.</p>
<p>32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron, remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?</p>	<p>32. No, 16 answers this question.</p>
<p>33. Amount of capital, and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?</p>	<p>33. Not a dollar of borrowed capital is the concern.</p>
<p>34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of six per cent.; and how gradual the reduction shall be?</p>	<p>34. The candid opinion of most manufacturers of iron, at this time, is, that any reduction of duty that would tend to increase the foreign article in our market, must eventually drive us out, and destroy us as manufacturers.</p>

GENTLEMEN: From the short notice we have had to do so, we have endeavored to give as correct answers to queries in the above schedule as we possibly could.

Respectfully, yours,

LLOYD & McNAMARA.

April 25, 1832.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 26.

Iron Works, Centre County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>County and county in which the manufacture is situated?</p> <p>Kind or description of the manufactory; whether water, steam, or other power? When established; and whether a joint concern?</p> <p>Capital invested in ground and building, water power, and in machinery? Average amount in materials, and in cash purchase of materials, and payment of</p> <p>Amount of articles annually manufactured at the establishment of the manufactory; description, quality, and value of them?</p> <p>Number of men, women, and children employed; and average wages of each class? Number of horses or other animals employed?</p> <p>Where are the manufactures consumed? Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash; and if on credit, on what terms; if bartered, for what?</p> <p>At what prices at which the manufactures are sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?</p> <p>What duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make? If reduced to 12½ per cent, with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would you be disposed to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?</p> <p>What would cause you to abandon your business, and in what way would you employ your capital?</p> <p>Is there any pursuit in which you could engage from which you could derive greater benefit than after a reduction of the import duty to 12½ per cent?</p> <p>Do you not the manufactures of salt and other articles from the points of importation, foreign competition within a certain distance from them, and what is the extent of such competition?</p> <p>Amount of capital; and what proportion of borrowed capital bears to that which is</p>	<p>1. County of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania.</p> <p>2. Blast furnace, by water power.</p> <p>3. In 1830, by individuals.</p> <p>4. Twenty-five thousand dollars.</p> <p>5. Twenty thousand dollars.</p> <p>9. We made last year about 900 tons pig iron, which have been sold at \$ 23 per ton at the works.</p> <p>12. 65 hands employed; wages from \$ 15 to \$ 30 per month.</p> <p>15. About 40 horses and 2 yoke of oxen.</p> <p>18. In the United States.</p> <p>20. At six months' credit.</p> <p>22. Twenty-three and twenty-five dollars per ton.</p> <p>29. Our branch of manufacture would not bear any reduction of duty; if reduced we must abandon.</p> <p>30. A part in agriculture; the rest uncertain.</p> <p>31. Every branch of business in our country, that we are acquainted with, would be more productive.</p> <p>32. Domestic competition has brought our article to the sea board prices, deducting the actual freight paid.</p> <p>33. Forty-five thousand dollars; \$ 15,000 of which is borrowed.</p>

HARRIS, THOMAS & Co.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 27.

Iron Foundry, Centre County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Centre county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Cupalo or pocket furnace; water
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Commenced in 1828. Indivircern.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Two thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. One thousand dollars.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. To queries 6 and 7 we answer the first we cannot give an explicit; the second, our profits yearly average what they were when we first com operations.
7. Causes of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. To query 8 we cannot give a reply.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory; description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 20 tons; ploughs, machinery; in value \$ 2,000, of a first rate qua metal.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Quantity 20 tons; value \$ 50 mestic, procured in the county.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. None of the kind imported.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Four men, one dolar per day stantly employed.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. Six hours in the day.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in fore gn countries?	14. Can give no accurate reply.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Two horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory; if not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Sold at home.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. No foreign competition.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In Centre county, principally
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries; and if so, where?	19. None.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Sometimes for cash; a credit months only, payable in money.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased, and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory?	21. Answer given to this in quer

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 27—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
at which the manufactures the manufacturer since the	22. Price the same from the commencement. See answers to 9 and 10.
of duty is necessary to enable to enter into competition with similar articles	23. The rates as they are now established by law.
is necessary in levying or on such articles to pre-	24. No change necessary; we are content.
between the rate of your profits last three years; and if it be pany, what dividends have and what portion of the income has been converted into retained as a fund for other objects, and therefore not fully?	25. Can give no definite answer.
on of the cost of your manufactures of the price of the raw material of the wages of labor, of the profits of capital?	26. See answers to queries on this subject above.
amount of the agricultural produce of the country is consumed in your and what amount of other domestic?	27. About one thousand dollars.
quantity or amount of manufactures made, are produced in the and what amount in your own	28. Can give no accurate answer.
upon the foreign manufacture of goods which you make, 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would abandon your business, or due to manufacture at reduced	29. Quit the business if reduced, beyond all doubt.
cause you to abandon your way would you employ your	30. Probably in making washing machines or other notions.
pursuit in which you could which you could derive greater or a reduction of the import per cent.?	31. Impossible to say, until after trial.
the manufactures of salt and the points of importation, competition within a certain area, and what is the extent of	32. They are not remote, so far as regards this section of country.
of capital; and what proportion of capital bears to that which	33. Two thousand dollars; none borrowed.
amount of reduction in the double the actual or real capital and an interest of six per cent., and the reduction shall be?	34. If any reduction takes place we are destroyed.
sums should be abolished, based upon the actual value of the article in the American port, the valorem duty would be equivalent with the minimum?	35. Can't give an accurate answer.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 27—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
36. What would be the operation of this change upon the frauds at present supposed to be practised?	36. We are not aware of the supposed frauds.
37. Proportion which the production by the American manufacturers bears to the consumption?	37. We sell all we can manufacture out much delay.
38. Extent of individual or household manufacture in the United States, and how much it has increased since the tariff of 1824?	38. It has greatly increased, say to what extent.
39. Average profit of money or capital in the United States?	39. Cannot say.
40. Average rate of wages?	40. Answered above as regards establishment; can give no further.

GEORGE LEIDY

April 24th, 1832.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 28.

Edged Tools, Centre County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Edge tool manufactory; water.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1824, by Wm. and H. M.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery.	4. Six thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Twenty thousand dollars per materials, and twenty thousand per cash.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Amount of articles manufactured: 30,000 axes, 500 broad adzes, 2,000 chisels, 600 scythes, 2,000 shovels, 4,000 patent forks, axes, 500 cooper axes, 500 cast steel, 2 tons German steel, anthracite coal, 100 tons bitumens, 10,000 bushels charcoal, 100 tons stones, 200 pounds borax.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 80 tons of iron, 12 tons cast steel, 2 tons German steel, anthracite coal, 100 tons bitumens, 10,000 bushels charcoal, 100 tons stones, 200 pounds borax.
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 40 men, average wages \$1 per day.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. Ten hours per day.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Six horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Sent to Philadelphia, 200 miles, York, 300 miles.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 28—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>whether foreign articles of the like are introduced into competition with them at the rate of sale; and to what extent?</p> <p>How many are the manufactures consumed? whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, on what terms? if bartered, for what?</p> <p>What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition with the home market with similar articles?</p> <p>What duty upon the foreign manufacture? of what kind of goods which you make? reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would cause you to abandon your business? would you continue to manufacture at the same prices?</p> <p>What is the average rate of wages?</p>	<p>17. They do to a very great extent, particularly light tools.</p> <p>18. In the United States.</p> <p>20. Cash at six months' credit.</p> <p>23. On all carpenter and cooper tools at least fifty per cent.</p> <p>29. We could not compete with imported articles, and would abandon it.</p> <p>40. About \$10 per month.</p>

MANN & CO.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 29.

Iron Foundry, Centre County, Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>1. In what county in which the manufactory is situated?</p> <p>2. What is the description of the manufactory; or water, steam, or other power? Is it established; and whether a joint concern?</p> <p>3. What is the capital invested in ground and buildings, water power, and in machinery?</p> <p>4. What is the average amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials, and pay-ages?</p> <p>5. What is the average rate of profit on the capital invested in the establishment of the manufactory? distinguishing between the rate upon that portion of the capital borrowed, after providing for the interest on it; and the rate of profit upon the portion which is not borrowed?</p> <p>6. What is the average rate of increase, (or decrease, as may be,) of profit?</p> <p>7. What is the average amount of articles annually manufactured at the establishment of the manufactory? description, quality, and value of</p>	<p>1. Pennsylvania, Centre county.</p> <p>2. Cupalo; water power.</p> <p>3. Commenced in 1827; individual concern.</p> <p>4. Fifteen hundred dollars.</p> <p>5. Eight hundred dollars.</p> <p>6 & 7. Our prospects are about what they were when we first commenced.</p> <p>9. 15 tons ploughs, machinery ploughs, in value \$1,600; first rate quality, cast metal.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 29—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Quantity 16 tons; four hundred dollars; all domestic, procured in the
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. None of the kind imported.
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Three men, \$1 per day, none employed.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. Six hours in the day.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. One horse.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Sold at home.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. No foreign competition.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In Centre county, principally.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? And if so, where?	19. None.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Sometimes for cash; a credit of months only, payable in money.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Price the same from common. See answers to 9 and 10.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. The rates as they are now established by law.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. No change necessary; we are
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. About eight hundred dollars.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Quit the business if reduced all doubt.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. They are not remote, as far as this section of the country.
33. Amount of capital; and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?	33. \$1,600; none borrowed.
34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent.; and how gradual the reduction shall be?	34. If any reduction takes place done.

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 29—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
it, would be the operation of this on the frauds at present supposed to be committed?	36. We are not aware of the extent of the supposed frauds.
portion which the production by an manufacturers bears to the consumption of individual and household in the United States, and how increased since the tariff of 1824?	37. We sell all we can manufacture without much delay. 38. It has greatly increased, but cannot say to what extent.

JOHN DOLBERMAN.

1832.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 30.

Bloom and Bar Iron Manufactory, in Centre County, Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Centre county, Pennsylvania.
or description of the manufactory; or water, steam, or other power?	2. Forge for manufacturing blooms and bar iron by water power.
is established, and whether a joint concern?	3. Completed in 1829. Not a joint stock concern.
capital invested in ground and build-water power, and in machinery?	4. Twenty thousand dollars.
average amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay-ages.	5. Five thousand dollars.
usual rate of profit on the capital in the establishment of the manufactory, distinguishing between the rate of interest on that portion of the capital which is not borrowed?	6. About six per cent.
rate of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. From fifteen to fifty per cent.
quantity of articles annually manufactured at the establishment of the manufactory, distinguishing between the description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Fifty tons of blooms and fifty tons of bar iron; best Juniata blooms \$60, and bar iron \$80 at the forge.
quantity and value of different kinds of materials used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	10. 150 tons of pig mettle; cost \$4,500.
number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Twenty-five men and five boys at \$25 and \$10 per month.
number of hours a day employed, and number of the year?	13. Twelve hours per day all the year on an average.
number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Twelve horses and eight oxen.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 30—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. A small proportion of bar iron : the forge; remainder sent 150 miles.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. At Pittsburgh.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. On a credit of three to six month
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Blooms from 80 to 95 dollars pe and bar iron from 95 to 120 dollars in burgh.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. At the rate of the tariff of 1828.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. Five thousand dollars agricu two thousand other.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. I would abandon the business.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. I would go to some other country, seek for better protection.
34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of six per cent.; and how gradual the reduction should be?	34. By any reduction of the tariff of six per cent. could not be realized.
40. Average rate of wages?	40. Answered in query 12th.

JOHN PLUMBE,

*Alleghany Forge, near Philadelphia**May, 1832.*

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 31.

Blast Furnace and Forge, Centre County, Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Centre county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Blast furnace and forge, by power.
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. We commenced 1825. Individu terprise.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Thirty thousand dollars.

DOCUMENT 14—No. 31.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>amount in materials, and in purchase of materials, and pay- ts. of the increase (or decrease, as be) of profit?</p>	<p>5. Yearly stock in trade twenty-five thou- sand dollars.</p>
<p>of articles annually manufac- ture establishment of the manu- -ription, quality, and value of</p>	<p>7. We attribute the decrease in price to the competition in our own manufacture, and the increase in the market of foreign iron of every shape and form imaginable. 9. In 1831 we made 980 tons pig iron, \$25; 30 tons castings, \$60; 50 tons bar iron, \$80; 280 tons blooms, \$65. This is, for each year, a fair estimate.</p>
<p>the United States of similar ufacture imported from abroad, t countries? r of men, women and children d average wages of each class? any hours a day employed, and of the year? r of horses or other animals</p>	<p>11. We believe our iron, on impartial in- vestigation, to be equal to the foreign (Old Sable) iron; in this market worth \$100. 12. 85 hands employed annually; average wages 22 dollars per month. 13. 12 hours per day in the summer, and 8 in the winter.</p>
<p>er the manufactures find a : manufactory? If not, how far to a market? r foreign articles of the like to competition with them at sale, and to what extent?</p>	<p>15. 43 head of horses, and 3 yoke of oxen. 16. One-third at the manufactory; the balance we send 200 miles. 17. It is a notorious fact that, on offering our iron in the sea-board market at this time, we are at once told that the market is so completely stocked with foreign iron at reduced prices, that our own manufacture will scarce maintain refunding prices under existing expenses.</p>
<p>are the manufactures consum-</p>	<p>18. In the United States.</p>
<p>er the manufacture is sold by rer for cash? and if on credit, ? if bartered, for what? er the cost of the manufactured e manufacturer) has increased and how much in each year, blishment of the manufactory; the increase has been in the he labor, and at what rate? ices at which the manufactures d by the manufacturer since the ?</p>	<p>20. All our sales are at 4 and 6 months' credit. 21. Our expenses has increased in labor 5 per cent. annually, since our commence- ment, but in no other way.</p>
<p>ate of duty is necessary to ena- -facturer to enter into competi- -ome market with similar arti- ?</p>	<p>22. In 1825 we sold bar iron in the sea- board market at 100 dollars. It has decreas- ed in price four per cent. per annum. It is now 80 dollars per ton. 23. The tariff of 1828 is fully adequate to our protection, if its provisions are put in active force.</p>
<p>change necessary in levying or : duty on such articles, to pre-</p>	<p>24. We are led to believe there are many frauds committed.</p>
<p>amount of the agricultural pro- -e country is consumed in your and what amount of other do- -tions?</p>	<p>27. We consume annually 2,000 bushels wheat; 5,500 bushels rye and corn; 35,000 pounds pork and beef; 1,000 bushels pota- toes; 50 tons hay; 35 tons straw; 500 bushels oats, and 6,000 dollars of domestic manufac- tures of different kinds.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 31.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. No sooner shall the proposition on the foreign manufacture be ed, than the domestic manufactures a choice of necessity, will be com abandon his pursuits.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. Do not know.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. Distressing, indeed, in our would be the business of our countr ter a reduction of import duties per cent.,) we would be unable t our capital in any other business th not be infinitely more profitable, as half the liability to lose.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. No. 16 answers this question.
33. Amount of capital, and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?	33. Not a dollar of borrowed ca the concern.
34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of six per cent.; and how gradual the reduction shall be?	34. The candid opinion of most turers of iron at this time, is, that a tion of duty that would tend to inc foreign article in our market mu bly drive us out, and destroy us turers.

GENTLEMEN: In the above schedule, we have answered such queries as we, short notice, conveniently could.

Respectfully,

IRWIN & HOU

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 32.

Iron Works, Centre County, Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Situated in Centre county, Penn
2. Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Two forges, one furnace and rol and nail factory.
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. First commencement of these wo 1800, since improved and enlarge ed only by the subscriber.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 32.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>sted in ground and build- ower, and in machinery? ount in materials, and in hase of materials and pay-</p>	<p>The works are situated on 3 tracts of about 1000 acres of land; part of it is fit for cultivation, the buildings extensive and good. The water power first rate; machinery good, though not now in complete repair. Annexed to the works are about 10 or 15,000 acres of land, part good farming land, and part mountainous.</p>
<p>of profit on the capital in- establishment of the manu- hing between the rate of ortion of the capital which providing for the interest ate of profit upon that por- borrowed? increase, (or decrease, as of profit?</p>	<p>6 & 7. I had a large capital invested until the end of the war of 1812, and for a few years afterwards. Then provisions and goods and labor became cheap, so that the manufacturers of iron were enabled to sustain the difficulties arising from various causes, until the tariff of 1828. I had hitherto sustained very severe reverses successfully, and since that, the competition, from the increased number of manufactories, has made the difficulties no less great.</p>
<p>fit on capital otherwise em- e State and county? articles annually manufac- ablishment of the manufac- quality, and value of each</p>	<p>8 & 9. The rate of profit has varied. From 1812 to 1828 hammered, at Pittsburgh, brought 120 to \$200 per ton. Since that time, its price is about \$110—the different qualities in proportion. My trade has been generally with Pittsburgh.</p>
<p>men, women, and children erage wages of each class? hours a day employed, and e year? ges of similar classes oth- the same State and county, d in foreign countries?</p>	<p>12, 13, & 14. I employ generally about 75 wood choppers in winter and spring. Some work by the job, some by the cord at about 40 cents. The average of all our land is now about 100, formerly much greater in number. My works are not at this time so extensively in operation as they were a few years ago. The wages of laborers bear a proportion to those otherwise employed. By the day about 75 cents: per month, from 16 to 30 dollars.</p>
<p>orses or other animals em- e manufactures find a mar- ctory? If not, how far they et?</p>	<p>15. About 80 horses and oxen are employed.</p>
<p>oreign articles of the like competition with them at ; and to what extent?</p>	<p>16. Much of the iron I make is hammered, which has a readier sale at the works than rolled bar iron. My market is generally at Pittsburgh.</p>
<p>y of the manufactures are ign countries? and if so,</p>	<p>17. The market being at Pittsburgh, the foreign competition is not so great as at the sea-board. Still it has an injurious influence.</p>
<p>e manufacture is sold by for cash? and if on credit, bartered, for what?</p>	<p>19 & 20. The iron I make is sold on credit or barter. The credit is suited to the merchant who purchases, and the barter, such articles as bacon, glass, &c., which I use, or can again sell at par.</p>
<p>e cost of the manufactured ufacturer) has increased or w much in each year, from of the manufactory; and ase has been in the mate- and at what rate?</p>	<p>21. The cost of iron to me has varied from 1812 to this time, from various causes.</p>

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?</p>	
<p>23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?</p>	<p>22 & 23. The duty on iron is not sufficient to protect the home market. My trade has been and may be carried by wagons. My works are in the country, which is not altogether to supply us with necessaries must come from abroad at great labor. When these disadvantages exist it will be different. Hence we will be able to go to the canal, &c. except a land carriage of 30 miles.</p>
<p>24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?</p>	<p>24. The necessity of protecting against fraud comes from the importation of iron. Something ought to be done to prevent it.</p>
<p>25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?</p>	<p>25. From many causes, not an increased number of iron works, profits have been small.</p>
<p>26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?</p>	
<p>27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?</p>	<p>26 & 27. I use about 5000 bushels of corn, 5000 wheat, 50,000 pounds of pork, besides articles of foreign domestic merchandise, both cotton and wool, also a large quantity of groceries.</p>
<p>29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make, were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?</p>	<p>29. It is out of the question to continue in this business if the duty is reduced to 12½ per cent. I consider it now too low. Nor can it be a corresponding reduction of duty on a foreign manufacture used by me, any reducing or saving effect. I am firmly in this belief by the experience of years. Since the tariff of 1828 goods, such as are used at iron works, become cheaper and better, a greater abundance: the farmer has a better sale for his produce, and a greater quantity prevails. All this will continue if the Government does not reduce the tariff in the least diminish the reverse must be the consequence of protection which the tariff of 1828 to manufactures, has produced effects. For many years our country has a small surplus for the seaboard generally at bad prices; now it is as good, if not much better, at the foreign market. The agricultural interest is assisted as well as that of the manufacturer and no change from foreign war if the Government does not increase the duty.</p>

ition to the foregoing, I would submit a few facts. In the years 1813, 1814, 1815, 17, land varied from 12 to 30 dollars per acre. Difficulties arising from the war, &c. reduced it to the minimum. Industry effected wonders, but the tariff of 1828 the farmers effectually. Since that the price of land per acre has increased gradually \$18 to \$38 per acre. This arises from the market we have at home. We are s from the seaboard, and the market of the farmer there would not be greater than Hence the increase of price per acre.

P. BENNER.

IRON WORKS, 16th April, 1832.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 33.

land Curtin & Sons', Eagle Iron Works, Centre County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>e and county in which the manufac- uated?</p> <p>l or description of the manufactory; her water, steam, or other power?</p> <p>as established; and whether a joint cern?</p> <p>ital invested in ground and build- water power, and in machinery?</p> <p>se of the increase, (or decrease, as may be,) of profit?</p>	<p>1. Bald Eagle valley, county of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania.</p> <p>2. One forge, with six fires, one furnace, and one rolling mill, now in operation, and propelled by water power. We are constructing, and preparing to erect, another furnace and forge on said Bald Eagle creek.</p> <p>3. The above forge was in operation in 1811; the furnace in 1818; and the rolling mill in 1830. I am now in partnership with three of my sons, in the proceeds of said establishments.</p> <p>4. I own about thirty thousand acres of land, a part whereof is very fertile, and well improved and tenanted. A considerable portion is composed of ridge and barren land, calculated to supply iron works with timber and iron ore. My head and tail races are very long, for the purpose of procuring a sufficiency of water power; and my dams have been erected at a considerable expense. There are upwards of sixty-two houses occupied by the workmen, besides four good and substantial houses for myself, managers, and clerks. I might, of course, calculate the various plantations, the ore and wood tracts, the buildings, the grist and saw mills, the water power and machinery, during the existing tariff, worth to me and family two hundred thousand dollars.</p> <p>7. After the last war provision and store goods decreased in price, and labor sunk accordingly, which enabled the iron-masters, who survived the shock occasioned by the reduction of the duties, to make a handsome profit till 1828; then the rage of iron works became so great, that provisions and labor rose rapidly in price, so that the greatest economy and attention became requisite to make much profit, particularly when the great competition lowered the price of iron at home, at Pittsburgh, and on the sea-board.</p>

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?</p>	<p>9. From 1811 to 1828, I sold hammer iron in Pittsburgh from \$150 to \$220 per ton but has lately been reduced to \$110. In Baltimore I sold iron, in 1828, for \$105 per ton and have since sold some for \$80—in consequence, I presume, of the great competition occasioned by the erection and renewal of several other iron works, lately put in operation in this and other States by enterprising individuals, who had placed implicit confidence in the stability and permanency of our laws.</p>
<p>12. Number of men, women, and children, employed; and average wages of each class?</p>	<p>12. During the winter we employ, of years, about 100 wood choppers, at 40¢ per cord; and during the spring, summer, and fall, some of the said choppers are employed in coaling and hauling wood and leaves. At the works now in operation we employ about 75 hands, besides a considerable number engaged at the new works. The wages of said seventy-five men might be averaged \$250 annually. We do not employ any women, except in the boarding houses.</p>
<p>13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?</p>	<p>13. At the forge they generally work the job. At the furnace and rolling some are bound to perform their respective undertakings; and the monthly hands generally work during the whole day, except meal hours.</p>
<p>15. Number of horses or other animals employed?</p>	<p>15. We use, for various purposes, 60 horses and 4 yoke of oxen.</p>
<p>16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?</p>	<p>16. We do not sell the sixth part of iron at the works, and are therefore forced to forward some to Pittsburgh, and the greater part by water to Philadelphia, to more, and to New York.</p>
<p>17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?</p>	<p>17. I deem it superfluous to remark, our iron on the sea-board must meet with much competition; and I am apprehensive that our railroads and canals will enable foreigners to pester us with the sales of iron in our own vicinity. But time will develop to what extent we might be injured.</p>
<p>20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and, if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?</p>	<p>20. I had formerly purchased a considerable portion of my necessities for barter for castings; but the great increase of works has materially curtailed that advantage. Our iron on the sea-board is generally on a credit of six, nine, and twelve months.</p>
<p>23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?</p>	<p>23. I am of the opinion, that the rate of duty is low enough to enable us to compete with the foreign iron, particularly when we are obliged to conduct our business in a mountainous and newly settled country where the farmers are not able to maintain the immense consumption required by the many works now in operation. If Congress will be inclined to continue</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 33—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>any change necessary in levying or the duty on such articles to pre-</p>	<p>present duties for ten years longer, the iron masters would then disregard all competition from abroad; for during that time they would become more versed in the knowledge of labor-saving machinery; more stone coal banks would be discovered; the canals and railroads would be fully completed; the fertile part of the country would be more improved; the population would become more dense; and labor and provisions would be more easily procured, and at a much cheaper rate.</p>
<p>has been the rate of your profits, for the last three years? and, if it a stock company, what dividends received, and what portion of the the company has been converted capital, or retained as a fund for it or other objects, and therefore out annually?</p>	<p>24. If the importers of railroad iron could be obliged to pay the full duty on all the railroad iron imported; in that case our Government, at the end of each year, should reimburse to all the railroad companies the whole duty on all the iron actually consumed in the construction of their respective railroads during said year. This course would, in my humble opinion, do justice to all parties, and check the imposition practised by designing men.</p>
<p>hat amount of the agricultural product of the country is consumed in your ment, and what amount of other do-</p>	<p>25. By the aid of our rolling mill, we manufactured, last year, 625 tons. Our profits amounted to above six thousand dollars; but during the two preceding years, collectively, we hammered and rolled about 665 tons; and our profits in said two years (in consequence of failures in some of our customers,) did not amount to quite \$8,000. We made no dividend, for we purchased property for the new establishments.</p>
<p>the duty upon the foreign manufacture kind of goods which you make laced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, cause you to abandon your business, you continue to manufacture at re-</p>	<p>27. We consume 6,000 bushels of rye and corn; 4,500 bushels of wheat; about 100,000 weight of beef and pork; about 200 tons of hay; from 12 to 15,000 bundles of straw; and 1,000 bushels of oats and buckwheat; and foreign and domestic store goods to upwards of \$20,000.</p>
<p>ices?</p>	<p>29. I am at a loss to ascertain how the Government can reduce the importation of iron at so many different sea ports without checking it by a heavy duty; and I do, therefore, feel confident that I would be annually sinking money, under a protection of 12½ per cent. If the General Government, or some file leader of the anti-tariffists, would purchase my property at a fair valuation, I would, in that case, cheerfully undertake merchandising, and enjoy thereat the sweets of life, and at the same time educate my family, and clear more money with the capital vested in those works; but a repeal of the duty on iron, without a sale, completely nullifies the capital, for the property is generally calculated for iron works, and would then become no object to any man of business. Those, however, who own a good ore bank, and</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 33.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
	<p>plenty of wood contiguous to the will be able to escape the shipw afterwards become wealthy; for th tion at home then will be done av destruction of forge owners, an those who have small capitals, an haul their wood and ore too far.] now, in conclusion, to state that during the last war, doubled the du foreign imports, and encouraged t to commence manufacturing, by d on the floor of Congress that t should be continued; but, to their ment, the duties were repealed im after the war, and the country so n dated with foreign goods, that the turers, who had, unfortunately, c the stability of the Government bankrupts. After the lapse of a another Congress experienced the of a protective system, and pass tariff act on a larger scale; but the tories, during the war, passed by sh into the hands of a more fortune men, and some of the original o families are to this day employed th country to earn a pittance by th their brows. Are the present m Congress preparing for the same hope not, but am nevertheless sp of the result of their proceedings d</p>

EAGLE IRON WORKS, April 18, 1832.

ROLAND CURTIN, t
ROLAND CURTIN &

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 34.

Statement of Valentine and Thomas's Iron Manufactory.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated? 2. Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power? 3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern? 4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery? 5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Centre county, Pennsylvania. 2. Furnace, forges, and rolling m 1815; a company of five persons common. 4. About \$110,000. 5. Pay in materials \$10,000, in ca annually.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 34—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>usual rate of profit on the capital in- in the establishment of the manu- distinguishing between the rate of pon that portion of the capital which wed after providing for the interest and the rate of profit upon that por- ch is not borrowed? tes of profit on capital otherwise em- in the same State and county? mount of articles annually manufac- nce the establishment of the manufac- escription, quality, and value of each</p> <p>quantity and value of different kinds materials used; distinguishing be- foreign products and domestic pro-</p> <p>lost in the United States of similar ar- f manufacture imported from abroad, in what countries? number of men, women, and children ed, and average wages of each class? How many hours a day employed, and orion of the year? Number of horses or other animals ed? Whether the manufactures find a mar- ke manufacture; if not, how far they t to a market? Whether foreign articles of the like ter into competition with them at ace of sale, and to what extent? Where are the manufactures consum-</p> <p>Whether any of the manufactures are d to foreign countries; and if so,</p> <p>Whether the cost of the manufactured (to the manufacturer) has increased or ed; and how much in each year from ablishment of the manufactory; and r the increase has been in the materi- be labor, and at what rate? The prices at which the mannufactures en sold by the manufacturer since the hment? What rate of duty is necessary to ena- manufacturer to enter into competi- the home market with similar articles ed? What has been the rate of your profits y for the last three years; and if it be stock company, what dividends have received, and what portion of the in- f the company has been converted in- capital, or retained as a fund for con- or other objects, and therefore not out annually.</p>	<p>6. Nine per cent. on original capital \$10,000; none borrowed; often largely in debt, without interest. No wages allowed for the five active partners.</p> <p>8. 25 per cent. on store-keeping; other bu- siness not known.</p> <p>9. 1,200 tons of pigs at \$25; 700 tons bar iron at \$90; 50 tons nails at \$140; 1,000 tons of above pigs used in making the iron.</p> <p>10. 11,000 cords of wood, 4,000 tons of ore, 30,000 bushels stone coal; all domestic, and included in charges above.</p> <p>11. Iron of same quality from Russia and Sweden from \$90 to \$100; English of infe- rior quality at lower rates.</p> <p>12. Men 106, wages from \$14 to \$50 per month, average about one dollar per day.</p> <p>13. At work about ten hours each day all the year.</p> <p>15. 60 horses; no other animals employed.</p> <p>16. About one-seventh sold at home; ba- lance sent from two to seven hundred miles.</p> <p>17. At our distant markets they do, but never here.</p> <p>18. Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburgh, and Louisville, Kentucky.</p> <p>19. None that we know of, except a few blooms to England to be tried for steel.</p> <p>21. The price of labor has varied highest in 1815 to 1820, lowest from 1820 to 1824; great advance since.</p> <p>22. From 1815 to 1820 bar iron at \$130 to \$240 at distant markets.</p> <p>23. For charcoal iron \$1 per cwt. is ample; we fear no nation at that rate of protection.</p> <p>25. We believe our profits to be about \$10,- 000; this income is mostly laid out in wood- lands and real estate, mostly for the use of the works.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 34—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. 10 to 12,000 bushels of rye; 60,000 lbs. pork, 30,000 lbs. beef.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. We think iron needs more than many other articles there is a labor necessary, and that of the kind the machinery used being common countries; at 12½ per cent. less the prices we would not go on.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. Towards the seaboard, no farther within 90 miles.
33. Amount of capital; and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?	33. None borrowed.
34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of six per cent., and how gradual the reduction should be?	34. We are unable to say.

VALENTINE & TR

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 35.

Iron Furnace and Forge, Centre County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Centre county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Furnace and forge; water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established in 1830; joint stock.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Fifty thousand dollars.
7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	7. Profits have decreased: cause in price of iron; increase in price of hands.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 900 tons pig iron, value at the time sold, \$24 per ton; 75 tons \$50; 250 tons blooms, \$60; 50 tons \$75 per ton.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. A part of pig iron sent to Philadelphia and Baltimore; value \$22 at the time.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Number of men 88, at \$22; principal part of which have families.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Average 10 hours.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 35—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>wages of similar classes other- 1 in the same State and county, 2, and in foreign countries? 3 of horses or other animals em-</p>	<p>14. In this county, about \$17 per month.</p>
<p>4 the manufactures find a mar- 5 ufactory? If not, how far they 6 rket?</p>	<p>15. Fifty horses, two yoke oxen.</p>
<p>7 the manufacture is sold by 8 rer for cash? and if on credit, 9 if bartered, for what?</p>	<p>16. One-fourth sold at works, the balance sent to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pitta- burgh; 200, 260, 260 miles.</p>
<p>10 the cost of the manufactured 11 manufacturer) has increased or 12 how much in each year from 13 sent of the manufactory; and 14 crease has been in the materi- 15, and at what rate?</p>	<p>20. Sales at 6 months; bartered for grain, beef, pork, vegetables, and store goods.</p>
<p>16 ces at which the manufactures 17 by the manufacturer since the</p>	<p>21. Our establishment is a new one, and not fairly brought into operation; cannot fairly answer all those queries.</p>
<p>18 ate of duty is necessary to en- 19 ufacturer to enter into compe- 20 some market with similar arti-</p>	<p>22. Answered above, 9th query.</p>
<p>21 as been the rate of your profits, 22 re last three years? and if it be 23 company, what dividends have 24, and what portion of the in- 25 mpany has been converted into 26 retained as a fund for contin- 27 objects, and therefore not divi- 28 lly?</p>	<p>23. The present rate of duty until the price of labor comes down.</p>
<p>29 ortion of the cost of your manu- 30 fts of the price of the raw ma- 31 ntion of the wages of labor, and 32 of the profits of capital?</p>	<p>25. Our expenses as yet have exceeded our profits.</p>
<p>33 ount of the agricultural pro- 34 ce country is consumed in your 35 and what amount of other do- 36 tions?</p>	<p>26. Not ascertained.</p>
<p>37 uty upon the foreign manu- 38 ind of goods which you make 39 to 12½ per cent., with a con- 40 duction on all the imports, 41 you to abandon your business, 42 continue to manufacture at re-</p>	<p>27. 5,000 bushels rye and corn, 2,000 do. wheat, 20 tons pork, 15 tons beef; amount of other domestic articles not known.</p>
<p>43 ould cause you to abandon your 44 at way would you employ your</p>	<p>29. We would be compelled to abandon our works at a great loss.</p>
<p>45 any pursuit in which you could 46 which you could derive greater 47 ter a reduction of the import 48 per cent.?</p>	<p>30. We cannot say; but should we be com- pelled to stop, the greater part would be lost.</p>
<p>49 the manufactures of salt and 50 om the points of importation, 51 competition within a certain 52 them, and what is the extent of</p>	<p>31. Any business would be better, had we any thing left to commence with.</p>
	<p>32. We formerly sent large amounts of iron to western parts of New York, in ex- change for salt, but at present that market is supplied with foreign iron.</p>

HARVEY BRESSLER & Co.

IRON WORKS, 13th April, 1832.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 36.

Lamar Furnace, Centre County, West District, Pennsylvania, April 13,

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Centre county, Pennsylvania
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Furnace; water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established in 1830; joint stock
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Thirty thousand dollars.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested, since the establishment of the manufactory: distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. Unprofitable as yet.
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	7. Owing to the diminished value of manufactured article, and increased value of agricultural products; and hands.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 1,000 tons pig iron, rate at \$24 per ton; 175 tons castings at \$17 per ton.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Number of men, fifty; general wages \$21 per month.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. Averaging 10 hours.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. \$17 per month.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 30 horses; 3 yoke of oxen.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. A portion sold at the works sent to Philadelphia and Baltimore.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Sold at 6 months; bartered pork, wheat, rye, &c.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. This establishment is not new; and has not yet been fairly tried.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. The existing duty ought to be continued, until at least a diminution of labor takes place.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. 4,000 bushels rye, 1,500 bushels wheat, 15 tons pork, 5 tons beef, and 1,000 potatoes, 40 tons hay.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Would be compelled to stop business.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 36—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
would cause you to abandon your n what way would you employ it? not the manufactures of salt and e from the points of importation, ign competition within a certain nd them, and what is the extent le?	30. Cannot say. An abandonment of bu- siness would probably occasion insolvency. 32. In reference partly, but not entirely so.

CURTZ, HEPBURN, & Co.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 37.

Iron Furnace and Forge, Columbia County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
and county in which the manufac- sted? or description of the manufactory; er water, steam, or other power? n established, and whether a joint ern? al invested in ground and build- water power, and in machinery? ge amount in materials, and in cash rchase of materials, and payment	1. Columbia county, Pennsylvania. 2. Furnace and forge; by water power. 3. Furnace built in 1820, forge 1827; own- ed by an individual. 4. Valued in cash at \$30,000. 5. Fifteen or sixteen thousand dollars.
al rate of profit on the capital in- ze the establishment of the manu- istinguishing between the rate of a that portion of the capital which ed, after providing for the interest nd the rate of profit upon that por- is not borrowed? e of the increase (or decrease, as my be) of profit?	6. Two and a half per cent; none borrow- ed worth mentioning.
s of profit on capital otherwise em- the same State and county? ent of articles annually manufac- ze the establishment of the manu- Description, quality, and value of l usity and value of different kinds terials used; distinguishing between oducts and domestic products? t in the United States of similar manufacture imported from abroad, what countries? nber of men, women, and children , and average wages of each class?	7. Increase the last year, on account of a more perfect knowledge of working the ore, and constant supply of water. 8. Say from 6 to 15 per cent. 9. 400 tons: 300 of which is pig iron, at \$29, and 100 tons castings, \$70 per ton; bar iron, 100 tons, at \$90. 10. Coal and ore, \$7,000. 11. From 70 to 85 dollars per ton. 12. Say 40 men, at about 75 cents per day.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 37—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. About 12 hours.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. Perhaps about the same.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Fourteen on the works, a tional hired during the year.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Nearly all sold at the work 20 or 30 miles.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	17. Light English or Swedish sold in this district 20 per cent. manufactured here.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the neighborhood of the cept a few tons for gun barrels, of its superior quality.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	19. None.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Seventy-five per cent. by cent. cash.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. No material change.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. From \$100 to \$90 at pres
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. Light iron 20 per cent. in heavy iron less.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. Best answered at seaports
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. Say perhaps three per cer
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. Principally in the material
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. Perhaps \$8,000; domestic
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Could not manufacture at ces.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 37—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
would cause you to abandon your what way would you employ your	30. Ruin would be the consequence, inevitably, as my property would depreciate to nothing.
were any pursuit in which you could on which you could derive greater n after a reduction of the import 2½ per cent.?	31. Reduction of duty would be ruinous to the business, and annihilate the value of the property: so that which is now valuable, would then be useless, and I would have nothing to invest.
not the manufactures of salt and be from the points of importation, ign competition within a certain nd them, and what is the extent le?	32. Not out of foreign competition either for iron or salt.
unt of capital; and what propor- rowed capital bears to that which	33. Answered above.
at amount of reduction in the du- enable the actual or real capital to yield an interest of 6 per cent.; radual the reduction should be?	34. Increase the duty.
portion which the production by an manufacturers bears to the con-	37. In this district 80 per cent.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 38.

Iron Foundry, Columbia County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
and county in which the manufac- ated?	1. Columbia county, Pennsylvania.
or description of the manufactory; er water, steam, or other power?	2. Iron foundry, in operation by water power.
n established; and whether a joint ern?	3. In 1831; individual.
tal invested in ground and build- water power, and in machinery?	4. About \$2,000.
age amount in materials, and in e purchase of materials and pay- ages?	5. About \$5,000.
al rate of profit on the capital in- e the establishment of the manu- istinguishing between the rate of a that portion of the capital which d, after providing for the interest d the rate of profit upon that por- is not borrowed?	6. Not long enough in operation to ascertain.
urity and value of different kinds erials used, distinguishing between oducts and domestic products?	10. Mill gearing, machinery, and pattern work, generally about \$6,000.
number of men, women, and children and average wages of each class?	12. Eight men, average \$30 per month.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 38—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Fourteen hours the whole y
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Two.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Sold at the foundry.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Six months, generally.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Castings from 4½ cents to 8 pound.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 39.

Iron Forge and Furnace, Columbia County, Western District of Pennsylvania

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Columbia cou
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Forge and furnace. Furnace: this year.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Five thousand dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. Three thousand five hundred
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Two per cent.
6. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	6. Foreign iron and competition
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. Fifty tons bar iron.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. Five thousand bushels coal.
9. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	9. From sixty-five to eighty-five
10. Number of men, women, and children, employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Eight men.
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. Twelve hours per day.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. In the district.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	13. Light iron considerably.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 39—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
Where are the manufactures consumed? Whether any of the manufactures are sent to foreign countries? and if so, Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash; and if on credit, on what terms? if bartered, for what? The prices at which the manufactures are sold by the manufacturer since shipment? What rate of duty is necessary to en- able the manufacturer to enter into competi- tion with the home market with similar articles from foreign countries? What has been the rate of your profits, for the last three years? The average rate of wages?	14. Columbia county, principally. 15. None. 16. Cash and barter. 17. From \$100 to \$90, at first. 18. Heavy duty on light iron, and increased duty on heavy iron. 19. Two and a half per cent. 21. About 75 cents per day.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 40.

Iron Foundry, Erie County, Western Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
What is the name and county in which the manufac- tury is situated? Name and description of the manufactory? Capital invested in ground and build- ings? Average amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay- ments? Annual rate of profit on the capital in- vested? Whether foreign articles of the like enter into competition with them at the rate of sale, and to what extent? Where are the manufactures consumed?	1. Erie county, Pennsylvania. 2. Foundry for making castings of various kinds. 3. Five hundred dollars. 4. Amount of materials and wages, \$1,500. 5. Twenty per cent. 13. Competition, none. 14. Principally in the county.

PHILETUS GLAS.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 41.

Iron Foundry, Fayette County, Western Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Fayette county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Iron foundry, with two air furna
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. 1813, joint stock, but now owne individual.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Ground and buildings, \$4,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	5. Five thousand nine hundred dol
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Must be castings, 150 tons, \$50,
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Half ton domestic pig iron p \$4,500.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? if not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Market at home.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	17. No competition.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the United States.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Cash.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. From 7 cents down to 3 cents
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. None at all.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. None, except I would turn ste cr.

BRIDGEPORT, April 14, 1832.

WM. CO

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 42.

Fullon Air Foundry, at Connellsville, Fayette County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Fayette county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Air foundry for making castin chinery, &c.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 43—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
Capital invested in ground and build-	3. Fifteen hundred dollars.
average amount in materials, and in cash	4. Two thousand five hundred dollars.
purchase of materials, and payment of	
amount of articles annually manufac-	7. Five thousand dollars.
since the establishment of the manu-	
? Description, quality, and value of	
ind?	
Number of men, women, and children	10. Eight hands for eight months of the
red, and average wages of each class?	year, at \$20 per month.
How many hours a day employed, and	11. Ten hours.
portion of the year?	
Whether the manufactories find a mar-	12. Sold at home and abroad at a dis-
the manufactory; if not, how far they	tance of from ten to sixty miles.
it to a market?	
Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. Answered by query twelve.
Whether the manufacture is sold by the	16. Occasionally for cash, and at a credit
actor for cash; and if on credit, at	of from four to six months.
redit; if bartered, for what?	
The prices at which the manufactures	17. Sold by the ton at \$ 60; by retail at
been sold by the manufacturer since	four cents per pound.
establishment?	
What rate of duty is necessary to en-	18. Not any thing less than the present rate.
able manufacturer to enter into competi-	
tion the home market with similar articles	
and?	
Average rate of wages?	21. Answered in query tenth.

above is believed to be a correct statement of affairs as connected with the Fulton
ndry, at Connellsville.
April 12, 1832.

ANDERSON, FRANCIS & Co.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 43.

Engine Shop and Iron Foundry, Fayette County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
State and county in which the manufac-	1. Fayette County, Brownsville, Pennsyl-
tory situated?	vania.
Kind or description of the manufactory;	2. Engine shop and iron foundry; steam
whether water, steam or other power?	power.
When established; and whether a joint	3. 1832; individual stock.
concern?	
Capital invested in ground and build-	4. Eight thousand dollars.
ing water power, and in machinery?	
Average amount in materials, and in	5. Twenty thousand dollars for the present
the purchase of materials and pay-	year.
ment of wages?	

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 43—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory! Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Must be at least 20,000 dollars.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Suppose twenty men.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Two horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory; if not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. At the factory.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. No foreign competition.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries; and, if so, where?	19. No exports.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash; and if on credit, at what credit; if bartered, for what?	20. For cash.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. An entire prohibition.
25. What has been the rate of your profits annually, for the last three years; and, if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. The factory being in its infancy answer.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. Four thousand dollars.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Unless wages were reduced, abandon it.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. This very uncertain.

The above answers, as far as practicable, I submit.

Brownsville, April 17, 1832.

JOHN SNOWDEN,

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 44.

Providence Rolling Mill, Fayette County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Fayette county, Pennsylvania.
2. or description of the manufactory; water, steam, or other power?	2. Rolling mill and forge; steam power.
3. when established, and whether a joint concern?	3. 1832.
4. capital invested in ground and build- ing, water power, and in machinery?	4. Sixty-two thousand dollars.
5. average amount in materials, and in cash expended in materials, and payment of	5. Twenty-five thousand dollars per year.
6. quantity and value of different kinds of materials used; distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	10. 1,200 tons pig iron, at \$36 per ton.
7. number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Forty-five men and twenty boys.
8. how many hours a day employed, and duration of the year?	13. Twelve hours per day the whole year.
9. number of horses or other animals em- ployed?	15. Thirty-six horses the whole year.
10. whether the manufactures find a mar- ket; if not, how far they are from a market?	16. Cincinnati, Ohio, and Louisville, Ken- tucky.
11. whether the manufacture is sold by the owner for cash; and if on credit, at what rate; if bartered, for what?	20. From 60 to 90 days' credit.
12. average rate of wages.	40. Twenty dollars per month.

LYCK ROLLING MILLS, near Brownsville, April 14, 1832.

ARTHUR PALMER.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 45.

A. Springer's Forge, Fayette County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Fayette county, Pennsylvania.
2. or description of the manufactory; water, steam, or other power?	2. Forge. Water power.
3. when established, and whether a joint concern?	3. 1798.
4. capital invested in ground and build- ing, water power, and in machinery?	4. Six thousand dollars.
5. average rate of profit on the capital in- vested in the establishment of the manu- facture; distinguishing between the rate of profit on that portion of the capital which is not borrowed, and the rate of profit upon that por- tion which is not borrowed?	6. From 1824 to 1832 nine per cent.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. From 1826 to 1832, 75 tons; ninety-five dollars per ton.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 112 tons pig iron, at \$50 charcoal, at \$6 per load.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Fourteen hands, at \$15 per hours in the day and night, 7 mo year.
15. Number of horses and other animals employed?	15. Six horses and two yoke a
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? if not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Two-thirds sold at home ar shipped to Pittsburgh, 45 miles.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. Not any.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In Pennsylvania and Ohio.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries; and if so, where?	19. Not any.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash; and if on credit, at what credit; if bartered, for what?	20. Generally sold at four and credit, for cash.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. From 1826 to 1832 chang \$75 to \$125 per ton.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. Nine per cent.
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. One half of it.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. One-fourth.
40. Average rate of wages?	40. Fifteen dollars per month.

UNION FOUNDRY, two miles north of Union Town,
Fayette county, Pennsylvania, 1832.

AARON SPREY

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 46.

Jacob Murphey's Union Forge, near Connellsville, Fayette County, West Pennsylvania, April 11th, 1832.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. Name of the manufactory?	1. Fayette county, State of Pennsylvania.
2. A description of the manufactory?	2. Iron; a forge; water power.
3. Whether water, steam, or other power?	3. \$1,800.
4. When established; and whether a joint concern?	4. Twenty thousand dollars.
5. Capital invested in ground and building?	5. Say \$7,000.
6. Water power, and in machinery?	6. From 1829 to 1832, 8 per cent.
7. Average amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials, and pay-wages?	9. 1829 to 1832, 120 tons bar iron yearly, from \$80 to \$100 per ton.
8. Annual rate of profit on the capital since the establishment of the manufactory?	12. \$18 per month; 10 hands.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured?	15. 6 horses; 2 yoke of oxen.
10. Description, quality, and value of articles?	16. Pittsburgh, 45 miles; one half sent off.
11. Number of men, women, and children employed?	20. Generally sold at 3 or 6 months, cash.
12. And average wages of each class?	21. From \$10 to \$15 per ton, <i>increase</i> .
13. Number of horses or other animals employed?	27. Three-fourths of it.
14. Whether the manufactures find a market?	40. \$15.
15. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, for what?	
16. Whether the cost of the manufactured articles (to the manufacturer) has increased or diminished; and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and the increase has been in the materials, labor, and at what rate?	
17. What amount of the agricultural produce of the country is consumed in your manufactory, and what amount of other productions?	
18. Average rate of wages?	

JACOB MURPHEY.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 47.

J. & G. Rogers' Blast Furnace for melting iron ore, Fayette County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. Name of the manufactory?	1. Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 47—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Blast furnace for smelting iron
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Eighteen thousand dollars.
6. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	6. Domestic competition imm though materially influenced by forc
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. 500 tons pig metal; from 25 t stoves and castings.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. Suppose 35 horses and cattle.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. From 30 to 60 men; part of w 20, with families that will average family.
11. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	11. 10 hours during the whole of
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. From 10 to 45 miles.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the neighborhood and at Pit principally the latter.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Occasionally for cash, though ly at a credit of from 3 to 6 months
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. From 26 to 36 dollars per ton
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. The present rate at least.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. About \$15 per month.

CONNELLSVILLE, April 12,

The above answers to the queries we believe to be correct in relation to Fayette.

J. & G. RO

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 48.

Report of Fairview Furnace, by Jos. Victor, Fayette County, West Pennsylvania

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Fayette county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Fairview furnace; water power
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. 1820.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 48—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
Capital invested in ground and build- ing water power and in machinery? Average amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay- ment of wages? Amount of articles annually manufac- tured since the establishment of the manu- facture? Description, quality, and value of product? Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class? How many hours a day employed; what portion of the year? Number of horses or other animals employed? Whether the manufactures find a mar- ket for the manufacture? If not, how far they take it to a market? Where are the manufactures consum- ed? Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, on what credit? if bartered, for what? Whether the cost of the manufac- ture (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year since the establishment of the manufactory; whether the increase has been in the ma- terials, the labor, and at what rate?	4. The amount \$10,000. 5. Is \$9,500. 9. Three hundred tons pig iron. 12. One hundred hands, or men and wo- men, say 50 men. 13. Sixteen hours per day. 15. Ten head of oxen. 16. Sent to the city of Pittsburgh, Pa. 18. In the valley of the Mississippi. 20. For cash, at ninety days' credit. 21. It has increased since 1834.

above is a correct statement of Fairview Furnace, this 11th day April, 1832.

JOSEPH VICTOR.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 49.

of J. Kennedy Duncan's, Fairchance Furnace, Fayette County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
State and county in which the manu- facture is situated? Kind or description of the manufactory; whether water, steam, or other power? When established; and whether a joint concern? Capital invested in ground and build- ing water power, and in machinery? Average amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials, and pay- ment of wages? Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as it may be,) of profit?	1. Pennsylvania, Fayette county, George township. 2. Blast furnace; water power. 3. A. D. 1807. 4. Suppose \$12,000. 5. \$5,000 cash for materials; \$4,000 pay- ment of wages. 7. The cause of increase believed to be from tariff.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 49—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. From 300 to 400 tons pig iron from 50 to 100 tons castings per year
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Iron ore, from 1,000 to 1,200,000 bushels charcoal; 50 loads lime
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 50 men, as many women, and in abundance.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 15 to 20 horses constant employment two to three yoke oxen.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Market at the establishment principal part; the remainder is sent burgh.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. Within this State, and the Ohio and western part of Virginia.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Generally on a credit of from six months.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. Increased since 1824.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Pig iron as high as \$62 per ton as low as 18 or \$20 per ton; castings as \$120 per ton, and as low as \$45 per ton
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. \$2,000 agricultural, \$1,500 other productions.

The above is a correct statement, according to the knowledge that I have of such at Fairchance Furnace, State and county abovenamed.

J. KENNEDY DUN

April 11, 1832.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 50.

Report of John Huston's Iron Furnace, Fayette County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Fayette county, State of Penn
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Iron furnace: water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. 1796.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Ten thousand dollars.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 50—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>1. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory: distinguishing between the rate of fit upon that portion of the capital which borrowed, after providing for the interest on it; and the rate of the profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?</p> <p>2. Amount of, articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each?</p> <p>3. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?</p> <p>4. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?</p> <p>5. How many hours a day employed, and at what portion of the year?</p> <p>6. Number of horses or other animals employed?</p> <p>7. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?</p> <p>8. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at the place of sale; and to what extent?</p> <p>9. Where are the manufactures consumed?</p> <p>10. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?</p> <p>11. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, what credit? if bartered, for what?</p> <p>12. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?</p> <p>13. What has been the rate of your profits, usually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore divided out annually?</p> <p>14. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?</p> <p>15. Average rate of wages?</p>	<p>6. From 1824 to 1832, 10 per cent.</p> <p>9. Since 1824 to 1832, 50 tons castings and 250 tons pig iron per year; castings \$50 per ton, and pigs \$30 per ton.</p> <p>10. 900 tons iron ore, cost \$3 per ton; and 600 loads coal, worth \$7 per load of 200 bushels.</p> <p>12. Thirty hands at \$15 per month.</p> <p>13. Ten hours each day.</p> <p>15. Eighteen head of horses and four yoke of oxen.</p> <p>16. Two-thirds of pig manufactured into iron at forges in the neighborhood, and castings generally sold in Pittsburgh, 45 miles distant.</p> <p>17. No.</p> <p>18. Indiana, Ohio, &c. &c.</p> <p>19. No, I think not.</p> <p>20. Generally sold at 4 or 6 months' credit, for cash.</p> <p>21. Changeable; from 1824 to this period it has varied from 6 to \$8 per ton.</p> <p>25. Ten per cent.</p> <p>27. Three-fourths of it.</p> <p>40. \$15 per month.</p>

REDSTONE FURNACE, two miles east of Union Town, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1832.

JOHN HUSTON.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 51.

Report of Dunbar Furnace, Fayette County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Fayette county, Pennsylvania
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Furnace; water.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. 1816.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. 15,000 dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. 4,000 dollars, (wages alone.)
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Competition at home, and iron; cause decrease in profits.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 250 tons in six months.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 600 tons ore, 79,000 bushel
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 20 men, at 62½ cents per da
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. 12 hours per day; 6 months
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 12 horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Market 45 miles distant, fre
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. Pittsburgh.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. As often on credit at 6 mor cash.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. Fluctuating.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. In 1816, \$60 per ton; in 1 now \$38.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. Nothing less than the pre should be more.
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. Three-fourths; wages remai
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. Three-fourths the amount of wages.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 51.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>duty upon the foreign manufacture of goods which you make? To 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it to abandon your business, or continue to manufacture at present?</p>	<p>29. To reduce would affect the iron master, because he does not make use of many imported articles.</p>
1832.	WM. S. RANON.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 52.

Manufactory of Blooms, Fayette County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>nd county in which the manufactured?</p> <p>r description of the manufactory: water, steam, or other power? established, and whether a joint concern?</p> <p>l invested in ground and building power, and in machinery?</p> <p>ge amount in materials, and in purchase of materials, and pay-ges?</p> <p>l rate of profit on the capital in the establishment of the manufactory, distinguishing between the rate of that portion of the capital which l, after providing for the interest l the rate of profit upon that portion not borrowed?</p> <p>of the increase (or decrease, as the case) of profit?</p> <p>of profit on capital otherwise in the same State and county?</p> <p>nt of articles annually manufactured, the establishment of the manufactory, description, quality, and value of the articles?</p> <p>ity and value of different kinds of articles used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?</p> <p>in the United States of similar manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?</p> <p>er of men, women, and children employed?</p> <p>nd average wages of each class?</p> <p>many hours a day employed, and of the year?</p>	<p>1. State of Pennsylvania, Fayette county.</p> <p>2. Manufactory of blooms: water power.</p> <p>3. October, 1831. It is a joint stock concern.</p> <p>4. Twenty-five thousand dollars.</p> <p>5. Materials, &c. 4,000 dollars; cash required 5,000 dollars.</p> <p>6. Twelve per cent. on investment when fortunate.</p> <p>7. The bloom business is better now than formerly, owing to a difficulty of getting blooms from other sections of country to market, the canal breaking, &c., demand for iron, &c.</p> <p>8. Average 15 to 20 per cent.</p> <p>9. In six months, 200 tons blooms from pigs, worth 90 dollars per ton, and the iron of excellent reputation; 500 or 600 tons, annually, we will make.</p> <p>10. 300 tons pigs annually, worth \$31,500; coal stone, 10,000 bushels, worth \$400; charcoal 60,000 bushels, worth \$2,400.</p> <p>11. We never import our materials.</p> <p>12. 52 men employed, receiving \$7,200 annually, being 1 dollar per day average.</p> <p>13. Ten hours, except when stopped by cold.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 52—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. Hands receive same wage State, and generally in others. I at same business, about one qu dollar per day.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Twenty-five horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to market?	16. We send our blooms 45 mil burgh.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. Some English iron has be within a few weeks, at Pittsburg per ton, and cut up and rolled into
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In Pittsburg, and through nessee, Kentucky, &c.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries; and if so, where?	19. None.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash; and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Our terms of credit are ge to six months.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. The price of mettle has i one year five dollars.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. From \$90 to \$55 dollars pe
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. Nothing more than the p enforced.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. Decidedly. Hoop iron is put into pigs, and put into ing a 100 per ton, by c pieces of, and in scraps.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?—and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. We have been t short a business to reply.
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. Five-eighths of mettle, tw fuel and wages, and one-eighth as
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. The workmen subsist 17: their families, who are clothed this establishment.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. This reduction would tal our profits, and, of course, we m our business.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 52.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
would cause you to abandon your what way would you employ your	30. In importing iron instead of drawing it from our mines.
are any pursuit in which you could in which you could derive greater after a reduction of the import 1/4 per cent.?	31. We would fear to commence any bu- siness in future over which the Govern- ment had any control.
not the manufactures of salt and e from the points of importation, ign competition within a certain nd them, and what is the extent of	32. No! In Pittsburgh, 300 miles from one sea-board, and 2,000 miles from another, any rise or fall in nails or iron in Philadel- phia or New Orleans, we feel sensibly.
unt of capital; and what propor- tional capital bears to that which	33. Thirty-four thousand dollars real capi- tal.
t amount of reduction in the du- enable the actual or real capital o yield an interest of 6 per cent.; actual the reduction should be?	34. Any manufacturing business, when reduced to a profit of six per cent., would fail certainly in three years after such re- duction.
t would be the operation of this in the frauds at present supposed ised?	35. The Government would profit by it, and the manufacturer would have a tariff in fact as well as name?
ortion which the production by an manufacturers bears to the con-	37. If we were let alone, we could supply our own wants.
nt of individual and household e in the United States, and how as increased since the tariff of	38. Manufacturing establishments increase about one-fourth more annually.
rage profit of money or capital in States?	39. Fifteen per cent. Running from 6 to 25 per cent.
age rate of wages?	40. 90 dollars per diem.

MILTENBERGER, BROWN & CO.

IN IRON WORKS, May 7, 1832.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 53.

Iron Furnace, Huntingdon County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
and county in which the manufac- ted?	1. Pennsylvania, Huntingdon county, Mor- riss's Cove, 12 miles distant from Williams- burg, &c.
or description of the manufactory; r water, steam, or other power? established; and whether a joint m?	2. A blast furnace, propelled by water power; one twee.
I invested in ground and build- ater power and in machinery?	3. In 1818; commenced making iron in the autumn of 1819; an individual concern.
	4. \$53,000, embraced in about 12,000 acres of land, 45 or 50 buildings, and a very valu- able water power.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 53—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Annual expense is about \$ wages, feed, &c., besides the iron wagons, teams, &c., not embraced amount.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory: distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of the profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. No borrowed capital; and rate of profit on the real capital expenses invested has been about 10-8 per cent, after making good &c.
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. There are fluctuations in pig iron, but they are caused by low price of bar iron.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. The rate of interest is 6 per cent, but capital otherwise employed concerns very often produces 4 cent.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. About 1,300 tons metal and about 50 tons castings, stoves, &c. far superior to any English iron, surpassed by any in this country.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. No foreign productions used.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Cannot ascertain what price cost here.
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Average of 95 hands, with families; average rate of wages 2 month.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Monthly hands from sun to the whole year; furnace hands by and night; wood chopped per cent.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. Wages are not so high as manual labor in this country, except at some public works; they cannot down.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 25 horses and 12 mules of concern, besides about 10 horses ore and pig iron.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Yes; the owner of this concern manufactures the metal into bloom forges, 8 miles distant; then at burgh, 95 miles.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. Yes; some is brought into
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. The blooms are sent to Pitt where rolled into boiler iron, at purposes, to suit the market with and down the Ohio.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. None from here, and not iron is converted into malleable iron, to the south.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. It is not sold for cash here, sold at all, until it is manufactured into malleable iron.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 53—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>whether the cost of the manufactured (by the manufacturer) has increased; and how much in each year, establishment of the manufactory; whether the increase has been in the material labor, and at what rate? the prices at which the manufactures are sold by the manufacturer since establishment?</p> <p>What rate of duty is necessary to enable a manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles?</p> <p>Is any change necessary in levying or in the duty on such articles to produce that?</p> <p>What has been the rate of your profits, for the last three years? and if you are a joint stock company, what dividends have you received, and what portion of the profits of the company has been converted into capital, or retained as a fund for the purchase of other objects, and therefore added out annually?</p> <p>What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material? what portion of the wages of labor? what portion of the profits of capital? what amount of the agricultural produce of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other productions?</p> <p>What quantity or amount of manufactures as you make, are produced in the States, and what amount in your own country?</p> <p>What is the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make? reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?</p> <p>What would cause you to abandon your business, and in what way would you employ your capital?</p> <p>Is there any pursuit in which you could engage from which you could derive greater profit than after a reduction of the import duty to 12½ per cent.?</p> <p>Do you export the manufactures of salt and other articles from the points of importation, to foreign competition within a certain distance from them, and what is the extent of the market?</p> <p>What is the amount of capital; and what proportion of borrowed capital bears to that which</p>	<p>21. It yearly increases, owing to the increased wages, high price of grain, difficulty in raising the ore, and getting timber off the rough rugged mountains: the rate per annum averages nearly two per cent.</p> <p>22. In 1822 metal was as low as \$22 per ton, and it has increased in value since 1824 \$5, sometimes up to \$27, now \$25.</p> <p>23. I do not know what rate, as it is the duty on bar iron that alone can protect either furnaces or forges.</p> <p>24. Unacquainted with the modes of levying, and only know by information that frauds do exist.</p> <p>25. The rate of per cent. on all the capital, real, moveable, and personal, invested and employed, amounts to \$85,000 annually, yielding 10 per cent. during the last three years: there is not much retained, except for improvements.</p> <p>26. No raw material purchased; the portion of labor is almost 5-8ths, and the 3-8ths of capital, &c.</p> <p>27. About 4,000 bushels rye, 3,000 wheat, potatoes, corn, buck wheat, &c., in proportion, worth between 6 and \$9,000.</p> <p>28. Do not know.</p> <p>29. I would try to carry on, but presume would clear more by selling off personal stock, and quit it.</p> <p>30. My capital consists in lands that I could not sell; of course could not turn it to any other purpose.</p> <p>31. Yes, many, if I could turn it into available capital; but I cannot.</p> <p>32. The circle extends to the nearest cheap communication, and my market is no nearer.</p> <p>33. Entire amount of capital is worth \$5,000 dollars; none borrowed; if the business is ruined it is not worth \$15,000.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 53—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent.; and how gradual the reduction should be?	34. It requires no reduction, for to make that: this is one of the best
35. If minimums should be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the actual value of the imported article in the American port, what rate of ad valorem duty would be equivalent to the present with the minimum?	35. Remote from seaports, I am not acquainted with the mode of levying and &c.
36. What would be the operation of this change upon the frauds at present supposed to be practised?	36. Not sufficiently acquainted with the nature of those frauds to give an opinion.
37. Proportion which the production by the American manufacturers bears to the consumption?	37. Of pig metal there can be made for both continents when lower.
38. Extent of individual and household manufacture in the United States, and how much it has increased since the tariff of 1824?	38. Do not know.
39. Average profit of money or capital within the United States?	39. Money is, by law, worth 6 but really would be 7 or 7½.
40. Average rate of wages?	40. \$17 per month common labour out the State, though higher at times.

For P. SHOENBEL
JAS. KEMPF

Juniata Forge, Huntingdon County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Huntingdon County, 10 miles distant from Huntingdon, on the Juniata river.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. A four fired forge, propelled by steam power, and styled Juniata Forge.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1803; commenced making iron in 1804; an individual concern.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. \$40,000, embracing, in about 23 or 25 buildings.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Annual expense is about \$100,000, besides the imple- ments, teams, &c., not included in the amount: no metal.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. No borrowed capital; and the rate of profit on the real capital expenses invested, has been about 10 to 12 per cent.
7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	7. There are fluctuations in the rate of profit.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed, in the same State and county?	8. The rate of interest is six per cent. by law, but capital otherwise employed in concerns, very often produces from 8 to 10 per cent.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 53—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>ount of articles annually manufactured the establishment of the manufacture. Description, quality, and value of it?</p>	<p>9. About 500 tons of blooms; bar iron made of Juniata blooms are far superior to any English iron, and not surpassed.</p>
<p>quantity and value of different kinds of materials used; distinguishing between products and domestic products?</p>	<p>10. No foreign products used.</p>
<p>most in the United States of similar manufacture imported from abroad, and what countries?</p>	<p>11. Cannot ascertain what blooms will cost delivered here.</p>
<p>number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?</p>	<p>12. Average of about 45 hands with about 25 families; average rate of wages \$22 per month, exclusive of foremen, who work by the ton, at \$6.</p>
<p>how many hours a day employed; and duration of the year?</p>	<p>13. Monthly hands from sunrise to sunset the whole year, foremen by turns during day and night; wood choppers per cord, at 45 cents.</p>
<p>rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and country, States, and in foreign countries?</p>	<p>14. Wages are not so high at any other manual labor in this country, except recently at some public works: they cannot be brought down.</p>
<p>number of horses or other animals employed?</p>	<p>15. Eighteen horses owned by the concern.</p>
<p>whether the manufactures find a market in a manufacturing? if not, how far they go to a market?</p>	<p>16. The owner of this concern manufactures the blooms at his own rolling mill at Pittsburgh, distant 120 miles, and transports them by land and water carriage, at various prices.</p>
<p>whether foreign articles of the like enter into competition with them at the rate of sales; and to what extent?</p>	<p>17. None are brought into the interior.</p>
<p>where are the manufactures consumed?</p>	<p>18. Blooms are sent to Pittsburgh, and then rolled into bar iron, and into all other kinds to suit the market on the Ohio river.</p>
<p>whether any of the manufactures are sent to foreign countries? and, if so, to what countries?</p>	<p>19. None from here, and not much after it is converted into malleable iron, unless some to the south.</p>
<p>whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, on what terms? if bartered, for what?</p>	<p>20. It is not sold for cash here, nor, indeed, sold at all, until it is manufactured at his own rolling mill in Pittsburgh, 120 miles distant, into different kinds of iron.</p>
<p>whether the cost of the manufacture of the manufactory has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, and at what establishment of the manufactory; whether the increase has been in the material, the labor, and at what rate?</p>	<p>21. It yearly increases, owing to the increase of wages, high price of grain, getting timber off the rough mountains; the rate per annum averages nearly — per cent.</p>
<p>whether any change necessary in levying or paying the duty on such articles to produce?</p>	<p>22. Unacquainted with the mode of levying, and only know by information that frauds do exist.</p>
<p>what has been the rate of your profits, for the last three years? and if it is a stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the profits the company has been converted into capital, or retained as a fund for other objects, and therefore paid out annually?</p>	<p>23. The rate per cent. on all the capital, real, moveable, and personal, invested and employed, amounts to \$57,000 annually, yielding four per cent. during the three last years: there is not so much retained except for improvements.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 53—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. No raw material, purchased; tion of labor is —, and — of ca
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. About 2,100 bushels rye a 1,500 bushels wheat, potatoes, bu &c., in proportion, worth betwee \$3,000.
28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?	28. Do not know.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Would try to carry on, but would clear more by selling off stock, and quit business.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. The capital consists in land could not sell: of course could not any other purpose.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. Yes, many, if I could turn it l able capital; but it cannot be, it wo
32. Amount of capital; and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?	32. Entire amount of capital is wor dollars; none borrowed: if the b ruined it is not worth \$10,000.
33. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent.; and how gradual the reduction should be?	33. I require no reduction, for t do not yield six per cent. on the c vested.
34. If minimums should be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the actual value of the imported article in the American port, what rate of ad valorem duty would be equivalent to the present with the minimum?	34. Remote from seaports, I mean d with the mode of levying and c &c.
35. What would be the operation of this change upon the frauds at present supposed to be practised?	35. Not sufficiently acquainted rate of those frauds to give an opini
36. Extent of individual and household manufacture in the United States, and how much it has increased since the tariff of 1821?	36. Do not know.

For PETER SHOENBERG
J. STEINMAN.



DOCUMENT 14—No. 54.

Dorsey & Higgins, Barree Forge, Huntingdon County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
te and county in which the manufac- tured?	1. Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, nine miles from Huntingdon, on the Juniata.
id or description of the manufactory; ther water, steam, or other power?	2. One forge, six fires; water power; and styled Barree Forge.
en established; and whether a joint cern?	3. Established in 1796; joint stock concern.
ital invested in ground and build- l water power, and in machinery?	4. \$25,000, with 8,966 acres of land; 32 buildings.
rage amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials, and pay- wages?	5. The average amount of stock and cash for carrying on the works is about \$20,000.
nual rate of profit on the capital in- nce the establishment of the manu- distinguishing between the rate of on that portion of the capital which wed, after providing for the interest and the rate of profit upon that por- ch is not borrowed?	6. Annual rate, for the last three years, about five per cent. No part of the capital borrowed.
se of the increase, (or decrease, as may be,) of profit?	7. Owing to the rise or fall of grain, labor, transportation, &c. &c.
es of profit on capital otherwise em- in the same State and county?	8. From 10 to 50 per cent.
ount of articles annually manufac- the establishment of the manu- Description, quality, and value of	9. Average per year, since 1829, 245 tons blooms, and 233 tons bar iron. Average price for the three years, 1829, 1830, and 1831, about \$63 for blooms, and \$75 for bar iron, at the works.
antity and value of different kinds materials used; distinguishing between products and domestic products?	10. We work up 700 tons pig metal per annum, which cost at the forge \$26 per ton; and about 105,100 bushels charcoal, cost four cents per bushel.
Number of men, women and children, ed, and average wages of each class?	12. 50 men, average per month about \$21.
ow many hours a day employed; and ation of the year?	13. 11 to 12 hours per day; average 50 hands throughout the year.
ate of wages of similar classes other- mployed in the same State and county, States, and in foreign countries?	14. From 12 to \$18 in this section of coun- try.
Number of horses or other animals ed?	15. 35 horses, exclusive of those employed to haul iron and blooms to market.
Whether the manufactures find a mar- te manufactory? If not, how far they to a market?	16. Sent to Pittsburgh market, distance 116 miles.
Whether foreign articles of the like ster into competition with them at ce of sale; and to what extent?	17. No foreign iron or blooms come to the Pittsburgh market.
Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In Pittsburgh and the Western country.
Whether any of the manufactures are d to foreign countries? and, if so,	19. None exported from here.
Whether the manufacture is sold by ufacturer for cash? and, if on credit, credit? if bartered, for what?	20. No sales for cash; usual credit three to six months.
Whether the cost of the manufactured (to the manufacturer,) has increased need; and how much in each year, establishment of the manufactory, ther the increase has been in the ma- the labor, and at what rate?	21. Cost has increased, owing to the ad- vance in price of grain, labor, and the diffi- culty of getting timber for coal, &c.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. For three years, ending . . . average price at the works about \$100 per ton for blooms, and \$75 per ton for bar iron.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. The present rate of duties is sufficient to keep up, or to enter into competition in the home market.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. Are unacquainted with the collecting duties.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and, if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. About five per cent. on real and personal, \$45,000 employed.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. 2,000 bushels wheat; 4,000 rye and corn; 500 bushels potatoes; 100 lbs. beef; 18,000 lbs. bacon; hay, butter, cheese, &c. &c.
28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?	28. Do not know.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. We would abandon the business to go on would be certain ruin.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. We would have no capital works, and our personal property be sold for any price; and the consists of lands valuable only for agriculture.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. The farmers, manufacturer, tradesmen, can live by mutual destruction. Destruction of the one is ruin to the other.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. We find a market for our manufactures on the Ohio river, and in Pittsburgh.
33. Amount of capital; and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?	33. Whole amount of capital employed, none borrowed.
34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent.; and how great a reduction should be?	34. The present rate of duties realizes 6 per cent. on the real capital.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 55.

Iron Forges, Huntingdon County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
and county in which the manufac- ted?	1. Pennsylvania, Huntingdon county, 14 miles from Huntingdon, on Spruce creek.
or description of the manufac- ether water, steam, or other pow-	2. 3 forges; in the whole 7 fires; water power, and styled Colerain Forges.
established; and whether a joint ern?	3. 2 of the forges in 1810 or 1811; the other in 1813 or 1814. A joint stock con- cern. The present company became own- ers by purchase in 1828.
l invested in ground and build- ater power, and in machinery?	4. \$30,000, with about 5,000 acres land; 25 buildings.
ge amount in materials, and in urchase of materials and pay- ges?	5. The average amount of stock and cash for carrying on the works is about 25,000.
l rate of profit on the capital in- e the establishment of the manu- tinguishing between the rate of that portion of the capital which l, after providing for the interest d the rate of profit upon that por- is not borrowed?	6. None borrowed. The profit less than 6 per cent. since 1828.
of the increase (or decrease, as y be,) of profit?	7. Owing to the rise or fall of transporta- tion, grain, labor, &c., &c.
of profit on capital otherwise in the same State and county?	8. From 20 to 50 per cent.
nt of articles annually manufac- the establishment of the manu- escription, quality, and value of	9. All bloom iron average per year, since 1828, 830 tons 12 cwt.; average price the 4 years 1828, 1829, 1830, and the year end- ing 1832, about \$63 at the works.
ntity and value of different kinds aterials used; distinguishing be- ign products and domestic pro-	10. Pig iron, when delivered at the forges, is worth \$25 50 per ton; it takes 1½ ton to make a ton of blooms, and takes 225 bushels coal, at 4 cents per bushel, to make a ton blooms.
t in the United States of similar manufacture imported from abroad, what countries?	11. No foreign blooms brought here.
number of men, women, and chil- dren, and average wages of each	12. 60 men, average per month, about \$20.
w many hours a day employed; and ion of the year?	13. About 10 to 12 hours; it will average 60 hands the year all through.
e of wages of similar classes oth- er in the same State and coun- try States, and in foreign countries?	14. From \$14 to \$16 in this section of country.
number of horses or other animals ?	15. 40 horses, exclusive of those employ- ed to haul blooms to market.
ether the manufactures find a mar- e manufactory? If not, how far ent to a market?	16. Sent to the Pittsburgh market; dis- tance 118 miles.
ether foreign articles of the like er into competition with them at e of sale; and to what extent?	17. Foreign blooms do not come to the Pittsburgh market.
where are the manufactures consum-	18. In Pittsburgh and the western coun- try.
whether any of the manufactures are to foreign countries? and if so,	19. None from here.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 55—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. It is manufactured at our mill in Pittsburgh, and there sold.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. It has increased owing to in price of horse-feed, labor, and ty of getting timber, and the gr to haul coal.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. For four years, ending / average price at the works about
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. Forges alone would sink making blooms, to sell them at l per ton.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. Dont know any thing at and collecting duties.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. About 5 per cent. on the and personal. \$55,000 employ
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. 2,000 bushels wheat; 5,000 and corn; 400 bushels potatoes; beef; 16,000 lbs. bacon; besides nels, linens, &c., &c.
28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?	28. Dont know.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Unconnected with a furms ing mill, we would stop.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. In that case we would hav for, if the works were stopped, property could not be sold for as the real estate consists of lands ly for coal timber.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to twelve and a half per cent.?	31. Yes; if we could sell at a property.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. Our iron finds a market do river, and there meets foreign in
33. Amount of capital; and what portion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?	33. Whole capital \$55,000; stopped and put to sale, \$8,000 realized.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 35—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
What amount of reduction in the duty would enable the actual or real capital to yield an interest of 6 per cent.; and what gradual the reduction should be?	34. We don't now realize 6 per cent. on the real capital.

SHORB, STEWART & Co.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 56.

Iron Manufactory, Huntingdon County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Huntingdon county, about 16 miles from Huntingdon.
Kind or description of the manufactory: whether water, steam, or other power is used?	2. A blast furnace, called Huntingdon Furnace, propelled by water power, 1 twer.
When established; and whether a joint concern?	3. In 1796; a joint stock concern.
Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power, and in machinery?	4. \$45,000 invested in 15,000 acres of land and 50 or 60 buildings, with water power, &c.
Usual amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay- wages?	5. The annual amount of expenditure for those objects exceeds \$25,000.
Usual rate of profit on the capital invested in the establishment of the manufactory: distinguishing between the rate of profit on that portion of the capital which is not borrowed, after providing for the interest, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is borrowed?	6. About 9 per cent. on capital not borrowed.
Amount of the increase (or decrease, as may be,) of profit?	7. The increase or decrease of profit is caused by the rise or fall in the price of bar iron.
Rate of profit on capital otherwise invested in the same State and county?	8. Too variable to be estimated.
Amount of articles annually manufactured: the establishment of the manufactory: Description, quality, and value of products?	9. Manufactured, annually, about 1,200 tons pig iron, and a few tons of castings. Pig iron worth from \$22 to \$25 per ton.
Quantity and value of different kinds of materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 2,000 loads charcoal worth \$10,000; 3,000 tons ore worth \$5,000. No foreign products used.
Amount of similar manufactory in the United States of similar kind: and what countries?	11. Cannot say.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. About 60 men employed, have 20 families. Average wages per month \$22. Women and children seldom employed.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	<p><i>Note.</i>—That in the estimate of 1 of coal and ore, stated in answer No 1 labor of making, digging, and hauling.</p> <p>13. Hands hired by the month, 1 rise to sunset, during the year. hands by turns, night and day, 1 blast. Wood-choppers by the cord by the load.</p>
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. Wages for common labor, in tion of country, are 25 per cent. 1 those mentioned in answer 12.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. About 50 horses employed.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. The pig iron made here is so bank.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. No foreign competition in thi
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	<p>18. The pig iron is manufactured in in the vicinity of the furnace, an Pittsburgh, rolled into bar and all scriptions of iron, and consumed in</p> <p>19. None.</p>
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	20. Pig iron is sold at a credit months, and is also bartered for bl
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	21. There has been a small in cost, both in materials and in labor. say at what rate per annum.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or labor, and at what rate?	22. From \$22 to \$25.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	23. That under the present tar ties is scarcely sufficient.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	24. Cannot say.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	25. About 8 per cent. The divid been inconsiderable. Most of the expended in improvements.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 56—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>ount of the agricultural pro- country is consumed in your and what amount of other do- ons?</p> <p>antity or amount of manufac- you make, are produced in es, and what amount in your</p> <p>ty upon the foreign manufac- d of goods which you make o 12½ per cent., with a cor- uction on all the imports, you to abandon your business, ontinue to manufacture at re-</p> <p>ld cause you to abandon your hat way would you employ</p> <p>ny pursuit in which you could hich you could derive greater ter a reduction of the import s and a half per cent.?</p> <p>ount of reduction in the dub- le the actual or real capital ld an interest of 6 per cent.; d the reduction should be?</p> <p>n which the production by anufacturers bears to the con-</p> <p>of individual and household the United States, and how ncreased since the tariff of</p> <p>rate of wages?</p>	<p>27. About 2,000 bush. wheat; 7,000 bush- els rye, corn, and oats; together with buck- wheat, potatoes, 10,000 lbs. beef, and 20,000 lbs. pork, of the value of 7 to \$9,000.</p> <p>28. Not able to make any estimate.</p> <p>29. Such a reduction would, we appre- hend, reduce our article at least 25 per cent., which would, of course, oblige us to stop.</p> <p>30. A large proportion of our capital is in lands, which are of little value, except for our present manufacturing purposes.</p> <p>31. We would be without capital. See answer 30.</p> <p>34. A very slight reduction indeed, as will appear by answer 25.</p> <p>37. If full confidence were felt in the per- manency of protective duties, the production would exceed the consumption.</p> <p>38. Cannot say.</p> <p>40. Wages for common labor about \$16.</p>

LYON, FOSTER & Co.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 57.

Iron Furnace, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>country in which the manufac- ?</p> <p>scription of the manufactory, water, steam, or other power? ablished, and whether a joint</p> <p>nvested in ground and build- r power, and in machinery?</p>	<p>1. Springfield furnace is in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania.</p> <p>2. Manufacture principally pig mettle; drawn by water power.</p> <p>3. Established in 1815: a company con- cern.</p> <p>4. Original capital invested, \$50,000.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 57.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. From 18 to 22,000 dollar latterly; formerly more.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. From 10 to 1,200 tons pig iron
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. From 80 to 100 men employed 50 of whom have families.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year.	13. They labor from sunrise with some few exceptions, where necessary to be up all night.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 35 horses, 6 mules, and oxen.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. The mettle is worked into our own neighborhood, and then to Pittsburgh.
23. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. In 1815 and 1816 pig metal 40 dollars per ton; has been great in price; for the last three years sold at 24 dollars per ton.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. We would be compelled to it.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. We know of many kind that would yield better profits in to the capital employed, at the price of duties on foreign iron.

SAMUEL :

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 58.

Iron Manufactory, Huntingdon County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania
2. Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. 1 forge, water power, Spruce
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In the fall of 1826 in connection now the subscriber's private concern
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. About six thousand dollars of land and 6 houses.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. About 6,500 dollars.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 58—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>use of the increase (or decrease, as may be) of profit?</p> <p>es of profit on capital otherwise em- i the same State and county?</p> <p>ount of articles annually manufac- ce the establishment of the manu- Description, quality, and value of d?</p> <p>santity and value of different kinds materials used, distinguishing be- foreign products and domestic pro-</p> <p>st in the United States of similar f manufacture imported from abroad, i what countries?</p> <p>umber of men, women, and children d, and average wages of each class?</p> <p>ow many hours a day employed, and tion of the year?</p> <p>te of wages of similar classes other- loyed in the same State and county, States, and in foreign countries?</p> <p>umber of horses or other animals d?</p> <p>Whether the manufactures find a it the manufactory? If not, how far sent to a market?</p> <p>Whether foreign articles of the like ster into competition with them at ce of sale, and to what extent?</p> <p>Where are the manufactures consum-</p> <p>Whether any of the manufactures are l to foreign countries? and if so,</p> <p>Whether the manufacture is sold by ufacturer for cash? and if on credit, credit? if bartered, for what?</p> <p>Whether the cost of the manufactured to the manufacturer) has increased used; and how much in each year, establishment of the manufactory; ether the increase has been in the s or the labor, and at what rate?</p> <p>he prices at which the manufactures en sold by the manufacturer since blishment?</p> <p>What rate of duty is necessary to ena- manufacturer to enter into competi- the home market with similar articles d?</p> <p>any change necessary in levying or g the duty on such articles to pre- ad?</p>	<p>7. The change in the price of grain and meat; also in carriage to market.</p> <p>8. Not prepared to state.</p> <p>9. About 160 tons blooms and 20 tons bar iron.</p> <p>10. Pig mettle, worth about 25 dollars a furnace bank; 300 tons used a year.</p> <p>11. Do not know.</p> <p>12. Average twenty-two men. Children not employed; choppers and colliers in- cluded, and their families.</p> <p>13. Mostly all the day, and part of the night.</p> <p>14. Do not know.</p> <p>15. Fifty horses or other animals equal in power for draught.</p> <p>16. Pittsburgh, 117 miles distance; part by canal.</p> <p>17. In the east and west it is said they do, to wit, Philadelphia and Ohio State.</p> <p>18. In the Western and Eastern States.</p> <p>19. None, that is, to my knowledge.</p> <p>20. By the manufacturer, at a credit from 120 to 90 days, payable in money.</p> <p>21. Both a little.</p> <p>22. From eighty-five to eighty dollars at market.</p> <p>23. Do not know.</p> <p>24. Cannot say.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 59—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
25. What has been the rate of your profits annually for the last three years; and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and, therefore, not divided out annually?	25. Cannot state, as I am lately in the business.
28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?	28. Do not know.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Must abandon the business from sense of necessity; otherwise sink.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. I would be left without much.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron, remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. Situate 28 miles from Bellef from Huntingdon, and 117 from Pitt
34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of six per cent.; and how gradual the reduction should be?	34. Not any in my mind.
37. Proportion which the production by the American manufacturers bears to the consumption?	37. It is believed much more made than what is.
38. Extent of individual and household manufacture in the United States, and how much it has increased since the tariff of 1824?	38. Do not know.
39. Average profit of money or capital in the United States?	39. Do not know.
40. Average rate of wages?	40. 18 dollars per month for a business, find themselves; other w piece or ton.

N. B.—I would answer the questions more fully, were it not that I feel assured they will be answered by older men in the business.

C. WIGT

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 59.

Etna Iron Works, Huntingdon County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Huntingdon county miles from Huntingdon, on Juniata ri

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 59—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
or description of the manufactory; or water, steam, or other power?	2. Two forges, in the whole five fires, one blast furnace, one ore washing machine, one grist mill, and two saw mills; all water power, styled <i>Ætna works</i> .
n established; and whether a joint-ern?	3. Commenced making iron in 1808; an individual concern.
al invested in ground and build-water power, and in machinery?	4. \$70,000, embracing about 10,000 acres land and improvements, 40 to 50 houses.
age amount in materials, and in e purchase of materials, and pay-ages.	5. Annual expense is about \$35,000 for wages, feed, &c., besides the implements, wagons, teams, &c. not embraced in the amount.
al rate of profit on the capital in- e the establishment of the manu- distinguishing between the rate of t that portion of the capital which d, after providing for the interest d the rate of profit upon that por- is not borrowed?	6. None borrowed; the profit less than six per cent. since 1828.
e of the increase, (or decrease, as ay be,) of profit?	7. The decrease is owing to rise of pig metal, increase of wages, and low price of iron, &c.
s of profit on capital otherwise em- he same State and county?	8. From 20 to 50 per cent.
ant of articles annually manufac- e the establishment of the manu- e description, quality, and value of	9. About 600 tons pig metal annually, 50 tons castings, stoves, &c.; about 500 tons blooms annually, which are rolled into all kinds of iron, at my rolling mill, Pittsburgh. The above iron is of a very superior quality, and not surpassed by any in the U. States.
ntity and value of different kinds erials used; distinguishing between oducts and domestic products?	10. No foreign products consumed.
t in the United States of similar an- ufacture imported from abroad, what countries?	11. No similar articles brought here; and am not certain as to the prices.
nber of men, women, and children , and average wages of each class?	12. 150 hands employed; about 40 families, average rate of wages \$22, exclusive of forgermen and founders, who work by the ton; \$7 for forgermen.
r many hours a day employed; and ion of the year?	13. Hands by the month from sunrise to sunset, the whole year; forgermen by turns during day and night; furnace hands same; wood choppers per cord 40 cents.
e of wages of similar classes other- oyed in the same State and county, tates, and in foreign countries?	14. Wages are not as high at any other business, except at some public work.
nber of horses or other animals ?	15. Fifty horses for teams, farming, &c.
ether the manufactures find a mar- manufactory? If not, how far they a market?	16. No market here; but are sent to my rolling mill at Pittsburgh, which is 110 miles distant from this place, and transported thence by land and water carriage at various prices.
ether foreign articles of the like r into competition with them at e of sale; and to what extent?	17. There are no foreign blooms brought to Pittsburgh.
ere are the manufactures consumed?	18. Pittsburgh and western country.
ether any of the manufactures are to foreign countries? and if so,	19. None from this place.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash; and if on credit, at what credit; if bartered, for what?	20. Not sold for cash here, and until manufactured at my rolling burgh, in different kinds of iron market.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. It increases yearly, owing to increased wages, high price of grain, raising ore and coal, and the great haul from off the rough mount
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. The average price for bloom \$63 per ton, and pig metal \$25.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. Forges would sink money to for less than \$60 per ton.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. Not acquainted about levying duties.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years; and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. The rate per cent. on the moveable, and personal, invested annually, yielding four per cent for three years; not so much retained, improvements.
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. No raw materials purchased
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. 3,000 bushels wheat, 8,000 and corn, 1,000 bushels potatoes, beef, 20,000 lbs. bacon, &c.
28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?	28. I cannot tell.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. I would quit the iron business the fall of iron correspond with the fall of 12½ per cent.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. My capital consists in land could not sell, unless making a great
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. Yes; if I could sell my product a sacrifice.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. The circle extends to the nearest communication; my market is no

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 59—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>ount of capital; and what proportion of capital bears to that which</p> <p>at amount of reduction in the duties ble the actual or real capital em- yield an interest of six per cent.; radial the reduction should be? ie minimums should be abolished, ity assessed upon the actual value orted article in the American port, of ad valorem duty would be equi- he present with the minimum?</p>	<p>33. Entire amount of capital \$85,000; none borrowed. If business is ruined it is not worth \$20,000.</p> <p>34. It requires no reduction, as the works do not yield six per cent. on the capital invested.</p> <p>35. I cannot say.</p>

H. S. SPANG.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 60.

Iron Furnace, Huntingdon County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>e and county in which the manufac- tured?</p> <p>l or description of the manufactory; her water, steam, or other power? en established; and whether a joint cern?</p> <p>ital invested in ground and build- water power, and in machinery? rage amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials, and pay- rages?</p> <p>mal rate of profit on the capital in- ace the establishment of the manu- distinguishing between the rate of on that portion of the capital which red, after providing for the interest and the rate of profit upon that por- h is not borrowed?</p> <p>se of the increase, (or decrease, as may be,) of profit?</p> <p>es of profit on capital otherwise em- a the same State and county?</p> <p>ount of articles annually manufac- ace the establishment of the manu- Description, quality, and value of d?</p> <p>quantity and value of different kinds terials used; distinguishing between roducts and domestic products?</p> <p>st in the United States of similar ar- manufacture imported from abroad, what countries?</p>	<p>1. Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.</p> <p>2. Blast furnace; water power.</p> <p>3. In 1831.</p> <p>4. Ten thousand dollars.</p> <p>5. Just beginning.</p> <p>6. Just beginning.</p> <p>7. It may arise from local causes, say the cost of raw materials, price of provision, la- bor, &c.</p> <p>8. Uncertain, but not great on any.</p> <p>9. Expect to make 400 tons pig iron and castings; say 350 pig iron and 50 castings.</p> <p>10. Value of raw material about \$3,000, domestic.</p> <p>11. Cannot say.</p>

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 30 men, average wages \$17 1 and find themselves.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. 12 hours, employed 10 mon
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and country, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. Cannot say with any certain
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Ten horses and four oxen.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? if not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Perhaps a home market; i miles to sea port, by canal.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. We expect to find heavy c in the sea port, but none at home.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the United States.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries; and if so, where?	19. None exported.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash; and if on credit, at what credit; if bartered, for what?	20. Various ways, bartered for } bar iron, &c.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. Unable to say.
22. The prices at which the manufacture has been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Now offered \$27 per ton.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. We expect to find it now a siness by industry and care.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. As to pig iron, we think th change necessary.
25. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	25. We are unable to say.
26. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	26. Whole amount of domestic tions will be about eight to ten the
27. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?	27. Do not know, but it is very
28. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	28. It would cause us to aband siness (and our country.)
29. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	29. We hope we have not got to

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 60—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>ere any pursuit in which you could in which you could derive greater after a reduction of the import per cent.?</p> <p>ount of capital; and what propor- tioned capital bears to that which</p> <p>t amount of reduction in the duties the actual or real capital em- yield an interest of six per cent.; radual the reduction should be?</p> <p>inimums should be abolished, and essed upon the actual value of ed article in the American port, of ad valorem duty would be equi- e present with the minimum?</p> <p>it would be the operation of this on the frauds at present supposed d?</p> <p>portion which the production by ican manufacturers bears to the in?</p> <p>eat of individual or household ma- nufacture in the United States, and how much used since the tariff of 1824?</p> <p>rage profit of money or capital in States?</p> <p>rage rate of wages?</p>	<p>31. We do not know of any; we could not grow [cotton on our mountains, and our coun- try has already a large surplus of bread stuffs, without a foreign market.</p> <p>33. Perhaps we must employ \$8,000, four to six to borrow.</p> <p>34. It is certain we must get the business to greater perfection before it will bear any reductions and yield a compensation.</p> <p>35. We certainly need all the present rate of duty affords.</p> <p>36. We apprehend no fraud in the article of pig iron.</p> <p>37. The production cannot be equal to the consumption; when that time arrives, me- chanical skill, long experience, and home competition will regulate it.</p> <p>38. The extent is very great: it has, per- haps, doubled itself since 1824.</p> <p>39. From three to six per cent.</p> <p>Various, from \$10 to \$20, and found in boarding.</p>

WILL FURNACE, *April 23, 1832.*

DIVEN & MORRISON, *Owners.*

ement is taken hastily, but, from the best information I have of the business gener-
ally, it tolerably correct. We believe the present system of duties sufficient and
we will know better in another year.

THOMAS N. DIVEN.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 61—[No. 1.]

Harard Bell's Mary Ann Forge, Huntingdon County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>and county in which the manufac- tured?</p> <p>or description of the manufactory; or water, steam, or other power?</p> <p>established; and whether a joint concern?</p> <p>al invested in ground and buildings, power, and in machinery?</p>	<p>1. Antis township, Huntingdon county, on the Little Juniata river.</p> <p>2. A three fired forge; one hammer; wa- ter power, 20 feet fall.</p> <p>3. Started in November, 1830. Individual concern.</p> <p>4. About \$13,200. About 2,000 acres of land belongs to the establishment.</p>

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. \$3,150 in pig iron, wood, cut & other provisions.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. Profit not known, but not 3%; no capital borrowed; works not far way yet, owing to scarcity of hands.
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Rise in the price of labor, as the price of iron, reduces the profit versa.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. Very uncertain.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value, of each kind?	9. Since commenced 142 tons worth \$66 at forge, best quality of tons bar iron, worth about \$90 per superior quality.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. We ought to use 300 tons worth about \$8,400. No foreign articles.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Do not know.
12. Number of men, women, and children, employed, and average wages of each class?	12. About 25 men at \$23 per month; ten families, average five persons family.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. Very uncertain; about 11 months the year.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed, in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. \$18 per month; in other States, not known.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 14 horses and two yoke of oxen.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. No home market; sent 106 to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. Believe no foreign iron comes to market.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, &c.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	19. Know of none.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and, if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Generally sold at a credit of 60 days to six months, and sometimes sometimes bacon, tobacco, muslin, &c. are taken in exchange for iron.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer,) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. The cost of the manufacture to the manufacturer, has increased last three years, owing to the rise in hands.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. From 85 to \$94 per ton for six months; and bar iron at 100 per ton, subject to the same credit.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 61—[No. 1]—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
at rate of duty is necessary to enable manufacturer to enter into competition with similar articles	23. Do not know.
any change necessary in levying or the duty on such articles to prevent?	24. Do not know.
at has been the rate of your profits, for the last three years? and, if it stock company, what dividends received, and what portion of the the company has been converted capital, or retained as a fund for or other objects, and therefore paid out annually?	25. Do not know; as it is not a joint stock, we have not been able to ascertain what our profits are, if any, as we are not done with our improvements.
at portion of the cost of your manufactures of the price of the raw material portion of the wages of labor, portion of the profits of capital?	Raw material, delivered at the forge, costs about half generally of the price of a ton of blooms in Pittsburgh; manufacturing, about \$12 50 per ton.
at amount of the agricultural product the country is consumed in your ent, and what amount of other productions?	27. About 1,050 bushels of wheat, 1,560 bushels rye, 500 bushels corn and buckwheat, 200 bushels potatoes, 6,000 lbs. bacon, 3,000 lbs. beef, 3,100 lbs. butter, 1,000 dozen eggs and 250 lbs. cheese.
at quantity or amount of manufactures as you make, are produced in the area, and what amount in your own	28. I do not know.
the duty upon the foreign manufactures: kind of goods which you make reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would cause you to abandon your business, or you continue to manufacture at reduced rates?	29. I cannot say what I would do. I know nothing about duties, nor what duty is now on iron.
it would cause you to abandon your business in what way would you employ capital?	30. I expect my capital would be all spent before I would agree to quit.
are any pursuit in which you could engage on which you could derive greater benefit after a reduction of the import duty 2½ per cent.?	31. I consider the profits now very small; and what a reduction to 12½ per cent. would reduce them I cannot say. Destroy the iron works, and I know of no business that would be good in this county, as the rest depend on them.
not the manufactures of salt and iron from the points of importation, foreign competition within a certain limit, and what is the extent of the same?	32. The circle is very small, as foreign salt, and I believe some iron, especially in sheets, come to the adjoining counties east and south of this.
amount of capital; and what proportion of capital bears to that which is borrowed?	33. No borrowed capital.
at amount of reduction in the duty to enable the actual or real capital to yield an interest of 6 per cent.; gradual the reduction should be?	34. I do not know.
minimums should be abolished, and	35. Do not know.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 61—[No. 1]—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.*
the duty assessed upon the actual value of the imported article in the American port, what rate of ad valorem duty would be equivalent to the present with the minimum?	
36. What would be the operation of this change upon the frauds at present supposed to be practised?	36. Do not know.
37. Proportion which the production by the American manufacturers bears to the consumption?	37. Do not know.
40. Average rate of wages?	40. To common laborers abc month.

MARY ANN FORGE, April 21, 1832.

EDWARD BELI

No. 2.

Dysart & Lloyd's Antis Forge, Huntingdon County, West Pennsylvania

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Antis township, Huntingdon
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	the Little Juniata river, below E 2. A three fired forge; one har power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Started in June, 1829; join cern.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. About \$11,500; about 1,00 belongs to the establishment.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. About \$3,600 in pig metal, and grain, and other necessities.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. Profit not exactly known, b cent., owing to still making im and accidents of fire and wate rowed, which does not more t interest.
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Rise in the price of labor an fall in the price of iron, reduces
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. No other capital employed.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Since commenced, 300 tons at forge, best quality of iron; iron, worth about, at present, \$ best quality of iron.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. We ought to use 450 to worth \$10,800 at furnace. No ducts used.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Do not know.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
Number of men, women, and children ed, and average wages of each class?	12. 24 men at \$23 per month, averaged with forge-man's wages, \$6 per ton; about ten families, average six persons to each family.
How many hours a day employed? and ortion of the year?	13. Very uncertain; about 11 months in the year.
Rate of wages of similar classes other- mployed in the same State and county, r States, and in foreign countries?	14. About \$18 per month; in other States and counties not known.
Number of horses or other animals ed?	15. 14 horses.
Whether the manufactures find a mar- the manufactory? If not, how far they t to a market?	16. No home market; 110 miles to Pitts- burgh, Pennsylvania.
Whether foreign articles of the like enter into competition with them at lace of sale; and to what extent?	17. Believe no foreign iron comes to that market.
Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the States of Ohio, Kentucky, In- diana, &c.
Whether any of the manufactures are ed to foreign countries? and, if so, ?	19. Know of none.
Whether the manufacture is sold by manufacturer for cash? and, if on credit, a credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Generally sold at a credit of from sixty days to six months, and sometimes one year; sometimes bacon, tobacco, muslin, and sugar, are taken in exchange for iron.
Whether the cost of the manufactured : (to the manufacturer,) has increased ressed; and how much in each year, the establishment of the manufactory; hether the increase has been in the ma- or the labor, and at what rate?	21. The cost of the manufactured article, to the manufacturer, has increased for the last three years owing to the scarcity of hands.
The prices at which the manufactures been sold by the manufacturer since establishment?	22. From 85 to \$95 per ton for blooms, at six months; bar iron at 100 to \$120, subject to the same credit.
What rate of duty is necessary to ena- e manufacturer to enter into competi- the home market with similar articles ted?	23. Do not know.
Is any change necessary in levying or ting the duty on such articles to pre- nued?	24. Do not know.
What has been the rate of your pro- mually, for the last three years? and, e a joint stock company, what divi- have been received, and what portion income of the company has been con- into fixed capital, or retained as a fund stingent or other objects, and therefore ided out annually?	25. Do not know the profits exactly for the last three years; joint stock company; dividends all spent in paying interest and making improvements.
What portion of the cost of your manu- s consists of the price of the raw ma- what portion of the wages of labor, hat portion of the profits of capital?	26. Raw material for one ton blooms, de- livered at the forge, costs \$50; manufac- turing \$12 per ton.
What amount of the agricultural pro- s of the country is consumed in your shment, and what amount of other do- productions?	27. About 1,050 bushels wheat, 1,560 bushels rye, 500 bushels of corn and buck- wheat, 240 bushels potatoes, 6,000 lbs. bacon, 3,000 lb. beef, 3,100 lbs. butter, 300 lbs. cheese, and 1,000 dozen eggs.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?	28. I do not know.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. I cannot say what I would do. nothing or very little about duties.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. Our capital is all invested in th or nearly so, and would be worth except farming; and destroy one will destroy the other.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. There is not more than a livi now; and I think a reduction to 12½ would affect all other business in thi
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. I have never made much inqu tills.
33. Amount of capital; and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?	33. Cannot tell exactly.
34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent.; and how gradual the reduction should be?	34. I do not know.
35. If minimums should be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the actual value of the imported article in the American port, what rate of ad valorem duty would be equivalent to the present with the minimum?	35. I do not know.
36. What would be the operation of this change upon the frauds at present supposed to be practised?	36. Do not know.
37. Proportion which the production by the American manufacturers bears to the consumption?	37. Do not know.
39. Average profit of money or capital in the United States?	39. Ditto.
40. Average rate of wages?	40. To common laborers \$16 per :

ANTIS FORCE, April 24, 1832.

DYSART & LL
Per W. P. DYSART

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 62.

Iron Forge, Huntingdon County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
and county in which the manufac- ted?	1. Pennsylvania, Huntingdon county.
r description of the manufactory?	2. Forge; water power.
l invested in ground and build-	3. Twenty thousand dollars.
d rate of profit on the capital in-	5. Eighteen hundred dollars.
of the increase, (or decrease, as y be,) of profit?	6. The cause of decrease of profit, the competition of domestic manufactures.
nt of articles annually manufac-	7. About 250 tons blooms, and 50 tons bar iron per annum; value of the former \$65, and latter \$80 per ton.
the establishment of the manu- escription, quality, and value of	8. About 450 tons pig metal; value eleven thousand nine hundred dollars, delivered.
ity and value of different kinds aterials used; distinguishing be- gn products and domestic pro-	10. Thirty-four laborers employed; num- ber of families, eighteen. Average wages of each hand one hundred and eighty-one dollars per annum.
ber of men, women and children and average wages of each class?	12. Blooms and bar iron sent to Pittsburgh market, distance about one hundred and ten miles; carriage per ton \$27½.
ther the manufactures find a mar- anufactory? If not, how far they a market?	16. Blooms and bar iron sold at a credit from 3 to 6 months.
her the manufacture is sold by turer for cash? and if on credit, it? if bartered, for what?	17. The price of bar iron at one time was \$200; has since decreased to the present price, \$110 per ton, and blooms \$95 per ton, delivered in Pittsburgh.
prices at which the manufactures sold by the manufacturer since ument?	

ROYER & SCHMUCKER.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 63.

Elizabeth Iron Forge, Huntingdon County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
and county in which the manu- tated?	1. Pennsylvania, Huntingdon county, 13 miles from Huntingdon, Spruce Creek.
r description of the manufactory;	2. One forge, two fires; water power; call- ed Elizabeth Forge.
r water, steam, or other power?	3. Built in 1827.
established; and whether a joint rn?	4. \$12,000, with about 500 acres of land; 12 buildings.
l invested in ground and build- ater power, and in machinery?	5. 350 tons pig metal; as for w hands, cannot say.
ge amount in materials, and in urchase of materials, and pay- es?	

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 63—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. The profits not exceed 6
7. Causes of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Owing to the rise of lat and transportation of iron.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. Too variable to be estim
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. About 220 tons blooms.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Pig iron, worth \$25.5 forge.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Do not correctly know.
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 18 men, average about \$ and a portion of women and c
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Laborers from sunrise to men by the ton, wood choppers colliers by the load.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. From 14 to \$15 in this country.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 12 horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Sent to Pittsburgh ma 115 miles.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. No foreign competition but meet one down the Ohio.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the western country.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? And if so, where?	19. None.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Blooms are sold in Pi credit.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. It varies, but there has increase both in labor and gra
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. For 3 years average p \$62.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. The present tariff of d sufficient.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 63—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
change necessary in levying or the duty on such articles to pre-	24. Could not say.
has been the rate of your profits, or the last three years? and if it be a company, what dividends have been paid, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into capital, or retained as a fund for other objects, and therefore distributed annually?	25. Nearly 7 per cent. for the last three years; the greatest part expended in improvements.
What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw materials, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. Cannot say.
What amount of the agricultural produce of the country is consumed in your district, and what amount of other productions?	27. 400 bushels wheat, 1,100 bushels rye and corn together, without buckwheat, potatoes, beef, pork.
What quantity or amount of manufactures you make, are produced in the district, and what amount in your own district?	28. Do not know.
What duty upon the foreign manufactures of the kind of goods which you make, added to 12½ per cent, with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would induce you to abandon your business, or to continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Stop as soon as business could get closed.
What would cause you to abandon your business, and in what way would you employ the capital?	30. Purchase bank stock.
Are there any pursuits in which you could employ the capital which you could derive greater benefit after a reduction of the import duty to ½ per cent?	31. Yes; would rather undertake to till the ground.
What are the manufactures of salt and iron, and from the points of importation, foreign competition within a certain district, and what is the extent of the same?	32. No regular sales nearer than Pittsburgh.
What amount of capital, and what proportion of borrowed capital bears to that which is your own?	33. \$15,000; none borrowed.
What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital to yield an interest of 6 per cent, and what would the reduction shall be?	34. It must be carefully attended to give 6 per cent.
What is the amount of individual and household property in the United States, and how has it increased since the tariff of 1824?	38. Increased considerably.

ROBERT MOORE.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 64.

Iron Works, Huntington County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Huntington co miles from Huntington, on the Juni
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. 2 forges, 7 fires, water power, ed Tyrone forges, with a slitting nail factory.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Built at different times from to 1813. A joint stock concern: the owners purchased in 1831.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. \$60,000, with about 10,000 acre from 45 to 50 buildings, water powe joint cost of building and land amoc better than \$100,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. We do not correctly know, bu ponding with other works in this co
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. The profits vary from 3 to 15 p the last three years about 4½ per cen
7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Transportation, grain and labo
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. Too variable to be estimated.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Do not correctly know; for t years about 350 tons of blooms and bar iron, together with nail and spi nails, &c. Best Juniata bloom wor \$62 per ton, bar iron \$75 at the forg
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Pig iron at forges worth \$25 takes 1½ tons for 1 ton of iron, 225 coal, worth 3½ per bushel.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Do not correctly know.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 70 men, (no women and child ployed,) average about \$23 per mon
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. Hand by the month, from su sunset; forge men by the ton, wood c by the cord; colliers by the load.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. From 14 to \$16 per month country.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 40 horses and some oxen.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Sent nearly all to Pittsbu miles.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. No foreign competition in thi but meets our iron down the Ohio.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the western country.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. None.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 64—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>er the manufacture is sold by irer for cash? and if on credit, ? if bartered, for what? er the cost of the manufactured e manufacturer) has increased ; and how much in each year, blishment of the manufactory; the increase has been in the he labor, and at what rate? ices at which the manufactures d by the manufacturer since the ? te of duty is necessary to enable irer to enter into competition in et with similar articles imported? change necessary in levying or duty on such articles to pre- as been the rate of your profits, the last three years? and if it be company, what dividends have , and what portion of the in- company has been converted ital, or retained as a fund for other objects, and therefore not nually? ortion of the cost of your ma- sists of the price of the raw . portion of the wages of labor, ion of the profits of capital? mount of the agricultural pro- country is consumed in your , and what amount of other do- tions? quantity or amount of manufac- you make, are produced in the , and what amount in your own luty upon the foreign manufac- nd of goods which you make to 12½ per cent., with a cor- eduction on all the imports, : you to abandon your business, continue to manufacture at re- uld cause you to abandon your at way would you employ your any pursuit in which you could which you could derive greater ter a reduction of the import per cent.? t the manufactures of salt and rom the points of importation, competition within a certain them? and what is the extent</p>	<p>20. Bar iron is sold at Pittsburgh on a cred- it, and the bloom we roll in various kinds of iron at our own rolling mill at Pittsburgh. 21. It varies, but there has been a small increase both in labor and grain. 22. For three years average price of bloom \$62, bar iron \$75 at the works. 23. The present tariff of duties is scarcely sufficient. 24. Cannot say. 25. About 7 per cent. for the last 3 years: nearly all expended in improvements. 26. The only raw material is pig, what we take from our own furnaces; the balance is paid for labor and grain. 27. 2,000 bushels wheat, 6,000 rye and corn, together with oats, buckwheat, and po- tatoes, beef, pork, &c. 28. Do not know. 29. Do not know, but would likely carry on until our stock is sunk. 30. We would have none to employ, as all our capital would not be worth any thing. 31. Yes, plenty, but of no use to us. 32. No, our iron has to go either east or west, where it meets foreign competition: very little used in the neighborhood.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 64—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
33. Amount of capital, and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?	33. \$85,000. No borrowed what becomes due by yearly the purchase of the works.
34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent.; and how gradual the reduction should be?	34. Few works now yield 6 all capital invested.
37. Proportion which the production by the American manufacturers bears to the consumption?	37. Do not know, but there manufactured to any amount wanted.

LYON, FOSTER

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 65.

Elizabeth Forge, Huntington County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Huntington miles from Huntington, on Spruce Run.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. One forge, 2 fires. Water powered Elizabeth forge.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Built in 1828. A joint stock concern of the present owners purchased in 1831.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. \$10,000, with about 500 or 600 buildings.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Do not correctly know, as all from our own furnace.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory: distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. The profits less than 6 per cent.
7. Causes of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	7. Owing to the rise of labor and the transportation of iron.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State or county?	8. Too variable to be estimated.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. About 100 tons blooms and iron. Best Juniata blooms is worth \$75 per ton; bar iron \$75 per ton at the mill.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Pig iron is worth \$25 per ton.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Do not correctly know.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 65—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>number of men, women, and children, and average wages of each class? how many hours a day employed, and production of the year?</p>	<p>12. 15 men, average about \$22 per ton.</p>
<p>rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, States, and in foreign countries? number of horses or other animals employed?</p>	<p>13. Laborers from sunrise to sunset; forgers by ton; wood choppers by the cord; colliers by the load.</p>
<p>whether the manufacturers find a market for their manufacture? If not, how far they are from a market?</p>	<p>14. From 14 to \$16 in this section of the country.</p>
<p>whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at the time of sale, and to what extent?</p>	<p>15. Twelve horses.</p>
<p>where are the manufactures consumed?</p>	<p>16. Sent to Pittsburgh market; distance 120 miles.</p>
<p>whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, to what countries?</p>	<p>17. No foreign competition in this place, but meets one down the Ohio.</p>
<p>whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash; and if on credit, for what period?</p>	<p>18. In the western country.</p>
<p>whether the cost of the manufactured article has increased or decreased; and how much in each year?</p>	<p>19. None.</p>
<p>establishment of the manufactory; whether the increase has been in the material, the labor, and at what rate?</p>	<p>20. Bar iron is sold in Pittsburgh on a credit; blooms are rolled into various kinds of iron in Pittsburgh, at our own rolling mill, and sold on a credit.</p>
<p>the prices at which the manufactures are sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?</p>	<p>21. It varies, but there has been a small increase both in labor and grain.</p>
<p>what rate of duty is necessary to enable a manufacturer to enter into competition with the home market with similar articles?</p>	<p>22. For 3 years average price of bloom \$62, bar iron \$75 at the works.</p>
<p>any change necessary in levying or reducing the duty on such articles to produce the desired result?</p>	<p>23. The present tariff of duties is scarcely sufficient.</p>
<p>what has been the rate of your profits for the last three years? and if it be a good company, what dividends have been paid, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into capital, or retained as a fund for other objects, and therefore not distributed annually?</p>	<p>24. Cannot say.</p>
<p>what portion of the cost of your manufacture consists of the price of the raw material, and what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?</p>	<p>25. About 7 per cent. for the last 3 years; nearly all expended in improvements.</p>
<p>what amount of the agricultural products of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other productions?</p>	<p>26. The only raw materials pig, is what we take from our own furnaces: the balance is paid for labor and grain.</p>
<p>what quantity or amount of manufactures as you make, are produced in the State, and what amount in your own</p>	<p>27. 300 bushels wheat, 1,200 bushels rye and corn, together with oats, buckwheat, potatoes, beef, pork, &c.</p>
	<p>28. Do not know.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 65—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent, with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Do not know, but would like to see it on until our stock was sunk.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. We would have none to employ; our capital would not be worth anything.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per centum?	31. Yes, plenty, but of no use to me.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. No, our iron has either to go to the west, where it meets foreign competition, or very little used in the neighborhood.
33. Amount of capital, and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?	33. \$16,000. No borrowed capital; what becomes due by yearly payments on the purchase of the works.
34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent.; and how gradual the reduction should be?	34. Few works now yield 6 per cent. on all capital invested.
37. Proportion which the production by the American manufacturers bears to the consumption?	37. Do not know, but there might be manufactured to any amount wanted.

LYON, FOSTER &

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 66.

Bald Eagle Furnace, Huntingdon County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Huntingdon county, 30 miles from Blair's gap, on Bald Eagle creek.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. One blast furnace, called Bald Eagle Furnace; propelled by water power.
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1825; commenced making iron in 1826; a joint stock concern; the partners purchased in 1831.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. \$25,000 invested in 8,000 acres of land, 35 or 40 buildings, machinery, and water power.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. The annual expenditure amounts to \$28,000.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 66—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>rate of profit on the capital in the establishment of the manufacturing between the rate of that portion of the capital which after providing for the interest the rate of profit upon that portion not borrowed?</p>	<p>6. About 10 per cent.; no borrowed capital; the reason of being so high a per cent. is, coal is very convenient, as it is a new establishment, and the land bought at low rates.</p>
<p>of the increase (or decrease, as be) of profit?</p>	<p>7. Various causes—the immediate demand for labor, prices of grain, and the fluctuation of the price of iron.</p>
<p>f profit on capital otherwise employed same State and county?</p>	<p>8. Too variable to be estimated.</p>
<p>of articles annually manufactured establishment of the manufacturing, quality, and value of each</p>	<p>9. 1,200 tons pig iron and 20 tons of forge castings, considered the best of Juniata pig iron, worth from 22 to \$24 per ton.</p>
<p>ity and value of different kinds of articles used; distinguishing between products and domestic products</p>	<p>10. 3,000 tons ore, worth \$6,000; 2,200 loads charcoal, worth \$8,800; no foreign products used.</p>
<p>in the United States of similar manufactures imported abroad, and countries?</p>	<p>11. Cannot say.</p>
<p>er of men, women, and children and average wages of each class?</p>	<p>12. Average 70 men, 30 families; no women or children employed; average wages \$22 per month.</p>
<p>many hours a day employed, and of the year?</p>	<p>13. Laborers from sunrise to sunset; furnace hands by turns; wood choppers per cord; colliers per load; miners per ton.</p>
<p>of wages of similar classes elsewhere in the same State and county, and in foreign countries?</p>	<p>14. From 14 to \$16 per month: do not know correctly in other States and foreign countries.</p>
<p>er of horses or other animals employed</p>	<p>15. Average 60 horses.</p>
<p>whether the manufactures find a market? If not, how far they are from market?</p>	<p>16. Part manufactured by our own forges, part sold or exchanged on bank for blooms.</p>
<p>whether foreign articles of the like kind into competition with them at present sale; and to what extent?</p>	<p>17. No; we are so far from sea-shore.</p>
<p>what are the manufactures consumed?</p>	<p>18. The pig iron is manufactured into blooms and bar iron, and sold in the west.</p>
<p>whether any of the manufactures are sold in foreign countries? and, if so, where?</p>	<p>19. None.</p>
<p>whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, what is the credit? if bartered, for what?</p>	<p>20. Pig iron is sold on 3 or 4 months' credit, and bartered for blooms and bar iron.</p>
<p>whether the cost of the manufactured article (by the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, and establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the material, labor, and at what rate?</p>	<p>21. It varies, but there has been a small increase both in labor and grain.</p>
<p>prices at which the manufactures are sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?</p>	<p>22. From 22 to \$24.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 66—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. The present tariff is scarcely
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. Cannot say.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. About 3 per cent.; the rem pended in making improvements.
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. We consider all our cost, grain, and the immediate produc neighborhood.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. About 2,000 bushels wheat, 6 els rye and corn, together with o wheat, potatoes, beef, and pork.
28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?	28. Do not know.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Do not know, but likely w on until we sunk our capital.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. We would have none to ex all our capital would not be worth
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. Yes, plenty, but no use to u
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. No; our iron has to go eith west, where it meets foreign co very little used in the neighborhoo
33. Amount of capital; and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?	33. \$40,000 real and personal; if were stopped, not worth \$15,000.
34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent.; and how gradual the reduction shall be?	34. Few works now yield 6 pe all capital invested.
35. If minimums should be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the actual value of the imported article in the American port, what rate of ad valorem duty would be equivalent to the present with the minimum?	35. Unacquainted with the subj

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 66—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
What would be the operation of this upon the frauds at present supposed practised?	36. Do not know.
Proportion which the production by American manufacturers bears to the consumption?	37. Do not correctly know, but might be manufactured to any amount wanted.
Extent of individual and household factory in the United States, and how it has increased since the tariff of 1824?	38. Do not know.
Average profit of money or capital in United States?	39. Do not know.
Average rate of wages?	Average about \$16, except iron works.

LYON, FOSTER & CO.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 67.

Pennsylvania Furnace, Huntingdon County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Huntingdon county, 20 miles from Huntingdon, and 20 miles from Bellefonte.
Kind or description of the manufactory; whether water, steam, or other power?	2. A blast furnace, called Pennsylvania Furnace; propelled by water power; one tweek.
When established; and whether a joint concern?	3. In 1813; a joint stock concern.
Capital invested in ground and building and water power, and in machinery?	4. \$50,000 invested in 20,000 acres of land, 60 or 70 buildings, with water power, &c. &c.
Average amount in materials, and in cash purchase of materials and payment for?	5. The annual amount of expenditure exceeds \$30,000.
Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest on it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. No borrowed capital.
Causes of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	7. The increase or decrease of profit is caused by the rise or fall in the price of bar iron.
Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. Too variable to be estimated.
Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of kind?	9. Manufactured annually about 1,450 tons pig iron and 20 tons castings; pig iron worth \$22 to \$25 per ton.
Quantity and value of different kinds of materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 2,400 loads coal, worth \$12,000; 3,500 tons ore, worth \$5,500; no foreign products used; value of coal and ore on the bank.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 67—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Cannot say.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. About 70 men employed, having 25 families; average wages per month \$22; women and children seldom over \$10.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Hands hired by the month; from sunrise to sunset during the year; furnace by turns, night and day during the wood choppers by the cord; collier by load.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed, in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. In this section of the country to \$16 per month, (common;) as in other States and foreign countries not precisely known.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. About 60 horses employed.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to market?	16. Part manufactured at our own manufactory and part sold or exchanged for blood.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	17. No foreign competition in this section.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. The pig iron is manufactured in the immediate neighborhood of the furnace, and sent to Pittsburgh, and other places for bar iron and all other descriptions of iron consumed in the west.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. None.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Pig iron is sold on a credit for four months; also bartered for blood.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. There has been a small increase in cost both in material and in labor; and at what per annum.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. From 22 to 25 dollars.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition, in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. That under the present tariff is scarcely sufficient.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. Do not know.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. The dividends have been in the proportion of 10 per cent. on the capital: most of the income is expended in improvements.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 67—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
What amount of the agricultural products of the country is consumed in your shipment, and what amount of other productions?	27. About 2,500 bushels wheat, 7,500 do. rye and corn, together with oats, buckwheat, potatoes, beef, pork, &c., to the value of 8 or \$10,000.
What quantity or amount of manufactures as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own country?	28. Not prepared to give an estimate.
If the duty upon the foreign manufactures of the kind of goods which you make, reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Such a reduction would, we apprehend, reduce our article at least 25 per cent., and, of course, we would have to stop when our capital becomes exhausted.
If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. A large proportion of our capital is in lands, which are of little value except for our present manufacturing purposes.
Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. We would be without capital.
What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent.; how gradual the reduction shall be?	34. A very slim reduction.
Proportion which the production by American manufacturers bears to the consumption?	37. The entire demand would be supplied if full confidence were felt in the permanency of protection.
Extent of individual and household manufactures in the United States, and how much increased since the tariff of 1824?	38. Do not know.
Average rate of wages?	40. Wages for common laborers about 16 dollars.

SHORB, STEWART & CO.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 68.

Air Foundry, Indiana County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Blairsville, Indiana county, Pennsylvania.
Kind or description of the manufactory; whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Air foundry, iron.
When established; and whether a joint concern?	3. In the fall of 1831.
Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power, and in machinery?	4. Three thousand dollars.
Average amount in materials, and in cash or purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Cost of metal and coal per day, \$30 75. Amount of labor per day, \$14 75.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory, distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. About 15 per cent.; no crowded.
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Home and foreign competition; fall of labor and provisions.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. From ten to twenty per cent.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. At the rate of 260 tons per year; various kind of castings; price from \$10 to \$20 per ton.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 500 tons metal; 9,000 bushels coal; value \$9,225 per annum.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Castings for railroads have been imported at \$40 or 45 per ton from England.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 12 men, averaging \$1 each.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. All the year, and about 100 days.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. In this country common rate on the public works, 87½ cents; on farms from 60 to 75 cents per day.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 1 horse.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. At home, east along the river; west also.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such places of sale, and to what extent?	17. Railroad iron imported.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In this and the neighboring States.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Sold in part for cash; part on credit from three to nine months, as for produce.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased, and how much in each year?	21. Has continued regular since 1860.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. See answer to query 9.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. Not less than the present rate.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. None that we know of.
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of the capital?	26. About two-thirds; one-third profits.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 68—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
What amount of the agricultural products of the country is consumed in yourishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. The provisions used by the men and their families.
What quantity or amount of manufactures such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your State?	28. Have not correct information on this point.
If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make, reduced to 12½ per cent, with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. We think this would render our business unproductive.
If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ capital?	30. If this would be the case, our capital would be principally sunk.
Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the imposts to twelve and a half per cent?	31. Yes, "we could dig."
Are not the manufactures of salt and remote from the points of importation, free from foreign competition within a certain distance around them, and what is the extent of the circle?	32. No.
What amount of reduction in the duty would enable the actual or real capital invested to yield an interest of six per cent; and how gradual the reduction should be?	34. No reduction.
Proportion which the production by American manufacturers bears to the consumption?	37. Do not know, except from reports in public documents.

JONES & EUWER.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 69.

Mr. Isaac McKinney's Forge, Lycoming County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Pennsylvania, Lycoming county.
Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Forge, 4 fires, and 2 hammers.
Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Fifteen thousand dollars.
Average amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. Eighteen thousand dollars annually.

DOCUMENT 14—No. 69—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
5. Annual rates of profit on the capital invested?	5. About 8 per cent.
6. Cause of the increase or decrease, as the case may be, of profit?	6. Decrease by the importation of iron; increase by rolling mills established in this county.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. 225 tons bar iron at \$75 per market; 75 tons bloom iron at \$60, at per ton.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. 3,000 cords wood at 40 cents per 1,500 bushels wheat at \$1 00; and bushels rye and corn at 60 cents—products.
9. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	9. Bar iron imported from Euro in this county, \$60 in Philadelphia.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. 30 men at \$25 per month; 20 at \$6 per month.
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. 12 hours per day, all the year
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. One half sold at the works, the half sent about 200 miles to market.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	13. To a small extent at the work a great extent at market.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. That sold at the works is consumed in the county and southwest part York; and the part sent to market is sold in Philadelphia and Baltimore city.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	15. Not exported.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Sold for cash at six months' credit.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. \$75 per ton for bar iron at market; \$90 at works; blooms \$60 per ton in
19. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?	19. About 8 per cent. per annum.
20. Amount of capital?	20. Twenty-five thousand dollars.
21. Average rate of wages.	21. Men \$25 per month.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 70.

Messrs. E. H. Russel & Co.'s Forge, Lycoming County, West Pennsylvania

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Pennsylvania, Lycoming county.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 70—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
d or description of the manufacture, whether water, steam, or other power.	2. Forges, 3 fires; 2 hammers; water power.
ten established; and whether a joint concern?	3. Joint stock.
Capital invested in ground and build- ing water power, and in machinery?	4. 12,000 dollars.
Average amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay- wages?	5. 3,000 dollars.
Annual rate of profit on the capital in- volved in the establishment of the manu- facture, distinguishing between the rate of profit on that portion of the capital which is invested, after providing for the interest and the rate of profit upon that por- tion which is not borrowed?	6. Seven per cent.
Amount of articles annually manufac- tured at the establishment of the manu- facture?	9. 130 tons bar iron, best quality, average value 90 dollars per ton. 50 tons blooms, best quality, average value \$60 per ton.
Description, quality, and value of products?	10. 270 tons pig iron at \$31½ per ton; 1,500 cords wood at 50 cents per cord.
Quantity and value of different kinds of materials used; distinguishing be- tween foreign products and domestic pro- ducts?	
Number of men, women, and children employed; and average wages of each class?	12. 18 men at \$27 per month; 4 boys at \$4 per month.
For how many hours a day employed; and for what portion of the year?	13. 12 hours per day, 11 months in the year.
Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 10 horses and 4 oxen.
Whether the manufactures find a mar- ket for the manufacture? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. Market for one half of our bar iron at home, the other half and blooms sent 200 miles.
Whether foreign articles of the like nature enter into competition with them at the place of sale? and to what extent?	17. Very little at home, but to a consider- able extent in market.
Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, on what terms? if bartered, for what?	20. Full half bar iron and whole of blooms sold for cash at 6 months' credit; the rest bar- tered for salt, pig iron, pork, grain, fish, and plaster.
Whether the cost of the manufacture (to the manufacturer) has increas- ed; and how much in each year?	21. Increase in materials and in labor.
Whether the establishment of the manufac- ture has increased; and how much in each year?	
Whether the increase has been in the ma- terials, or in the labor, and at what rate?	
At what prices are the manufactures now sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. From \$75 to \$120 per ton.
What rate of duty is necessary to en- able the manufacturer to enter into compe- tition with the home market with similar arti- cles?	23. Present duties.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 70—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. No dividends have been
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. \$75 per ton; pig iron, c profits, in cash.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. 600 bushels wheat; 1,000 bushels corn; 300 bushels of potatoes; 100 bushels buckwheat; &c.; domestic.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Must abandon the business.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. The greater part of the business would be lost.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 71.

Iron Forge, Lycoming County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Pennsylvania, Lycoming County.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Forge, 4 fires, and 2 hammers.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Twenty-five thousand dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. Twenty thousand dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Seven per cent.
6. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	6. Decrease of profit arises from increased quantity of foreign iron in our market, and increase from being established in this county.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. 200 tons bar iron, at \$75; 100 tons bloom, at \$60 at work.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. 3,000 cords wood, at 40¢; pig iron, at \$29; 1,500 bushels rye and corn, and domestic products.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 71—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>st in the United States of similar ar- manufacture imported from abroad, n what countries?</p> <p>Number of men, women, and children ed, and average wages of each class?</p> <p>low many hours a day employed; and ortion of the year?</p> <p>Whether the manufactures find a mar- the manufactory; if not, how far they t to a market?</p> <p>Whether foreign articles of the like enter into competition with them at ace of sale; and to what extent?</p> <p>Where are the manufactures consumed?</p> <p>Whether any of the manufactures are ed to foreign countries? and, if so,</p> <p>Whether the manufacture is sold by nufacturer for cash? and if on a credit, credit? if bartered, for what?</p> <p>The prices at which the manufactures een sold by the manufacturer since establishment?</p> <p>What has been the rate of your profits y for the last three years?</p> <p>Amount of capital?</p> <p>Average rate of wages?</p>	<p>9. Bar iron from different parts of Europe at \$60 per ton.</p> <p>10. 35 men, at \$25 per month; 20 horses.</p> <p>11. 12 hours per day all the year.</p> <p>12. Sent to Philadelphia and Baltimore. About 200 miles.</p> <p>13. Foreign iron enters into competition to considerable extent.</p> <p>14. Both consumed in the neighborhood of Baltimore and Philadelphia.</p> <p>15. None exported.</p> <p>16. Sold for cash at six months' credit.</p> <p>17. Bar iron \$75, after deducting freight to market; bloom \$60 at works.</p> <p>19. About 6 per cent per annum.</p> <p>20. Thirty thousand dollars.</p> <p>21. Twenty-five dollars per month.</p>

KIRK, KELTON, & CO.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 72.

Iron Forge, Lycoming County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>tate and county in which the manufac- situated?</p> <p>Kind or description of the manufactory?</p> <p>Capital invested in ground and build-</p> <p>average amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay- of wages?</p> <p>Annual rate of profit on the capital in- ?</p> <p>Cause of the increase (or decrease, as se may be) of profit?</p> <p>Amount of articles annually manufactur- ze the establishment of the manufacto- Description, quality, and value of each</p> <p>Quantity and value of different kinds of aterial used; distinguishing between products and domestic products?</p>	<p>1. State of Pennsylvania, Lycoming county.</p> <p>2. Forge, 4 fires, and 2 hammers.</p> <p>3. Fifteen thousand dollars.</p> <p>4. Eighteen thousand dollars.</p> <p>5. Eight per cent.</p> <p>6. Decrease of profit by importation of foreign iron; rolling mills established would increase.</p> <p>7. 225 tons bar iron, at \$75 per ton; 75 tons bloom iron, at \$60, at forge.</p> <p>8. 3,000 cords wood, at 40 cents; 1,500 bushels wheat, at \$1; 2,000 bushels rye and corn, at 60 cents; 550 tons pig iron, at \$30 per ton: all domestic products.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 72—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
9. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	9. Bar iron imported from Europe per ton in this county.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. 30 men, at \$25 per month; 2 at \$6 per month.
11. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	11. 12 hours per day; employed year.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? if not, how far are they sent to market?	12. Half sold at the factory, half sent 200 miles to market.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	13. They enter into competition to extent in markets, but small at home.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. Baltimore and Philadelphia, part of New York, and in this county.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries; and, if so, where?	15. Not known whether any are or not, but supposed not.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. The principal part is sold at credit for cash.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Bar iron \$90 at the works, and at Philadelphia; bloom iron \$65 at
19. What has been the rate of profits annually for the last three years?	19. About eight per cent., arising from exchange of goods as from the factory.
20. Amount of capital?	20. Twenty-five thousand dollars.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. Men twenty-five dollars per

HEPBURNE & LANGCA.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 73.

Manufactory of Bar Iron, Luzerne County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Near the mouth of Nescopey Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Manufactory of bar iron from
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established in 1831, by individual enterprise; water power.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Twelve thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. When in full operation 700 day.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory, distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. The establishment has, as yet nothing.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>use of the increase (or decrease, as may be) of profit? amount of articles annually manufactured the establishment of the manufacture, description, quality, and value of each</p>	<p>7. The casualties incident to new works have sunk the profits. 9. About 1 ton of bar iron per day; the works in operation but a short time.</p>
<p>Quantity and value of different kinds materials used, distinguishing between products and domestic products? Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class? How many hours a day employed, and portion of the year?</p>	<p>10. 50 tons of pigs of the furnaces of Pennsylvania; capacity for 450 tons annually. 12. 16 men in forge, say at 1 dollar, and say 16 in coaling, &c., and teaming. 13. From 10 to 12.</p>
<p>Rate of wages of similar classes other employed in the same State and county, or States, and in foreign countries? Number of horses or other animals employed?</p>	<p>14. About the same. 15. 8 horses.</p>
<p>Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far sent to a market?</p>	<p>16. Home market for about one-third; the residue from 20 to 80 miles.</p>
<p>Whether foreign articles of the like enter into competition with them at price of sale, and to what extent?</p>	<p>17. They do.</p>
<p>Where are the manufactures consumed?</p>	<p>18. In the northern counties of Pennsylvania and southern New York. 19. None from this.</p>
<p>Whether any of the manufactures are sold to foreign countries? and if so, to what countries?</p>	<p>20. Ninety days, and sometimes bartered for grain, &c. 21. Not informed.</p>
<p>Whether the manufacture is sold by manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, on what credit? if bartered, for what?</p>	<p>22. 85 and 90 per ton.</p>
<p>Whether the cost of the manufactured (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased, and how much in each year, since establishment of the manufactory; whether the increase has been in the material or the labor, and at what rate?</p>	<p>23. Not able to state precisely, but suppose an increase from the present rate.</p>
<p>The prices at which the manufactures are sold by the manufacturer since establishment?</p>	<p>24. Do not know.</p>
<p>What rate of duty is necessary to enable manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?</p>	<p>25. One-half raw material; two-fifths labor; residue, profits of capital in the shape of interest on capital invested. 27. Agricultural productions, \$235 per month; domestic, say \$12,000 per annum.</p>
<p>Is any change necessary in levying or increasing the duty on such articles to produce such result?</p>	<p>28. Not informed.</p>
<p>What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material? what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?</p>	
<p>What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your household, and what amount of other domestic productions?</p>	
<p>What quantity or amount of manufactures do you make, are produced in the State, and what amount in your own State?</p>	

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 72—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Must abandon.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. The capital would be lost abas
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to twelve and a half per cent.?	31. Many others if we had our again in money.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. The iron of this forge is not foreign competition, except in its ate neighborhood; say within 3 mile
33. Amount of capital, and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?	33. 14,000 dollars; real 10,000 borrowed 4,000 dollars.
34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of six per cent., and how gradual the reduction should be?	34. Increase the duties 12½ per ce we can then make 6½ to 7 per cent.
37. Proportion which the production by the American manufacturers bears to the consumption?	37. In Luzerne county, domestic cent. to the whole consumption; foreign manufactures.
39. Average profit of money or capital in the United States?	39. About 5½ per cent.

NESCOECK FORGE, April 21, 1832.

J. A. GORDON, .

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 74.

Iron Foundry, Luzerne County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Luzerne county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Foundry; water power; situ Huntingdon creek.
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established 1830; not joint.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. About eight hundred dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	5. About seven hundred dollars.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 74—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
nual rate of profit on the capital invested in the establishment of the manufacturing, distinguishing between the rate of profit on that portion of the capital which is invested, after providing for the interest on the loan, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. About seven per cent.
What is the rate of increase (or decrease, as may be) of profit?	7. Not experienced either decrease or increase.
What is the rate of profit on capital otherwise invested in the same State and country?	8. From six to twenty per cent.
What is the amount of articles annually manufactured at the establishment of the manufacturing? Description, quality, and value of products?	9. About ten tons per annum; ploughs, millgearing, &c.; ploughs at about \$6 50; mill-gearing \$100 per ton.
What is the quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	10. About 10 tons of pigs at \$37 50 per ton; 50 dollars' worth of coal.
What is the number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Two men at about 25 dollars per month.
How many hours a day employed, and season of the year?	13. About ten hours, and 9 months in the year.
What is the rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and country, and in foreign countries?	14. From ten to thirteen dollars per month.
What is the number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Two horses.
Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far sent to a market?	16. At the factory, or in the neighborhood.
Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, what is the rate of interest?	20. Sold generally at six months' credit.
Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased, and how much in each year from 1860 to 1870? and the increase has been in the material, labor, and at what rate?	21. Not experienced any change.
At what prices are the manufactures sold by the manufacturer since 1860?	22. A depreciation of about one-sixth.

S. B. LACOCK.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 75.

Iron Furnace, Mifflin County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
In what county and State is the manufacturing establishment situated?	1. Mifflin county, Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Patent blast furnace; water making castings and pig iron.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. First built in 1804, and in operation 1816; then abandoned till rebuilt in 1816; then abandoned till rebuilt in 1816; then abandoned till rebuilt in 1816.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Without stock; \$25,000, landings, and machinery.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Say from 20 to 25,000 to \$30 proportion to the time she is in blast
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. Annual rate would be presumed per cent.; no part of the capital borrowed
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. The weather favorable for working; coaling, &c.; the last two winters been unfavorable; local situation and management, or the contrary, causes less.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. This depends on the manner in which farming capital don't give 3 per cent.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Will amount to 35 to \$45,000; a variety; pigs for foundries and for
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. \$10,000 of raw materials; go principally domestic.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Cost of similar imported articles be much greater; carriage and freight
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. employ about from 60 to 80 boys; few women; 10 to \$12 when from 1; to \$21 per month, finding selves.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. 12 hours per day, and 11 in the year.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. Farmers, &c., give about \$16, ing board; mechanics from 16 to month.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 25 to 35 horses constantly in ploy.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Part sold at and near home; sent from 75 to 180 miles.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	17. No competition in castings except in the seaports, and to a great for machinery.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. Castings in the vicinity, pig foundries and forges.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries; and if so, where?	19. None exported.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. No sales for less than 60 days credit 4 and 6 months; bartered for

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 75—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
Whether the cost of the manufactured (to the manufacturer) has increased or not, and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and the increase has been in the material, the labor, and at what rate?	21. Cost has increased two to four per cent. per annum: increase owing to the price of labor and procuring provisions, &c.
The prices at which the manufactures are sold by the manufacturer since the present?	22. Pigs are sold at \$25 to \$27 50 per ton, castings 70 to \$80 per ton.
What rate of duty is necessary to enable a manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles?	23. The rate of duties now laid are scarce sufficient to keep up or to enter into competition in the home market.
Is any change necessary in levying or reducing the duty on such articles to produce that?	24. The present mode, so far as we know, is sufficient.
What has been the rate of your profits for the last three years; and if it be a stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into capital, or retained as a fund for conducting other objects, and therefore not distributed annually?	25. But 3 months in blast; much capital has been expended, no profit yet realized; and I think iron establishments in this section of country must have all local advantages, and be prudently managed, or they will produce loss, not profit.
What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. About one-half in raw material, one-third in labor, balance on capital.
What amount of the agricultural products of the country is consumed in your manufactures, and what amount of other productions?	27. Wheat, rye, corn and oats, hay and straw, \$4,800; bacon, butter, &c., \$1,500; 2,500 to \$3,000 in goods.
What quantity or amount of manufactures as you make, are produced in the States, and what amount in your own?	28. Don't know.
If the duty upon the foreign manufactures of the kind of goods which you make be reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would you abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Bankruptcy would cause it to be abandoned; we now can barely live; then ruin must ensue; and our markets be supplied from abroad till imposition would cause reaction.
If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. Bury it in the earth, or set fire to the works, and run away by the light.
Is there any pursuit in which you could engage from which you could derive greater profit even after a reduction of the import duty to 12½ per cent.?	31. The farmers, manufacturers, and other tradesmen can live by mutual dependence; destruction of the one is ruin to all.
Do you use the manufactures of salt and nitrate from the points of importation, to resist foreign competition within a certain amount of them, and what is the extent of the duty?	32. No sale in our section.
What amount of capital; and what proportion of borrowed capital bears to that which	33. 25 to \$30,000; none borrowed.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 75.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of six per cent., and how gradual the reduction should be?	34. The present duties, counting losses from unforeseen causes, wear roads, high price of labor and prov pitall invested in land, buildings, stores were deducted, will not yield 4 per cent.
35. If minimums should be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the actual value of the imported article in the American port, what rate of ad valorem duty would be equivalent to the present with the minimum?	35. Take off the minimums, the minimums will not be long in existence: all the present protection.
37. Proportion which the production by the American manufacturers bears to the consumption?	37. Bears a proportion of 4 to 6.
38. Extent of individual or household manufacture in the United States, and how much it has increased since the tariff of 1824?	38. Is great, and has been almost to comparative existence since the 1824.
39. Average profit of money or capital in the United States?	39. About 3½ to 4½ per cent.
40. Average rate of wages?	40. 9 to \$12 per month when four \$22 not found in board.

The above answers are given on mature consideration; and I pledge myself for their correctness, as far as given.

DAVID N. HUI

LEWISTOWN, Pa., April 20, 1832.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 76.

Iron Furnace, Mifflin County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Mifflin county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Blast furnace; water power; pig iron; forge connected; three fire engines.
3. When established; and whether a joint-stock concern?	3. Established in 1820. Partners Watson and Wm. Brown, owners. Present proprietors are Wm. and J. No.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Capital invested at the present time.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Twenty thousand dollars.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit on that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. Ignorant of that, on account of it being transferred so frequently into the hands of so many different individuals.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. All our capital belongs to the iron industry; we have none other in the State.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 76—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>ount of articles annually manufactured at the establishment of the manufacturer? Description, quality, and value of the same?</p>	<p>9. 700 tons of pig metal annually manufactured; 300 tons of blooms; 50 tons of bar iron; pig metal \$25 per ton; blooms \$64 per ton; iron \$90 per ton, best quality.</p>
<p>Quantity and value of different kinds of materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?</p>	<p>10. Coal, for furnace and forge, 200,000 bushels; ore 1,400 tons; coal 4 cents per bushel; ore costs about \$4 per ton. Use 5,000 bushels of rye annually, 200 barrels of flour.</p>
<p>Is there any competition in the United States of similar manufactures imported from abroad, and from what countries?</p>	<p>11. No competition, unless by our own manufactures.</p>
<p>Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?</p>	<p>12. 50 men, 20 women, and children in proportion: not bothered with slaves in the least, nor runaway blacks. Wages for men, \$20 per month per man, find themselves.</p>
<p>How many hours a day employed; and season of the year?</p>	<p>13. Hours in the day twelve.</p>
<p>Number of horses or other animals employed?</p>	<p>15. Forty horses constantly employed.</p>
<p>Whether the manufactures find a ready market?</p>	<p>16. 150 miles to market.</p>
<p>Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at the time of sale, and to what extent?</p>	<p>17. They do to double the amount sent, both of pig and bar iron.</p>
<p>Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash; and if on credit, on what terms?</p>	<p>20. At six months' credit generally.</p>
<p>Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and the increase has been in the material, labor, and at what rate?</p>	<p>21. Labor has increased from two to three dollars per month; the articles manufactured decreased, pig metal \$5, bar iron \$15.</p>
<p>At what price at which the manufactures are sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?</p>	<p>22. The works were not in my possession until within the last three years, and therefore I cannot tell for the preceding years; pig metal \$25; bar iron from \$80 to \$90.</p>
<p>What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition with the home market with similar articles?</p>	<p>23. The present duty, or \$25 per ton.</p>
<p>What has been the rate of your profits, for the last three years? and if it be a small company, what dividends have been given, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into capital, or retained as a fund for consumption or other objects, and therefore not paid annually?</p>	<p>25. From \$1,200 to \$1,500.</p>
<p>What portion of the price of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?</p>	<p>26. Two-thirds in labor, and one-third in material and power.</p>
<p>What quantity or amount of manufactures as you make, are produced in the State, and what amount in your own</p>	<p>28. \$7,000 bacon, &c. \$2,000 domestic goods not known.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 76—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. We would most certainly al
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. Almost any thing would be

As the original proprietors are absent, we are not enabled to answer all the que herefore leave it to your own judgment, from the outlines that we have given; i lieve that the answers that we have given are given with accuracy, &c.

For WILLIAM & JOHN NO
SAMUEL PATTON.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 77.

Blast Furnace, Mifflin County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Mifflin county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Blast furnace.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1829 and 1830; three ow
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Twenty-five thousand dollar
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Eighteen thousand dollars.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 900 tons pig metal, worth \$2
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Fifty men, at \$ 20 per mont
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. Eleven hours.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Sixty horses.

WM. PATTON, .

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 78.

Iron Foundry, Mifflin County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Mifflin county.
Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Foundry and plough making.
Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Eight thousand dollars.
Average amount in materials, and in cash, for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. Seven thousand dollars.
Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Cannot tell; perhaps ten per cent.
Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of kind?	7. About \$9,000 in castings, &c. of different descriptions.
Quantity and value of different kinds of materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. Pig metal, and no foreign materials.
Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Twelve men and two horses.
Average rate of wages?	21. One dollar per day.

COGSWELL, WEEKS & Co.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 79.

Iron Manufactory, Mifflin County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania.
Kind or description of the manufactory; whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Two fired forge; water power.
When established; and whether a joint concern?	3. Established in 1830; joint stock concern.
Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power, and in machinery?	4. The whole is worth about \$10,000.
Average amount in materials, and in cash, for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. For the forge, from \$16 to \$17,000, including wheat, rye, corn, pig iron, wages, &c.; that is, for one year.
Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest thereon, and the rate of profit upon that which is not borrowed?	6. No borrowed capital; annual rate of profit is something like \$2,000.
Causes of the increase (or decrease, as it may be) of profit?	7. I know but little alteration on the rates, as I have but lately begun the business.
Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. The other property is in the above mentioned county and State, and profits me annually something like \$600: it is a mill and farm.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 79.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Articles manufactured con- and blooms; manufacture some \$20,000 worth. The articles a quality. We manufacture about number of dollars' worth of bloom remainder is bar iron.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. We make use of no foreign and the other you will see in quality but the pig metal is worth \$9,000 that we work up.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. The wages of the 20 men about \$4,320; the wages that I want; differ frequently 4 or 5 month.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. 12 hours per day the whole
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. There are five hands at mill and farm. I pay them \$12 per man.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Horses. We keep in cons about 12 about the forge; on horses are kept in employ.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. We send to Pittsburgh and Philadelphia what we do send to market; considerably about home.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	17. No competition at home, but burgh and Philadelphia they do erable extent.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In America.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	19. None, I believe, but am no
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. For cash in part, and credit. When cash'd, we make a discount 2½ per cent.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased, and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. The cost of manufactured about the same that it was when
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Iron \$90 per ton; blooms per ton. These have been about since the establishment.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. If you consider Pittsburgh and Philadelphia home markets, about 1 duty.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. The present mode, so far as is sufficient.
25. What has been the rate of your profits annually for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. We have been, so far, laying money as fast as we made it in improvements; and we are also but keep no strict account with one that we do not know any thing dividend that ought to be made.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 79.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>hat portion of the cost of your man- s consists of the price of the raw what portion of the wages of labor, portion of the profits of capital? hat amount of the agricultural pro- of the country is consumed in your nent, and what amount of other productions? the duty upon the foreign manufac- the kind of goods which you make uced to 12½ per cent., with a corre- reduction on all the imports, would you to abandon your business, or you continue to manufacture at re- ces? t would cause you to abandon your in what way would you employ your here any pursuit in which you could rom which you could derive greater ven after a reduction of the import 12½ per cent.? e not the manufactures of salt and te from the points of importation, reign competition within a certain und them? and what is the extent cle? ount of capital, and what propor- orrowed capital bears to that which</p>	<p>26. Wheat, rye, corn, bacon, &c. \$3,690; about \$4,320 for labor.</p> <p>27. Judge, if you please, from my former statements.</p> <p>29. I would abandon the business.</p> <p>30. Employ it in the best manner possible; perhaps convert the forge into a fish basket, as it is at the lower part of the dam.</p> <p>31. A deduction of that kind would pro- duce such an emotion among the people, that I cannot say.</p> <p>32. No salt; in our situation judge of the circle by the different markets above men- tioned.</p> <p>33. Have no borrowed capital, and I made a statement of the other above.</p>

WM. & A. COUCH.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 80.

Iron Works, Mifflin County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>and county in which the manu- situated? l or description of the manufacto- whether water, steam, or other m established; and whether a joint ern? tal invested in ground and build- water power, and in machinery? age amount in materials, and in ie purchase of materials, and pay- ages?</p>	<p>1. Pennsylvania, Mifflin county.</p> <p>2. Furnace; water power.</p> <p>3. In 1812.</p> <p>4. \$19,000.</p> <p>5. \$8,000.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 80—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Castings and pig metal amount to \$10,000.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 20 men.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. \$22 per month.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 16 horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. In the neighborhood.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale? and to what extent?	17. No.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. None.

MICHAEL WALLA

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 81.

Messrs. Jekus and Huffman's Forge, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Northumberland c
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Forge; water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In A. D. 1825.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. About \$5,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. About \$4,000.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. Three per cent.
7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be.) of profit?	7. Want of capital and competition reign iron.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. From 6 to 25 per cent.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 50 tons bar iron.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 29—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
Quantity and value of different kinds of materials used, distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 5,000 bushels coal, at 4 cents per bushel; 250 tons of pig metal, at \$30 per ton.
Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, from what countries?	11. From \$65 to \$85 per ton.
Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 8 men at \$25 per month.
Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 10 horses.
Whether the manufactures find a market in the manufactory? If not, how far are sent to a market?	16. In the district one half; rest sent to Philadelphia.
Whether foreign articles of the like enter into competition with them at place of sale; and to what extent?	17. They do—light iron particularly.
Whether any of the manufactures are sold to foreign countries? and if so, to what?	19. Not.
Whether the manufacture is sold by manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Cash and barter.
The prices at which the manufactures are sold by the manufacturer since establishment?	22. From \$90 to \$100 per ton.
What rate of duty is necessary to enable manufacturer to enter into competition with the home market with similar articles sold?	23. An increase of 50 per cent. on light iron.
What has been the rate of your profits, for the last three years? and if joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the profits of the company has been converted into capital, or retained as a fund for present or other objects, and therefore divided out annually?	25. Three per cent.
If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would you be obliged to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Must abandon—could not manufacture at reduced prices.
Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profit, even after a reduction of the import duty to twelve and a half per cent?	31. Many pursuits.
Are not the manufactures of salt and nitrate from the points of importation, subject to foreign competition within a certain distance around them, and what is the extent of competition?	32. They are not.
What amount of reduction in the duty would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent., and how gradual the reduction should be?	34. They do not now yield 6 per cent.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 80—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Castings and pig metal amount \$10,000.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 20 men.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. \$22 per month.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 16 horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. In the neighborhood.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale? and to what extent?	17. No.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. None.

MICHAEL WALL

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 81.

Messrs. Johns and Huffman's Forge, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Northumberland
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Forge; water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In A. D. 1825.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. About \$5,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. About \$4,000.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. Three per cent.
7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be.) of profit?	7. Want of capital and competition in iron.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. From 6 to 25 per cent.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 50 tons bar iron.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 83.

Forge and Furnace, Union County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Union county.
Name and description of the manufactory?	2. Forge and furnace.
Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Eighteen thousand dollars.
Average amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. Nineteen thousand dollars.
Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Three per cent.
Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as it may be,) of profit?	6. The competition in market of foreign iron.
Amount of articles annually manufactured? Description, quality, and value of product?	7. About 240 tons of bar iron, and 360 tons of metal, superior quality. The metal being converted into bar iron, is worth about \$32 per ton at an average.
Quantity and value of different kinds of materials used; distinguishing between products and domestic products?	8. 1,000 tons ore, 240,000 bushels charcoal. Ore worth \$3,000, and coal worth \$6,000.
Cost in the United States of similar article? Manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	9. From 70 to \$95 per ton: imported from England and Russia principally.
Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Forty men, at about 75 cts. per day.
How many hours a day employed, and duration of the year?	11. Employed about 12 hours a day all the year.
Whether the manufactures find a market for the manufactory? If not, how far they take to a market?	12. Sold principally at Philadelphia. Distance 170 miles.
Whether foreign articles of the like enter into competition with them at place of sale; and to what extent?	13. They do, to an extent of three per cent. and upwards.
Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the United States.
Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries; and, if so, to what countries?	15. Not any exported to my knowledge.
Whether the manufacture is sold by manufacturer for cash? and if on a credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Sold generally at a credit of 6 months.
The prices at which the manufactures are sold by the manufacturer since the commencement?	17. At from 75 to \$100 per ton.
What rate of duty is necessary to enable manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. Forty dollars per ton on bar iron.
What has been the rate of your profits for the last three years?	19. About three per cent.
Amount of capital?	20. Stated in answers to questions number 3 and 4.
Average rate of wages?	21. Stated in answer to question No. 10.
Whether by water or other power?	22. By water power.

JOS. EVANS.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 82.

Iron Foundry, Northumberland County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Northumberland
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Foundry. Horse power. 5 hp
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Two thousand dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. Two thousand dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. About seven per cent.
6. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	6. Not experienced any increase.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. \$10,000 worth. Stoves, plough gearing, and machinery of various a good quality. Cooking stoves a \$25, common stoves \$9, coal st ploughs \$2 50, mill-gearing \$90 pe
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. 100 tons of pig, at \$31 per to
9. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	9. None brought to this country.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Ten men, from 75 cts. to \$2 1
11. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	11. About 12 hours per day all th
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? if not, how far are they sent to market?	12. Find market at the factory.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place, and to what extent?	13. Not experienced any.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In this and the neighboring c
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	15. Not any exported.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on a credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Sold generally at a credit of 6
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Refer to answer to question 3
19. What has been the rate of your profits annually for the last three years?	19. About seven per cent.
20. Amount of capital?	20. About four thousand dollars.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. Answered No. 10.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 83.

Forge and Furnace, Union County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
nd county in which the manufac- ed?	1. Pennsylvania, Union county.
nd description of the manufactory?	2. Forge and furnace.
l invested in ground and build-	3. Eighteen thousand dollars.
ge amount in materials, and in urchase of materials, and pay- es?	4. Nineteen thousand dollars.
l rate of profit on the capital in-	5. Three per cent.
of the increase, (or decrease, as y be,) of profit?	6. The competition in market of foreign iron.
at of articles annually manufac- the establishment of the manu- scription, quality, and value of	7. About 240 tons of bar iron, and 360 tons of metal, superior quality. The metal being converted into bar iron, is worth about \$82 per ton at an average.
ty and value of different kinds of ls used; distinguishing between ucts and domestic products?	8. 1,000 tons ore, 240,000 bushels charcoal. Ore worth \$3,000, and coal worth \$6,000.
the United States of similar ar- nufacture imported from abroad, hat countries?	9. From 70 to \$95 per ton: imported from England and Russia principally.
er of men, women, and children nd average wages of each class?	10. Forty men, at about 75 cts. per day.
many hours a day employed, and n of the year?	11. Employed about 12 hours a day all the year.
her the manufactures find a mar- anufacture? If not, how far they market?	12. Sold principally at Philadelphia. Dis- tance 170 miles.
her foreign articles of the like into competition with them at of sale; and to what extent?	13. They do, to an extent of three per cent. and upwards.
e are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the United States.
ther any of the manufactures are foreign countries; and, if so,	15. Not any exported to my knowledge.
ther the manufacture is sold by cturer for cash? and if on a credit, dit? if bartered, for what?	16. Sold generally at a credit of 6 months.
prices at which the manufactures old by the manufacturer since the nt?	17. At from 75 to \$100 per ton.
nt rate of duty is necessary to en- nufacturer to enter into competi- ome market with similar articles	18. Forty dollars per ton on bar iron.
t has been the rate of your profits the last three years?	19. About three per cent.
ant of capital?	20. Stated in answers to questions number 3 and 4.
age rate of wages?	21. Stated in answer to question No. 10.
ther by water or other power?	22. By water power.

JOS. EVANS.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 84.

Iron Forge, Union County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Union county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Forge, water power.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Ten thousand dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. About thirteen thousand dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Two per cent.
6. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	6. The competition in market iron.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. Bar iron, 170 tons; superior quality at an average \$85 per ton.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. Two hundred and fifty tons \$30 per ton.
9. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	9. From sixty to eighty dollars per ton in England.
10. Number of men, women, and children, employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Twenty-two men at 75 cent per week.
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. Employed about twelve hours per week.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. Sold principally at Philadelphia, distance 150 miles.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	13. They do, to the amount of one-third and upwards.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the United States.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	15. Not any exported to my knowledge.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Sold generally at a credit of 30 days.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. From seventy-five to one hundred dollars.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. Forty dollars at least.
19. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?	19. About two per cent.
20. Amount of capital?	20. Stated in answer to question 3.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. Stated in answer to question 10.

Mr. A. P. Moderwell conducts his works, and has for four years past, without any kind of spirituous liquors.

JAMES G.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 85.

Ironista Bloomery, Venango County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
and county in which the manu- factured?	1. Venango county, Pennsylvania.
description of the manufactory, water, steam, or other power?	2. Bloomery forge, water power.
established; and whether a joint venture?	3. In 1828, joint stock.
invested in ground and buildings, power, and in machinery?	4. Seven thousand dollars.
the amount in materials, in cash for the cost of materials and payment of	5. Four thousand dollars.
rate of profit on the capital in- vested in the establishment of the manu- facturing; between the rate of that portion of the capital which after providing for the interest the rate of profit upon that por- tion not borrowed?	6. Twenty per cent.
of profit on capital otherwise em- ployed in the same State and county?	8. Cant say.
the cost of articles annually manufac- tured in the establishment of the manufac- tory, quality, and value of each	9. Fifty tons blooms and bar iron; bar at \$120, blooms at \$90.
the quantity and value of different kinds of materials used; distinguishing be- tween products and domestic pro-	10. Two hundred tons ore, all domestic.
number of men, women, and children, and average wages of each class?	12. Sixteen men, at \$20 per month.
many hours a day employed, and of the year?	13. Twelve hours all the year.
the wages of similar classes other- wise employed in the same State and county, and in foreign countries?	14. Sixteen dollars per month.
number of horses or other animals em- ployed?	15. Five horses and three yoke oxen.
where the manufactures find a mar- ket? If not, how far they market?	16. Bar iron in the neighborhood; blooms at Pittsburgh, 160 miles.
whether foreign articles of the like into competition with them at such ; and to what extent?	17. None, or to very small amount.
are the manufactures consumed?	18. Bar iron in the neighborhood; blooms at the rolling mills in Pittsburgh.
whether any of the manufactures are consumed in foreign countries? and if so,	19. None.
whether the manufacture is sold by retailer for cash? and if on credit, at what rate?	20. Part cash, part bartered for articles of produce for support of bloomery; blooms sold at four, six, and nine months.
whether the cost of the manufactured articles (as manufactured by the manufacturer) has increased or decreased, and how much in each year from the commencement of the manufactory; and increase has been in the materi- als, and at what rate?	21. Price of blooms rather increased; some increase in cost of materials—uncertain what.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 85—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Bar iron \$120, blooms 60 to \$
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. Five hundred dollars.
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. The cost of materials and labor equal.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. About eight hundred dollars.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. If it would have any effect on the burgh market, we must stop.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. Dont know.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. Almost any other.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. No doubt they are, but the distance depends on whether it is water or land and the kind and state of the roads: of one hundred miles.
38. Extent of individual and household manufacture in the United States, and how much it has increased since the tariff of 1824?	38. Decreased.
40. Average rate of wages?	40. Sixteen dollars.

JAMES L. CHACE & C

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 86.

French Creek Forge, Venango County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Venango county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Forge, water power.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 39—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
established, and whether a joint n?	3. In 1826; individual property.
invested in ground and build- ter power, and in machinery?	4. Eleven thousand dollars.
e amount in materials, and in cash base of materials and payment of	5. Six thousand dollars.
rate of profit on the capital in- the establishment of the manu- inguish between the rate of that portion of the capital which after providing for the interest the rate of profit upon that por- not borrowed?	6. About two thousand dollars per year.
t of articles annually manufac- the establishment of the manu- scription, quality, and value of	9. Bar iron and blooms 150 tons; bar iron \$120, blooms \$75, per ton.
ity and value of different kinds ials used; distinguishing between ucts and domestic products?	10. All pig iron; 450 tons, \$12,000; all do- mestic.
er of men, women, and children, nd average wages of each class?	12. Twenty-four men, \$18 per month.
any hours a day employed, and of the year?	13. Twelve hours, all the year.
er of horses or other animals em-	15. Eight horses and three yoke of oxen.
er the manufactures find a mar- unufactory? If not, how far they market?	16. The bar iron at the manufactory; the blooms at Pittsburgh, 130 miles by water.
er foreign articles of the like into competition with them at f sale, and to what extent?	17. None.
are the manufactures consumed?	18. Bar iron in the vicinity, blooms at the rolling mills, Pittsburgh.
er any of the manufactures are foreign countries? and if so,	19. None.
er the manufacture is sold by urer for cash? and if on credit, it? if bartered, for what?	20. Part for cash, and part bartered for ar- ticles for support of the forge.
er the cost of the manufactured e manufacturer) has increased l, and how much in each year abishment of the manufactory; the increase has been in the ma- labor, and at what rate?	21. Rather decreased; pig metal increased in price from which the iron is manufactur- ed.
rices at which the manufactures ld by the manufacturer since the t?	22. Bar iron about 120 dollars per ton, and blooms from 75 to \$80.
rate of duty is necessary to en- ufacturer to enter into competi- one market with similar articles	23. Present rates of duty too low.
has been the rate of your profits, the last three years? and if it tock company, what dividends ceived, and what portion of the e company has been converted	25. The establishment rented for the last three years for \$1,000 per year.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 86—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. The cost of pig metal bought for manufacture of iron cost about three-fifths and wages, labor, &c., about one-fourth.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. About \$1,000.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. It would cause me to abandon.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. I don't know.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. Yes.

SAMUEL HAY!

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 87.

Franklin Forge, Venango County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Venango county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Forge or bloomery, six fires, two engines; water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established in 1828; owned exclusively by Alexander McCalmont.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. \$17,500.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. \$8,000.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory, distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of the profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. The profits have not exceeded five per cent. on the capital in any year since commencement, after deducting the expenses for necessary repairs; profits have decreased.
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Improvement of the State by railroads and canals has increased the facilities of transportation over the mountains; that, together with domestic competition, has reduced the price of iron from 120 to \$100.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. I think not less than 10 per cent.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 88.

Oil Creek Furnace, Venango County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>ate and county in which the manufactory is situated?</p> <p>nd or description of the manufactory; whether water, steam, or other power?</p> <p>hen established; and whether a joint concern?</p> <p>apital invested in ground and build- id water power and in machinery?</p> <p>verage amount in materials, and in cash purchase of materials and payment of</p> <p>nnual rate of profit on the capital in- since the establishment of the manu- distinguishing between the rate of pon that portion of the capital which wed, after providing for the interest t; and the rate of profit upon that which is not borrowed?</p> <p>ause of the increase (or decrease, as e may be,) of profit?</p> <p>ount of articles annually manufac- the establishment of the manufac- description, quality, and value of each</p> <p>Quantity and value of different kinds materials annually used, distinguish- ween foreign and domestic products?</p> <p>Cost in the United States of similar of manufacture imported from abroad, on what countries?</p> <p>Number of men, women, and children ed, and average wages of each class?</p> <p>How many hours a day employed, and ortion of the year?</p> <p>Rate of wages of similar classes other- mployed in the same State and county, r States, and in foreign countries?</p> <p>umber of horses or other animals em- .</p> <p>Whether the manufactures find a mar- the manufactory? if not, how far they it to a market?</p> <p>Whether foreign articles of the like enter into competition with them at lace of sale, and to what extent?</p> <p>Where are the manufactures con- .</p> <p>Whether any of the manufactures are ed to foreign countries; and if so, .</p> <p>Whether the manufacture is sold by unufacturer for cash; and if on credit, t credit; if bartered, for what?</p> <p>Whether the cost of the manufactured (to the manufacturer) has increased eased; and how much in each year from ablishment of the manufactory; and or the increase has been in the mate- the labor, and at what rate?</p>	<p>1. Pennsylvania, Venango county.</p> <p>2. Blast furnace, water power.</p> <p>3. In 1825; joint stock concern.</p> <p>4. \$10,000.</p> <p>5. \$12,000.</p> <p>6. Thirty-three per cent.</p> <p>7. Fluctuation of the market.</p> <p>9. 350 tons of pig iron and 50 tons of cast- ings; pigs from 25 to \$35 per ton; castings \$65.</p> <p>10. \$1,000; all domestic.</p> <p>11. Cannot say.</p> <p>12. Forty men, \$18 per month.</p> <p>13. Twelve hours; all the year.</p> <p>14. \$16 per month in this part of Penn- sylvania.</p> <p>15. Twelve yoke of cattle.</p> <p>16. Castings at the furnace; the pigs at Pittsburgh, distant 120 miles by water.</p> <p>17. No competition of a like foreign arti- cle.</p> <p>18. Pigs at the foundries in Pittsburgh; castings in the neighborhood.</p> <p>19. None.</p> <p>20. On an average a credit of four and a half months.</p> <p>21. The pig metal has fluctuated from year to year 25 per cent.; castings continue sta- tionary.</p>



DOCUMENT 14.—No. 87—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. Agricultural productions and manufactures consumed by hands and about \$8,000.
28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?	28. Cannot say.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Any reduction on prices, with corresponding deduction on labor and agricultural products, would cause an abatement.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. Capital invested in the manuf would be reduced in value to the price land alone, say \$2,000; any surplus could only be employed in agricultur suits, which are alone supported by th works; both would cease about the sam in this county, as the iron works, make the market for these products.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. They were, in West Pennsylvani til the improvements by canal, whic now being made, is drawing them nea a foreign competition: any change tha affect the Pittsburgh market will be im ately felt in this county.
33. Amount of capital; and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?	33. \$17,000; all invested in the w teams, tools, &c. &c.; wages are paid the sale of manufactured articles, when
34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of six per cent.; and how gradual the reduction should be?	34. Cannot say; think any reduction duty on iron would destroy all the wo this county.
35. If minimums should be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the actual value of the imported article in the American port, what rate of ad valorem duty would be equivalent to the present with the minimum?	35. Cannot say.
36. What would be the operation of this change upon the frauds at present supposed to be practised?	36. Cannot say.
37. Proportion which the production by the American manufacturers bears to the consumption?	37. Do not know.
38. Extent of individual and household manufacture in the United States, and how much it has increased since the tariff of 1824?	38. Do not know.
39. Average profit of money or capital in the United States?	39. Do not know.
40. Average rate of wages?	40. Do not know.

Respectfully, yours,

A. McCALMO

FRANKLIN, 25th April, 1831.

P. S. The quantity of bar iron and blooms manufactured as above, are made fr ore and not from pig iron, and would be equal to 180 tons of pig iron.

A. M

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 88.

Oil Creek Furnace, Venango County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>and county in which the manufactured?</p> <p>or description of the manufactory; or water, steam, or other power? established; and whether a joint concern?</p> <p>Invested in ground and building power and in machinery? The amount in materials, and in cash purchase of materials and payment of</p> <p>Rate of profit on the capital invested in the establishment of the manufacturing between the rate of that portion of the capital which, after providing for the interest and the rate of profit upon that which is not borrowed?</p> <p>of the increase (or decrease, as you see,) of profit?</p> <p>Number of articles annually manufactured at the establishment of the manufactory, quality, and value of each</p> <p>Quantity and value of different kinds of materials annually used, distinguishing foreign and domestic products? in the United States of similar manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?</p> <p>Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class? many hours a day employed, and in how many of the year?</p> <p>of wages of similar classes elsewhere in the same State and county, and in foreign countries?</p> <p>Number of horses or other animals employed?</p> <p>Whether the manufactures find a market? if not, how far they are from a market?</p> <p>Whether foreign articles of the like kind are introduced into competition with them at the time of sale, and to what extent?</p> <p>Where are the manufactures consumed?</p> <p>Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries; and if so, to what countries?</p> <p>Whether the manufacture is sold by retail for cash; and if on credit, on what terms; if bartered, for what?</p> <p>Whether the cost of the manufactured article (the manufacturer) has increased or decreased, and how much in each year from the commencement of the manufactory; and in what has been the increase in the material, labor, and at what rate?</p>	<p>1. Pennsylvania, Venango county.</p> <p>2. Blast furnace, water power.</p> <p>3. In 1825; joint stock concern.</p> <p>4. \$10,000.</p> <p>5. \$12,000.</p> <p>6. Thirty-three per cent.</p> <p>7. Fluctuation of the market.</p> <p>8. 350 tons of pig iron and 50 tons of castings; pigs from 25 to \$35 per ton; castings \$65.</p> <p>9. \$1,000; all domestic.</p> <p>10. Cannot say.</p> <p>11. Forty men, \$18 per month.</p> <p>12. Twelve hours; all the year.</p> <p>13. \$16 per month in this part of Pennsylvania.</p> <p>14. Twelve yoke of cattle.</p> <p>15. Castings at the furnace; the pigs at Pittsburgh, distant 120 miles by water.</p> <p>16. No competition of a like foreign article.</p> <p>17. Pigs at the foundries in Pittsburgh; castings in the neighborhood.</p> <p>18. None.</p> <p>19. On an average a credit of four and a half months.</p> <p>20. The pig metal has fluctuated from year to year 25 per cent.; castings continue stationary.</p>



DOCUMENT 14.—No. 88.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. 26, 28, 30, 33, and 37 dollars
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. Present rates low enough.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. Cannot say.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually.	25. \$3,000.
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. Raw materials twelfth part; 1/3 thirds; remainder profits.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. 1,000 bushels of wheat; 4,000 of rye, corn, and oats, and 20,000 lbs and beef.
28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?	28. Do not know.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. If it would lessen the price : burgh, we must stop.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. I do not know.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. Yes.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. Cannot say.
33. Amount of capital, and what portion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?	33. Twelve and a half per cent. : borrowed—only advanced on the manu article.
34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent., and how gradual the reduction should be?	34. Cannot say.
35. If minimums should be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the actual value of the imported article in the American port, what rate of ad valorem duty would be equivalent to the present with the minimum?	35. Cannot say.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 88—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
What would be the operation of this : upon the frauds at present supposed practised?	36. Cannot say.
Proportion which the production by merican manufacturers bears to the con-on?	37. Cannot say.
Extent of individual and household acture in the United States, and how it has increased since the tariff of 1824?	38. Cannot say.
Average profit of money or capital in ited States?	39. Cannot say.
Average rate of wages?	40. Cannot say.

W. & G. CREAMY.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 89.

Beas and Myer's Clarion Furnace, Venango County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
State and county in which the manufac-tured situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Venango county.
Kind or description of the manufactory; hether water, steam, or other power?	2. Blast furnace; water power.
When established; and whether a joint concern?	3. In 1829; joint stock.
Capital invested in ground and build-nd water power, and in machinery?	4. \$15,000.
Average amount in materials, and in or the purchase of materials and pay-f wages?	5. \$10,000.
Annual rate of profit on the capital in-since the establishment of the manu-f, distinguishing between the rate of upon that portion of the capital which owed after providing for the interest t, and the rate of profit upon that por-hich is not borrowed?	6. 33 per cent.
Amount of articles annually manufac-since the establishment of the manufac-Description, quality, and value of each	9. 500 tons pig metal, \$30 per ton; 25 tons castings, \$60 per ton.
Quantity and value of different kinds w materials used; distinguishing be-foreign products and domestic pro-	10. \$8,000 domestic.
Number of men, women, and children yed, and average wages of each class?	12. 50 men at \$20 per month.
How many hours a day employed, and portion of the year?	13. 12 hours; all the year.
Number of horses or other animals yed?	15. 12 horses; 2 yoke cattle.
Whether the manufactures find a mar-the manufactory? If not, how far they at to a market?	16. Pittsburgh, (water) 120 miles; castings at home.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 89—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. No.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. Foudries at Pittsburgh.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	19. No.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. 3, 6, and 9 months.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. \$26 to \$35.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. Present rate low enough.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. \$3,000.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. 1,000 bushels wheat; 3,000 oats, and corn; 20,000 domestic.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to $12\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. If it would have any effect on Pittsburgh market we must stop.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 90.

John Anderson's Venango Furnace, Venango County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Pennsylvania, Venango co
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Blast furnace; water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established in 1825. A joint concern.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Ten thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	5. Nine thousand dollars.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 90—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. No profit. The furnace ceased operations in 1830 owing to the ore failing both in quantity and quality.
7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	7. See answer No. 6.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. Not more than 12½ per cent. at the most successful works.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 300 tons of pig iron and 40 tons of castings.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Ore and wood \$7,000.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. I cannot say.
12. Number of men, women, and children, employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 40 men annually; \$18 per month.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. 12 hours per day, and all the year.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county; in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. \$16 per month in this part of Pennsylvania.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 35 horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Market entirely in Pittsburgh, distance 100 miles, by water.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at each place of sale; and to what extent?	17. No foreign articles of this description in competition.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In Pittsburgh the pig iron is used by foundries.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. None.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. On an average credit of 4½ months.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. It has fluctuated from year to year 25 per cent.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Pig iron at 24, 28, 30, 33, and 35, dollars, per ton. Castings \$50.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. The present rates are low enough.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 90—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
34. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. I do not know.
25. What has been the rate of your profits annually for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. None, as the concern has been unsuccessful.
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. The whole amount, and more.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. 1,500 bushels wheat; 3,500 bushels rye, corn, and oats, and 20,000 lbs. pot beef.
28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?	28. I do not know.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. It would put a stop to the firm; it would have any effect on the Pitts market.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. It is impossible to say: I speak for in operation.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to twelve and a half per cent.?	31. Yes; a variety—suppose that of chandizing.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. I cannot say.
33. Amount of capital, and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?	33. 12½ per cent., as none can be had but by getting money advanced on account of the manufactured article.
34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent.; and how gradual the reduction should be?	34. I cannot say.
35. If minimums should be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the actual value of the imported article in the American port, what rate of ad valorem duty would be equivalent to the present with the minimum?	35. I do not know.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 91.

Blast Furnace, Venango County, Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>county in which the manufac-</p> <p>scription of the manufacto-</p> <p>water, steam or other pow-</p> <p>lished; and whether a joint</p> <p>ested in ground and build-</p> <p>power, and in machinery?</p> <p>nount in materials, and in</p> <p>chase of materials and pay-</p> <p>of profit on the capital in-</p> <p>establishment of the manu-</p> <p>ishing between the rate of</p> <p>portion of the capital which</p> <p>er providing for the interest</p> <p>rate of profit upon that por-</p> <p>borrowed?</p> <p>ie increase, (or decrease, as</p> <p>) of profit?</p> <p>osit on capital otherwise em-</p> <p>ie State and county?</p> <p>articles annually manufac-</p> <p>establishment of the manu-</p> <p>tion, quality, and value of</p> <p>nd value of different kinds</p> <p>s used; distinguishing be-</p> <p>roducts and domestic pro-</p> <p>ie United States of similar</p> <p>cture imported from abroad,</p> <p>ountries?</p> <p>men, women, and children</p> <p>verage wages of each class?</p> <p>y hours a day employed;</p> <p>of the year?</p> <p>ages of similar classes other-</p> <p>n the same State and coun-</p> <p>s, and in foreign countries?</p> <p>if horses or other animals</p> <p>he manufactures find a mar-</p> <p>factory? If not, how far</p> <p>a market?</p> <p>foreign articles of the like</p> <p>competition with them at</p> <p>e; and to what extent?</p> <p>the manufactures consum-</p> <p>ny of the manufactures are</p> <p>ign countries? and if so,</p> <p>he manufacture is sold by</p> <p>for cash? and if on credit,</p> <p>bartered, for what?</p>	<p>1. State of Pennsylvania, Venango county.</p> <p>2. Blast furnace; water power.</p> <p>3. In 1826; joint stock concern.</p> <p>4. \$10,000; water power and machinery.</p> <p>5. \$8,000.</p> <p>6. \$2,000; real estate less valuable yearly, and profits less.</p> <p>7. Greater difficulty in obtaining ore and timber.</p> <p>8. Not more than 12½ per cent. at the most successful works.</p> <p>9. Three hundred and fifty tons pig iron.</p> <p>10. \$7,000; all domestic.</p> <p>11. I cannot say.</p> <p>12. 40 men annually; 18 dollars per month.</p> <p>13. 12 hours per day, all the year.</p> <p>14. 16 dollars per month in this part of Pennsylvania.</p> <p>15. 25 horses.</p> <p>16. Market entirely in Pittsburgh; distance 110 miles by water.</p> <p>17. No foreign article of this description in competition.</p> <p>18. Pittsburgh; used by foundries.</p> <p>19. None.</p> <p>20. On an average credit of 4½ months.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 91—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased, and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. It has fluctuated from 25 per cent.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Pig iron 24, 28, 30, 23, a per ton.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. Present rates low enough
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. I do not know.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. Average \$2,000 per annu
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. 1,500 bushels of wheat; 5 of rye, corn, and oats; 20,000 l beef.
28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?	28. I do not know.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. It would put a stop to fu would have any effect on the market.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. Impossible to say.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to twelve and a half per cent.?	31. Yes.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. I cannot say.
33. Amount of capital; and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?	33. 12½ per cent., as none can ed, but getting money advanced of the manufactured article.
34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of six per cent.; and how gradual the reduction should be?	34. I cannot say.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 91—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
If minimums should be abolished, and it assessed upon the actual value of imported article in the American port, rate of ad valorem duty would be equi- valent to the present with the minimum?	35. I do not know.
What would be the operation of this upon the frauds at present supposed practised?	Ditto.
Proportion which the production by American manufacturers bears to the importation?	Ditto.
Extent of individual and household consumption in the United States, and how it has increased since the tariff of 1824?	Ditto.
Average profit of money or capital in the United States?	Ditto.
Average rate of wages?	Ditto.

GEORGE McCLELLAND.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 92.

Silver Plate Manufactory, Washington County, Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
State and county in which the manufac- tury is situated?	1. Washington county, Pennsylvania.
Kind or description of the manufactory, whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Manufactory of silver-plated ware, viz. bridle-pits, stirrup-irons, coach and harness mounting, &c. &c.
When established, and whether a joint concern?	3. Established in 1816; not joint stock concern, but individual.
Capital invested in ground and build- ing, water power, and in machinery?	4. As near as can be ascertained, \$5,000.
Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as it may be,) of profit?	7. Profits decreased 10 per cent.; cause, competition of domestic manufactured ar- ticle. Increase of demand for domestic ar- ticle caused, as I believe, by duty on foreign article, will make up for reduction in profits.
Amount of articles annually manufac- tured since the establishment of the manufac- tory. Description, quality, and value of each	9. From \$10,000 to \$12,000 annually.
Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. From 20 to 25.
How many hours a day employed, and duration of the year?	13. 10 hours during the whole year.
Whether the manufactures find a mar- ket for the manufactory? If not, how far they are from a market?	16. Find a market, half, within 20 miles; the other different distant places.
Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at present rate of sale; and to what extent?	17. The foreign article, at present duty, enters into a fair competition with the do- mestic.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 92—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Sold on a credit of 6 months.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. Cost decreased on account of price of iron and labor.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. The present rate of duty will not enable us to compete with the article in our markets.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. I believe that a specific duty only way in which frauds can be prevented.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. Agricultural products, \$2,000 and other domestic manufacturing \$5,000; silver and wages not included.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make, were reduced to 12½ per cent, with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. I would be obliged to abandon my capital.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. No other investiture would be than agriculture, or dealing in foreign manufactures of the like kind.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. There would probably be various.

Sir, respectfully yours, &c.

BEN. KENDRICK

April 25, 1832.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 93.

Jacob D. Mathiot's Iron Furnace, Westmoreland County, Wm't Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. In Westmoreland county, and Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Blast furnace; water power.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. \$30,000.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. \$18,000 per annum.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 93—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
usual rate of profit on the capital invested of the increase, (or decrease, as may be,) of profit?	5. 25 per cent.
Amount of articles annually manufactured at the establishment of the manufactory. Description, quality, and value of product?	6. Prices of the manufactured articles have fallen; but, as the prices of wages and all articles of consumption have fallen also, the profits may be considered as the same.
Quantity and value of different kinds of materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	7. Pig metal, 600 tons, at \$30, \$18,000; castings, 100 tons, at \$50, \$5,000.
Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class? How many hours a day employed; and season of the year?	8. Ore, 2,400 tons, \$1,440; wood, 5,000 cords, \$1,250.
Whether the manufactures find a market in the manufactory? If not, how far sent to a market?	10. 50 men, from 12 to \$15 per month.
Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place; and to what extent?	11. 10 hours per day, throughout the year.
Where are the manufactures consumed?	12. A small part of the castings sold at the works; the principal part and all the pig metal sold in Pittsburgh.
Whether any of the manufactures are sent to foreign countries? and, if so, to what place?	13. No competition.
Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, for what period? if bartered, for what?	14. Pig metal in Pittsburgh; castings west of that place.
At what prices at which the manufactures are sold by the manufacturer since its establishment?	15. Unable to say.
What rate of duty is necessary to enable a manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles?	16. Sometimes for cash, but generally at a credit of three and six months.
	17. About 1819-'20, pig metal sold at \$70 per ton, and castings at \$100; a few years afterwards pig metal fell to \$20 per ton, and castings to \$40. At present pig metal is worth from 30 to \$35 per ton, castings from 50 to \$55.
	18. Unable to reply.

This is the only iron works in operation at present in this county.

ED. JOHNSTON.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 94.

James Murphy's Woollen Manufactory, Alleghany County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Pennsylvania, Alleghany county.
Kind or description of the manufactory? whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Satinets, and a few broad cloths; water nine, and steam three, months per year.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 94.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established in 1822; joint stock.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. \$7,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	5. \$5,000, raw materials and wages.
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Decrease, high price of wool in advance of wages.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. Unable to answer.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. About 8,000 yards, average 80 \$6,400.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Domestic, \$4,700; foreign, \$300
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Average price in our market.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 17 men at 75 cents, and 5 boys 1 cents, per day.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. Average 11 hours per day.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. Unable to answer.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. One horse.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. To Pittsburgh, four miles from it
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. Few foreign goods of the same description are sold in this market.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In Western Pennsylvania.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	19. None.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and, if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Generally at six months' credit.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. Decreased by improvement in machinery and competition.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. In 1822, sold goods at \$1; the quality in 1832, at 80 cents.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. Not less than the present duty.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 94—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>What has been the rate of your profits, for the last three years? and if it is a stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the profits of the company has been converted into capital, or retained as a fund for the purchase of other objects, and therefore not distributed annually?</p> <p>What portion of the cost of your manufacture consists of the price of the raw materials, and what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?</p> <p>What amount of the agricultural produce of the country is consumed in your manufacture, and what amount of other domestic productions?</p> <p>What quantity or amount of manufactures as you make, are produced in the State, and what amount in your own State?</p> <p>What duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make would be added to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would you be obliged to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?</p> <p>What would cause you to abandon your business, and in what way would you employ your capital?</p> <p>Is there any pursuit in which you are engaged, from which you could derive a profit even after a reduction of the duties to 12½ per cent.?</p>	<p>25. Unable to say, as all was turned to the manufacture, since the commencement, in buildings and machinery.</p> <p>26. Stock and materials, two-thirds; labor, one-third.</p> <p>27. \$4,300 agricultural, \$250 other domestic articles.</p> <p>28. Unable to answer.</p> <p>29. Abandon the business altogether.</p> <p>30. Cannot determine at present.</p> <p>31. Any other business in the world.</p>

ANDREW MURPHY.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 95.

William Arthur's Woollen Manufactory, Alleghany County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>State and county in which the manufactory is situated?</p> <p>Location or description of the manufactory? when established; and whether a joint concern?</p> <p>Capital invested in ground and buildings, and machinery?</p> <p>Large amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay-rolls?</p>	<p>1. State of Pennsylvania, Alleghany county.</p> <p>2. Woollen; horse power.</p> <p>3. 1814. Not a joint stock.</p> <p>4. \$2,000.</p> <p>5. \$3,750, materials.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 95—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
7. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	7. About 8 per cent.
8. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	8. 1,700 yards.
9. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	9. Domestic \$3,600; foreign \$150
11. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	11. Six men at \$13 per month.
12. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	12. 12 hours.
13. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	13. 12 miles, at Pittsburgh.
14. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	14. None but eastern goods of the description.
15. Where are the manufactures consumed?	15. Western parts of United States
16. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	16. No.
17. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	17. Cash, generally.
18. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	18. Average price up to 1821, \$ since, and at present 75 cents.
20. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?	20. 4 per cent., or thereabouts.

HAMILTON ARTHUR

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 96.

Woollen Manufactory, Fallston, Beaver County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Fallston, Beaver county, Pennsylvania
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Woollen manufactory; water power
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1824. Individual.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Eight thousand three hundred dollars
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. About fifteen thousand dollars.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory, distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. I ask ten per cent. per annum, has not been realized, averaged.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 96—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>es of profit on capital otherwise em- the same State and county?</p>	<p>8. The profits may be compared with cotton and paper. The woollens, as made here and sold at wholesale, will not more than double the cost of wool, upon average. Cotton put into yarn, not colored, will treble. Paper, post, weighs 7½ lbs. \$3.25; No. two, writing, 11½ lbs. \$3. The labor and cost cannot be equal to manufacturing of wool, besides the cost of coloring.</p>
<p>ount of articles annually manufac- the establishment of the manu- Description, quality, and value of d?</p>	<p>9. About \$15,000. Cloth 6-4, satinets, flannels, and baize.</p>
<p>quantity and value of different kinds materials used, distinguishing between products and domestic products?</p>	<p>10. Wool from 20 to 50 cents per pound, alum 6, copperas 3, cotton yarn 18 to 30 cts. per pound, vitriolic acid 8 cents, domestic; indigo, Bengal, \$2; madder, crop. 25 cents; in all about nine thousand dollars.</p>
<p>umber of men, women, and children d, and average wages of each class?</p>	<p>12. Twelve men average \$16 per month, four women \$1 50 per week, seven boys at \$2 per week, and (some weavers not in the factory) board included.</p>
<p>ow many hours a day employed, and tion of the year?</p>	<p>13. From sunrise to sunset, 1½ hours off for meals; six months in the year; work until half past eight at night.</p>
<p>Rate of wages of similar classes employed in the same State and in other States, and in foreign coun-</p>	<p>14. The wages at many other places given, being higher, frequently causes a change in the workmen very prejudicial to the manufactory here.</p>
<p>Whether the manufactures find a mar- se manufactory? If not, how far they to a market?</p>	<p>16. About one fourth bartered; mostly sent to Pittsburgh, 30 miles.</p>
<p>here are the manufactures consumed? Whether any of the manufactures are l to foreign countries? and, if so,</p>	<p>18. Mostly in the counties adjoining. 19. I think not.</p>
<p>Whether the manufacture is sold by ufacturer for cash? and if on credit, credit? if bartered, for what?</p>	<p>20. Very small part; part on a credit of six and part on a credit of 12 months. Mostly bartered for merchandize.</p>
<p>Whether the cost of the manufactured to the manufacturer) has increased ased; and how much in each year, establishment of the manufactory; ther the increase has been in the ma- the labor, and at what rate?</p>	<p>21. It has increased, almost exclusively in the materials, particularly wool and madder. Could say provisions, the past year or two, makes the labor cost more.</p>
<p>he prices at which the manufactures en sold by the manufacturer since lishment?</p>	<p>22. Cloth 6-4 from \$1 50 to \$3 50 per yard; satinets from 63 cents to \$1 per yard; three-quarter wide flannel, madder red, 25 to 35 cts.; baize 5-4, green and red, 34 to 50 cts.</p>
<p>any change necessary in levying or g the duty on such articles to pre- id?</p>	<p>24. I saw cloth weaving and finishing in a manufactory in an eastern State; the wool had been colored, and I think spun into yarn in England, as the workmen informed me.</p>
<p>What has been the rate of your profits, for the last three years? and if it be lock company, what dividends have xpired, and what portion of the in- the company has been converted into ital, or retained as a fund for contin- other objects, and therefore not di- stantially?</p>	<p>25. The profits of my manufactory are owing to other more lucrative business being connected with it, merchandizing, building and selling houses, &c.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 96—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. About one half of the price of material and one-half of the wages of labor.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. I think near \$ 2,000; many independent on me for such than are direct my employ.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. If such reduction made the business any worse it would.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. I think I should put it mostly in real estate, or buildings to rent.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. Divested of any other connection, merely manufacturing and selling at wholesale, or one-quarter part of the year, in goods, I know of nothing worse.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. I think they are, particularly salt. Latter I think is not affected by import here.
33. Amount of capital; and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?	33. Twenty-three thousand three hundred dollars.
34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent., and how gradual the reduction should be?	34. I do not know. I think no prudent person would invest money in so perilous a dangerous business, for six per cent. I presume. Machinery is very expensive, and dispose of after once used, it cannot be without great loss.
35. If minimums should be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the actual value of the imported article in the American port, what rate of ad valorem duty would be equivalent to the present with the minimum?	
36. What would be the operation of this change upon the frauds at present supposed to be practised?	
37. Proportion which the production by the American manufacturers bears to the consumption?	These last six queries I cannot satisfactorily.
38. Extent of individual and household manufactures in the United States, and how much it has increased since the tariff of 1824?	
39. Average profit of money or capital in the United States?	
40. Average rate of wages?	

Respectfully,

A. W. TOWNSEND

FALLSTON, 4th month 10th, 1832.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 97.

Woollen Cloth Manufactory, Beaver County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>1. In what county in which the manufactory is situated?</p> <p>2. A brief description of the manufactory; whether water, steam, or other power? When established; and whether a joint concern?</p> <p>3. What capital invested in ground and buildings, water power, and in machinery?</p> <p>4. What is the usual rate of profit on the capital since the establishment of the manufactory? Distinguishing between the rate of profit on that portion of the capital which is invested, after providing for the interest and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?</p> <p>5. What is the cause of the increase, (or decrease, as may be,) of profit?</p> <p>6. What is the rate of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?</p> <p>7. What amount of articles annually manufactured at the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of the same?</p> <p>8. What quantity and value of different kinds of materials used; distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?</p> <p>9. What number of men, women, and children, employed; and average wages of each class?</p> <p>10. How many hours a day employed, and what season of the year?</p> <p>11. What number of horses or other animals employed?</p> <p>12. Whether the manufactures find a market in the manufactory? If not, how far they are sold to a market?</p> <p>13. Whether foreign articles of the like kind are introduced into competition with them at the place of sale; and to what extent?</p> <p>14. Where are the manufactures consumed?</p> <p>15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, to what countries?</p> <p>16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and, if on credit, for what term? if bartered, for what?</p> <p>17. Whether the cost of the manufactured goods to the manufacturer, has increased or decreased? and how much in each year?</p> <p>18. What establishment of the manufactory; whether the increase has been in the cost of the materials, or the labor, and at what rate?</p> <p>19. What are the prices at which the manufactures are sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?</p>	<p>1. Beaver county, State of Pennsylvania.</p> <p>2. Woollen cloth manufactory. Water power.</p> <p>3. In 1822. Individual concern.</p> <p>4. About ten thousand dollars.</p> <p>6. Capital has scarcely averaged six per cent.</p> <p>7. Profit decreased, attributed to an increased foreign importation, and a rise in the price of domestic work.</p> <p>8. Supposed to be greater than on woollen manufactures.</p> <p>9. Satinets 3,000 yards, 75 cents per yard; 1,000 yards broad cloth at \$3 per yard; 3,000 yards flannel at 37½ cents per yard.</p> <p>10. Wool 60 cents per pound, in 1831, 6,400 pounds; other materials imported, cost of them \$500, perhaps \$100 of home stuffs. These are principally dye stuffs.</p> <p>12. Nine men, four boys, three girls.</p> <p>13. Twelve hours per day throughout the year.</p> <p>15. Four horses.</p> <p>16. Generally sold in this county and its vicinity.</p> <p>17. Compete with them, and do injury to a great extent.</p> <p>18. Generally wherever sold or near to it.</p> <p>19. Supposed to be none.</p> <p>20. About equally divided between cash, credit, and trade.</p> <p>21. Increased cost in 1831, about 30 per cent.</p> <p>22. Increased about 10 per cent. since 1830; now decreasing.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 97—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. About 50 per cent. ad valorem du
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. Yes; the value of the imported as ascertained in this country, and the duty accordingly.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. All tariff duties to be paid as so the article taxed arrives in the country.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. One thousand dollars, or nearly.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Destroy the business; the only alternative would be agriculture.
34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of six per cent., and how gradual the reduction should be?	34. No reduction. The present duty no more.
35. If minimums should be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the actual value of the imported article in the American port, what rate of ad valorem duty would be equivalent to the present with the minimum?	35. About thirty per cent.
36. What would be the operation of this change upon the frauds at present supposed to be practised?	36. In a measure abolish the frauds.
39. Average profit of money or capital in the United States?	39. Perhaps not more than six per cent.

MATTHEW ELDEI

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 98.

Woollen Manufactory, Bedford County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Bedford county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Woollen.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Eight thousand dollars.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 98—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
uses of the increase (or decrease, as may be,) of profit?	6. Foreign competition cause a decrease of profit.
Amount of articles annually manufactured at the establishment of the manufacture? Description, quality, and value of product?	7. One thousand and fifty-three yards, viz. 330 yards broadcloth, at \$4; 345 yards satinnet, at 70 cts. to \$1; 143 yards blankets, at \$1; and 235 yards flannel, at 60 to 70 cents.
Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Men 2, women 2, boys 2; average wages \$11 20 per month.
How many hours a day employed; and duration of the year?	11. Ten hours per day, five months in the year.
Whether the manufactures find a market for their products? If not, how far they are from a market?	12. At the manufactory.
Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such a sale; and to what extent?	13. Foreign articles do enter into competition sufficient almost to extinguish the domestic one.
Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the neighborhood.
Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? And if so, to what countries?	15. None exported.
Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what rate? if bartered, for what?	16. Cash and country produce.
What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition with the home market with similar articles?	18. The tariff of 1828.

JOHN LUTZ, *Manufacturer.*

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 99.

Woollen Manufactory, Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Pennsylvania, Bedford county.
Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Woollen.
Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Nine hundred and fifty dollars.
Average amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. Two hundred and seventy dollars.
Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as may be,) of profit?	6. A small increase in consequence of the tariff of 1828.
Amount of articles annually manufactured at the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of product?	7. Three hundred and sixty yards cloth, at 75 a 85 cents per yard; two hundred and forty-five yards satinnet, at 70 and 80 cents per yard.
Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Two men and two boys; average \$16 per month.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 99—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
11. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	11. Nine hours per day, and four in the year.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. At the factory.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	13. Foreign articles do enter almost enough to cause the domestic one to abate the business.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the immediate neighborhood.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	15. None exported.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? it bartered, for what?	16. Sold for cash and raw material country produce.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. The duty at present is not sufficient.

ABRAHAM KEAG

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 100.

Woollen Manufactory, Centre County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Centre county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Woollen manufactory. Water power.
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Commenced in 1823. Individual concern.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and in machinery?	4. Three thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. One thousand dollars.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. About \$500 since established.
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. By good work done.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. One hundred dollars.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Cloth, satinets, flannels, and ble \$5,000, more or less.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 100—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
and value of different kinds is used; distinguishing between products and domestic products?	10. Quantity, 7,000 pounds wool, value \$2,800. Domestic.
the United States of similar article imported from abroad, countries?	11. Nothing imported but about \$100.
of men, women, and children average wages of each class?	12. 8 men, 2 women, 50 cents per day: not constantly employed.
by hours a day employed, and the year?	13. 12 hours per day at an average.
of horses or other animals	15. 2 horses part of the time employed.
the manufactures find a market? If not, how far they market?	16. Sold at home.
foreign articles of the like in competition with them at home, and to what extent?	17. Foreign articles sold at the same place.
do the manufactures consume	18. Centre county.
any of the manufactures are foreign countries? and if so,	19. None.
the manufacture is sold by retail for cash? and if on credit, if bartered, for what?	20. Some for cash, &c.
the cost of the manufactured article (manufacturer) has increased or how much in each year from the cost of the manufacture; and increase has been in the material and at what rate?	21. Some increase.
the cost at which the manufactures are sold by the manufacturer since the	22. Prices about the same.
the cost of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the market with similar articles	23. The rates as they are now established by law.
the change necessary in levying or duty on such articles to prevent	24. No change necessary only for the better.
the duty upon the foreign manufacture of goods which you make 12½ per cent., with a corresponding increase on all the imports, would you abandon your business, or continue to manufacture at reduced rates?	29. Quit the business if reduced.
the cause you to abandon your business? how would you employ your	30. Go to making rails.
any pursuit in which you could employ which you could derive greater benefit from a reduction of the import duty?	31. I don't know.
the amount of capital, and what proportion of capital bears to that which	33. \$5,000. Borrowed \$800.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 100—Continued.

QUESTIONS:	ANSWERS.
34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of six per cent., and how gradual the reduction shall be?	34. If any reduction takes place, it will be destroyed.
37. Proportion which the production by the American manufacturers bears to the consumption?	37. We sell all we manufacture.
38. Extent of individual and household manufacture in the United States, and how much it has increased since the tariff of 1824?	38. It has greatly increased.

HENRY HU

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 101.

Woollen Manufactory, Centre County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Centre county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Woollen manufactory. Water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established in 1829. Joint concern.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Five thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Four thousand dollars.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested, since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. One thousand dollars.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 3,000 yds. satinets, average 30 cents per yard 1,000 do cloth, $\frac{3}{4}$ yd. wide, at 60 c. per yd. 100 do flannel, at 60 c. per yd. 500 do blankets at 80 cents 500 do flannel, at 50 cents
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 4,000 lbs. wool, at from 40 to 50 cents per pound; coloring materials, &c.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 8 men, at 75 cents; 4 boys, at 50 cents.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. 12 hours per day; 9 months per year.

DOCUMENT 101—No. 31.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>er of horses or other animals</p> <p>er the manufactures find a market? If not, how far to a market?</p> <p>er foreign articles of the like into competition with them at sale; and to what extent?</p> <p>are the manufactures consumed?</p> <p>er any of the manufactures are foreign countries? and if so,</p> <p>er the manufacture is sold by for cash? and if on credit, if bartered, for what?</p> <p>rices at which the manufactures sold by the manufacturer since the</p> <p>has been the rate of your profits, the last three years? and if it be company, what dividends have been paid, and what portion of the income has been converted into stock, or retained as a fund for contingencies, and therefore not dividable?</p> <p>portion of the cost of your manufactures of the price of the raw material, of the wages of labor, and of the profits of capital?</p> <p>amount of the agricultural produce of the country is consumed in your country, and what amount of other duties is paid upon the foreign manufactures?</p> <p>kind of goods which you make duty on to 12½ per cent, with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would you to abandon your business, or continue to manufacture at reduced rates?</p> <p>any pursuit in which you could employ your capital, which you could derive greater profits after a reduction of the import duty per cent?</p>	<p>15. Two horses.</p> <p>16. Market within 5 miles.</p> <p>17. Foreign articles do enter into competition to a great extent.</p> <p>18. Principally at the iron works.</p> <p>19. There are none exported to foreign countries.</p> <p>20. When sold on credit, for six months; when bartered, for iron.</p> <p>22. Articles sold in 1829 at 70 cents, are now selling at 80 cents.</p> <p>25. Our profits have averaged for the last three years \$600.</p> <p>26. Cost of raw materials about \$2,000.</p> <p>27. Six hundred dollars.</p> <p>29. We would abandon our business.</p> <p>31. Yes, we could employ our capital, and derive greater profits.</p>

EPHRAIM WILLIAMS.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 102.

Woollen Manufactory, Centre County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Centre county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Woollen manufactory; water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Commenced in 1824. Individual concern.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Eighteen hundred dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	5. Six hundred and fifty dollars.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. About 100 dollars per year income since established.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Cloth, cassinets, flannels, and blank worth 3,000 dollars; common quality materials.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Quantity, 4,500 lbs. wool, value 1 dollar; all domestic.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Nothing imported but about 400 dollars per annum.
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 3 men, 1 boy, 1 girl, at 50 cents day; not constantly employed.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. 7 hours at an average per day.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 1 horse part of the time employed.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Sold at home.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. Foreign articles sold at the same places.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In Centre county.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? And if so, where?	19. None.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Some for cash, and some for trade, &c.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. Some little increased.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Prices about the same.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 102—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>What rate of duty is necessary to enable a manufacturer to enter into competition with the home market with similar articles imported?</p> <p>Is any change necessary in levying or raising the duty on such articles to prevent this?</p> <p>If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make is reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business? Would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?</p> <p>If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?</p> <p>Is there any pursuit in which you could engage from which you could derive greater profit after a reduction of the import duty to 12½ per cent.?</p> <p>Amount of capital; and what proportion of borrowed capital bears to that which is your own?</p> <p>What amount of reduction in the duty would enable the actual or real capital to yield an interest of 6 per cent.; and how gradual the reduction shall be?</p> <p>In what proportion which the production by American manufacturers bears to the consumption?</p> <p>Extent of individual and household consumption in the United States, and how has it increased since the tariff of 1824?</p> <p>Average profit of money or capital in the United States?</p>	<p>23. The rates as they are now established by law.</p> <p>24. No change necessary. We are content.</p> <p>29. Quit the business if reduced.</p> <p>30. Go to grubbing.</p> <p>31. That I cannot tell until a trial.</p> <p>33. 3,000 dollars. None borrowed.</p> <p>34. If any reduction takes place, we are destroyed.</p> <p>37. We sell all we manufacture.</p> <p>38. It has greatly increased, but cannot say to what extent.</p> <p>39. I can give no satisfactory answer to the last question.</p>

JACOB HAUSER.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 103.

Manufactures, Crawford County, West Pennsylvania.

	Cost.	Materials & wages.	Amount made.	Remarks.
Paper Mill.				
William Magaw -	\$16,000	\$3,122	9,200 rns.	92 tons straw, at \$5, and 2 lbs. salts of lye, at 3 cent men, 3 girls.
Iron Foundry.				
Jackson and Wolf -	5,000	11,000	\$14,000 worth of castings, at 5 cts. per lb. 12 men.	
Fulling Mills.				
L. G. Burchard -	1,500	200	3,000 yds.	Two men half the year.
David Dewey -	1,000	200	3,000	Two men.
Lot Lewis -	1,500	200	4,500	Two do
James Dickson -	1,000	200	3,000	Two do
Thomas Logan -	800	200	2,500	Two do
Frederick Hickernell -	700	200	2,500	Two do
David Herd -	700	200	2,500	Two do
Collins Hall -	500	200	2,000	Two do
J. Tryan -	300	200	1,500	Two do
William Andrews -	300	200	1,500	Two do
	\$8,300	2,000	26,000 yds.	Twenty men.
Black salts and salts of lye manufactured.				
William Powers -	-	-	30 tons per annum, \$60 per ton.	
David Dick -	-	-	30 tons \$60, pearl ashes, &c., total \$3,5	
Robert Stewart -	-	-	10 do \$60	
Leather manufactures.				
Kennedy Davis -	2,200	2,000	\$3,500	Three men, 3 boys.
John Clark -	1,200	1,600	2,000	Two men, 1 boy.
Roderick Frazier -	1,000	1,500	2,000	Two men, 1 boy.
Whites -	1,200	1,500	2,000	Two men, 1 boy.
John Brown -	1,200	1,600	2,000	Two men, 1 boy.
Daniel Bennet -	1,000	1,500	2,000	Two men, 1 boy.
Obed Bradley -	1,000	1,500	2,000	Two men, 1 boy.
William Henry -	1,000	1,600	2,500	Two men, 1 boy.
Henry Stratton -	1,200	1,600	2,000	Two men, 1 boy.
John McGuire -	800	600	1,200	Two men.
Daniel Brown -	800	600	1,200	Two do
Joseph Gehr, jr. -	500	500	1,000	Two do
Robert Williamson -	500	500	1,000	Two do
John McQuiston -	400	400	800	
Clarkson Freeman -	200	150	300	One do
Samuel Culbertson -	300	150	300	One do
Robert Young -	200	150	200	One do
Daniel Dunham -	1,000	1,500	2,000	Two do
Alexander Elliott -	300	500	1,000	One do., 1 boy.
Amount	\$16,000	19,450	\$29,000	Total 33 men, 12 boys.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 103—Continued.

	Cost.	Materials & wages.	Amount made.	Remarks.
les, &c. manufac- tured.				
Adrain -	-	\$800	\$1,600	Three hands.
M. Douglass -	-	450	900	Two do
Freeman -	-	200	400	One do
Mosher -	-	150	300	One do
Cochran -	-	100	200	One do
	-	1,700	\$3,400	Total 8 men.
oots and shoes.				
Johnson -	-	-	2,000	
Williams -	-	-	1,500	
Harrow -	-	-	1,000	
Fowler -	-	-	800	
Carman -	-	-	800	
P. Painter -	-	-	1,000	
McNamara -	-	-	800	
Flaket -	-	-	400	
Mont -	-	-	300	
Stiles -	-	-	400	
Lane -	-	-	300	
Holland -	-	-	300	
Boyer -	-	-	300	
els -	-	-	300	
n -	-	-	200	
Emm -	-	-	400	Materials one half, \$5,400. Men employed 27.
ount of value	-	-	\$10,800	
Bats made.				
Hill -	-	2,000	4,000	Five men.
McCurdy -	-	2,000	4,000	Five do
McFadden -	-	500	1,000	Two do
sek and Moor -	-	700	1,500	Two do
atta -	-	400	800	Two do
benedict -	-	200	400	One do
ount of value	-	\$5,800	\$11,700	Total 17 men.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 104.

David Dewey's Woollen Manufactory, Crawford County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Crawford county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Woollen manufactory.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. \$1,000.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. \$200.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. 33 per cent.
6. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	6. Stationary.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory; Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. 3,000 yards; $\frac{1}{2}$ cloth, $\frac{1}{2}$ flannel.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. Dye stuffs, foreign, \$25; domestic peras, soap, &c., \$25.
10. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Two men, \$17 per month.
11. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	11. 14 hours, 7 months of the year.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the vicinity.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? And if so, where?	15. None exported.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Cloth \$1, flannels 75 cents.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. Duties should not be reduced.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 105.

L. G. Burchard's Woollen Manufactory, Crawford County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Crawford county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Woollen.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings.	3. \$1,500.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. \$200.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 105—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. 33 per cent.
6. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	6. Stationary.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. 3,000 yards; $\frac{2}{3}$ cloth and $\frac{1}{3}$ flannel.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. Dye stuffs, foreign, \$25; domestic cop-pers, soap, &c., \$25.
10. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Two men, \$17 per month.
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. 14 hours, 7 months in the year.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the vicinity.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? And if so, where?	15. None exported.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Cloth \$1, flannels 75 cents.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. Duties should not be reduced.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 106.

Woollen Manufactory, Columbia County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Columbia county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Woollen; water power.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. 6,000 or \$7,000.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. \$4,000.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. About \$5,000 in cloth.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Twelve men and women.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. Sold within 40 miles.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	13. No.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 106—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. The present duty should be increased 20 per cent.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. Men \$20 per month, women \$8 per month.

SAMUEL MILLARD.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 107.

Woollen Manufactory, Columbia County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Columbia county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Woollen. Water power.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Seven thousand three hundred dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. Four thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.
6. Causes of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	6. Scarcity of wool and competition of foreign goods.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. About \$ 5,420.
10. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Eight men at \$ 22 per month.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. The present rate of duties, and strict attention in the custom-houses.

BENJAMIN EVES.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 108.

Woollen Manufactory, Columbia County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Columbia county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Woollen. Water power.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. About \$ 6,000.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. About \$ 3,150.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 107—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>se of the increase, (or decrease, as may be,) of profit?</p> <p>ount of articles annually manufactured at the establishment of the manufactory, quality, and value of each</p> <p>t in the United States of similar manufacture imported from abroad, what countries?</p> <p>umber of men, women and children, and average wages of each class?</p> <p>Whether the manufactures find a market? If not, how far sent to a market?</p> <p>Whether foreign articles of the like enter into competition with them at the rate of sale, and to what extent?</p> <p>Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so,</p> <p>Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, on what terms? if bartered, for what?</p> <p>What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition with similar articles in the home market with similar articles</p>	<p>6. Want of sufficient protection.</p> <p>7. \$3,356.</p> <p>9. Imported from England; cost about the same.</p> <p>10. Three men at \$22 per month; six women at \$10.</p> <p>12. Mostly sent about 70 miles.</p> <p>13. They do to a considerable extent.</p> <p>15. None.</p> <p>16. For cash and iron.</p> <p>18. Something more than the present tariff.</p>

DANIEL MONTGOMERY.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 109.

Woollen Factory, Columbia County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>Place and county in which the manufactory is situated?</p> <p>Kind and description of the manufactory; whether water, steam, or other power? when established; and whether a joint concern?</p> <p>Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power, and in machinery?</p> <p>Original amount in materials, and in cash purchase of materials and payment of</p> <p>Usual rate of profit on the capital invested in the establishment of the manufactory, distinguishing between the rate of profit on that portion of the capital which is invested, after providing for the interest, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?</p>	<p>1. Pennsylvania, Columbia county.</p> <p>2. Water.</p> <p>3. 1821.</p> <p>4. Fifteen hundred dollars.</p> <p>5. Five hundred dollars.</p> <p>6. Six per cent.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 109—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. \$1,000 coarse quality; 2,000 cloth and satinet, value 75 cents per y
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Two thousand pounds of wool, d tic, value 37½ cents.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. About the same.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. None.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. At the manufactory.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. They do.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. None.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Some cash, some barter.

The principal article of manufacture to two years past has been carpeting; the ca
tion with foreign article has been such as to reduce the profits to about five per cent.

ISAAC HA

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 110.

Woollen Factory, Columbia County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Columbia county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. A woollen factory; water power.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. \$3,000.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. \$600.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Five per cent.
6. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	6. Competition of foreign cloths, &
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. Two hundred yards cloth and 600 satinet; good quality cloth \$4 per yw tinets 70 cents per yard.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. About 600 lbs. wool, at 40 cents

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 110.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
Cost in the United States of similar article of manufacture imported from abroad, from what countries?	9. They sell at about the same prices as above.
Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Two men, one woman, two children; men \$12 per month, women \$6 per month, children \$3 per month.
How many hours a day employed, and portion of the year?	11. Fourteen hours per day; 9 months per year.
Whether the manufactures find a market the manufactory? If not, how far they sent to a market?	12. Generally at the manufactory.
Whether foreign articles of the like enter into competition with them at place of sale; and to what extent?	13. They do to a great extent.
Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the neighborhood.
Whether any of the manufactures are sent to foreign countries? If so, where?	15. They are not.
Whether the manufacture is sold by manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at credit? if bartered, for what?	16. For cash and country produce.
The prices at which the manufactures been sold by the manufacturer since the commencement?	17. Only a few years in operation.

MARGARET MONTGOMERY.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 111.

Wool and Cotton Factory, Erie County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Erie county, State of Pennsylvania.
Kind or description of the manufactory; whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Ninety spindles and one loom, attached to a common clothiers' shop; water power.
Capital invested in ground and building and water power, and in machinery?	4. Capital in ground, buildings, water power, and machinery, \$2,500.
Average amount in materials, and in for the purchase of materials and pay of wages?	5. The wool manufactured is principally furnished by others, and brought to the mill for manufacture. The annual amount of cloth, which is wholly or in part manufactured and finished, is about \$600.
Quantity and value of different kinds of materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. The materials are principally of American production; say about three-fourths.
Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	} The number of persons employed is two, the whole year; the amount of wages given is \$15 per month, each man.
How many hours a day employed; and portion of the year?	
Whether foreign articles of the like enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. Foreign wool does not enter into competition with the domestic wool here; but foreign cloths of a similar kind do enter into competition.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 111—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. The articles manufactured are consumed within the county.
34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent.; and how gradual the reduction should be?	34. I do not think that any reduction could be made under the manufactures.

GEORGE H

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 112.

Woollen Manufactory, Erie County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Erie, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Woollen; water power.
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. 1831; individual.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Twenty hundred dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages.	5. Seven hundred dollars.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory, distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. Less than five per cent.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. 5 per cent. better.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Cloths and satinets, middling quality.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 4 men, \$15; 4 boys, \$4.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Three-quarters of the year.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Home.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. Extensively.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. No.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 113.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, credit? if bartered, for what? whether the cost of the manufactured goods (the manufacturer) has increased and; and how much in each year, establishment of the manufactory; whether the increase has been in the cost of the labor, and at what rate? the prices at which the manufactures are sold by the manufacturer since the war? what portion of the cost of your manu- factures consists of the price of the raw ma- terial? portion of the wages of labor, portion of the profits of capital? the duty upon the foreign manufac- tured kind of goods which you make reduced to 12½ per cent., with a cor- responding reduction on all the imports, would you to abandon your busi- ness? could you continue to manufacture at the same prices? what would cause you to abandon your business? in what way would you employ your capital? were any pursuit in which you could engage which you could derive greater profit after a reduction of the import duty to 2½ per cent.?</p>	<p>20. Barter.</p> <p>21. Increase in materials 25 per cent.</p> <p>22. From 50 to 75 cents.</p> <p>26. Want of time prevents particulars.</p> <p>29. Abandon business.</p> <p>30. Agriculture or mercantile.</p> <p>31. Yes.</p>

JAMES INNIS.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 113.

Woollen Manufactory, Fayette County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>the place and county in which the manu- factory is situated? the description of the manufactory? the capital invested in ground and build- ings? the average amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay- ments? the rate of profit on the capital in- vested? the effect of the increase (or decrease, as may be,) of profit?</p>	<p>1. Fayette county, Pennsylvania.</p> <p>2. Woollen manufactory.</p> <p>3. Two thousand dollars.</p> <p>4. Fifteen hundred dollars worth in wool and dye stuff.</p> <p>5. Not exceeding three hundred dollars.</p> <p>6. Increase of tariff will increase profit; a decrease will destroy it.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 113—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. Two thousand yards of cassinet flannel blankets.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Three men and two children; for men, \$195 each per year; two children \$9 dollars each per year.
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. Ten hours each day the year round.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. At the manufactory and its vicinity and Pittsburgh.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	13. Cloths, cassinets, and blankets into competition.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the United States.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. The present rate of duty.

ELLIS STEVENS

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 114.

Report of James Willing's Woollen Manufactory, Fayette County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Fayette county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Water power; woollen manufactory.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. 1831.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. \$3,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. \$1,600.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. The capital borrowed, \$400 per annum of stock.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. \$4,000 coarse broadcloths and a

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 114.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
of men, women, and children, average wages of each class? any hours a day employed, and of the year.	12. 6 men at \$30 per month, and 4 girls at \$4 per month.
do the manufactures find a market? If not, how far to a market?	13. 12 hours per day all the year.
are the manufactures consumed? or the manufacture is sold by retail for cash? and if on credit, if bartered, for what?	16. 36 miles; Pittsburgh.
or the cost of the manufactured (manufacturer) has increased and how much in each year? Displacement of the manufactory; the increase has been in the cost of labor, and at what rate?	18. Pittsburgh.
dependence upon the foreign manufacture of goods which you make to 12½ per cent., with a correction on all the imports, would you abandon your business, or continue to manufacture at reduced profit of money or capital in the States?	20. Cash; 3 and 6 months' credit.
	21. Decreased.
	29. To abandon the business.
	39. \$15 per month.

is the statement of Redstone Factory. April 14, 1832.

JAMES WILLING.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 115.

Brackin and Rogers' Woollen Factory, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. county in which the manufactory is located?	1. Pennsylvania, Fayette county.
2. description of the manufactory, water, steam, or other power? established; and whether a joint stock?	2. Woollen factory, water and steam power.
3. invested in ground and building power, and in machinery?	3. Established in 1828; joint stock.
4. amount in materials, and in purchase of materials and pay-ment?	4. \$3,500.
5. the increase (or decrease, as being) of profit?	5. \$3,100.
6. of articles annually manufactured? establishment of the manufactory, quality, and value of	7. Decrease for profit in 1831; cause high prices of wool.
	9. \$3,300, 1,000 broad cloths; 1,000 cassimere; 700 flannels; generally of the coarser kind.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 115—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. About \$1,723 worth of raw in domestic.
12. Number of men, women, and children, employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 7 men, \$15 per month; 3 boys per week.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. 12 hours, all the year.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Principally sold in the neigh of the factory.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. Foreign articles of the first furnished lower than we can afford t them.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what? if bartered, for what?	20. Principally bartered for raw m and other produce.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. If the business should get any than it now is, we should abandon it ther.

AMITY MILLS FACTORY, *April 16, 1832.*

BRACKIN & BOGI

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 116.

Woollen Manufactory, Fayette County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Fayette county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Woolien manufactory; water power.
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. 1830; a joint stock concern.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. 9,000 dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	5. \$15,200 whole amount; one-half for wool, dye stuffs, labor, &c.; balance changed for goods, provisions, &c.
7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	7. The profit depends upon the p wool, and amount of foreign cloth brought.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. From 10 to 25 per cent.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 5,364 yards broadcloth from \$1 50 to \$5 50 per yd. \$12, 6,577 yds. satinot from 60 cts to 95 cts. per yard - 4

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DOCUMENT 14.—No. 116—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
quantity and value of different kinds of materials used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	10. 20,000 lbs. wool, the growth of this neighborhood, worth \$6,000 00 Teasels and wood, domestic, 250 00 Foreign products, 1,000 00 \$7,250 00
number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 18 men, averaging \$19 per month; 7 boys at \$8 50; 10 girls at \$6; superintendent and clerk at \$90 per annum.
how many hours a day employed; and duration of the year?	13. About 11½ hours per day; 11 months in the year.
rate of wages of similar classes employed in the same State and county, States, and in foreign countries?	14. \$18 per month in this county.
number of horses or other animals employed?	15. None.
whether the manufactures find a market for their products? If not, how far they are from a market?	16. Market at Pittsburgh, 45 miles distant, and at Philadelphia, 300 miles.
how many of the manufactures consumed here?	18. In the country.
whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, to what countries?	19. They are not exported to foreign countries?
whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash; and if on credit, for what term?	20. Generally sold on a credit of 6 to 9 months abroad; but that sold at the manufactory is principally in exchange for produce of the farmer.
whether the cost of the manufacture (to the manufacturer) has increased; and how much in each year?	21. The cost of the manufactured article has increased in the last year about twenty per cent. in wool, dye stuff, and oil; labor about the same as former years.
at what rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition with similar articles from foreign countries?	22. Broadcloths from \$1 50 to \$5 per yd.; flannels from 30 to 45 cents; satins from 55 cts. to \$1 40 per yard.
what has been the rate of your profits, for the last three years? and if it is a stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the profits of the company has been converted into capital, or retained as a fund for other objects, and therefore paid out annually?	23. The present protection is sufficient, if made effective by appraising foreign goods when brought into our ports, without any reference to foreign invoices.
what portion of the cost of your manufacture consists of the price of the raw material, and what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	24. We have as yet, declared no dividend, having a large stock on hand, but suppose our profits to be about 12½ per cent; but if woollen goods continue to depreciate, as they are doing at this time, we shall surely lose.
what duty upon the foreign manufacture of goods which you make would you be obliged to pay, with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would you be obliged to abandon your business, or continue to manufacture at reduced rates?	25. Wool and dye stuffs, for the last year, was about 60 per cent. on the whole cost.
	29. It certainly would cause us to abandon the business.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 117.

Woolen Manufactory, Green County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Clarksville, Green county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Woollen factory; water power.
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. About the year 1812, and a joint concern.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. About 8,000 dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	5. At this time a great part of the worked on shares; some little purchase.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. The original stockholders and facturers were broken up by carrying and has been a dead loss since its era.
7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	7. Decreased by the British manuf flooding in after the peace, and, in measure, by want of knowledge in it on.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. Have no correct idea.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. What has formerly been made as we cannot tell. We manufacture as about 5,000 lbs. wool, made into 1 broadcloths, cassinets, &c.; say 2,000 broadcloth, 600 yards cassinet, and yards flannel.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. There is 5,000 lbs. wool used, mestic production.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. We are not prepared to give a answer.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. About 5 men, 5 women, and dren; little wages given; work done persons composing the company.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Ten hours per day; eight the year.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. Do not know.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. None.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Sold at the factory, and at Pitt Pennsylvania.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	17. They do to considerable exten
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. Principally in the southwest of Pennsylvania.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	19. None.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 117—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>manufacture is sold by cash? and if on credit, for what?</p> <p>Cost of the manufactured (manufacturer) has increased or not in each year, from the manufactory; and has been in the material what rate?</p> <p>Which the manufactures of a manufacturer since</p>	<p>20. Part cash, part for wool, part credit of six months, and part produce.</p> <p>21. It has increased and decreased from a variety of causes, which we, with justice, cannot sufficiently define.</p>
<p>Duty is necessary to enable to enter into competition with similar articles</p>	<p>22. Former prices we cannot give. For the last four years our broadcloths have averaged us two dollars and fifty cents per yard; flannels, red, 33 to 45 cents per yard; cassinets 60 to 75 cents.</p> <p>23. The present duty, if collected, would be adequate to protection; and manufacturers of wool would flourish if there was stability in the tariff already imposed, whereby the capitalists could make investments which would be permanent, and not subject to fluctuation and continual changes in the system.</p>
<p>Is it necessary in levying on such articles to prevent the rate of your profits last three years? and if so, what dividends and what portion of the profit has been converted retained as a fund for objects, and therefore why?</p>	<p>24. We can devise no plan for the collection of revenue better than the existing laws.</p> <p>25. We are all workers. The profits maintain us. We have little to divide.</p>
<p>If the cost of your manufacture price of the raw material the wages of labor, the profits of capital? If the agricultural property is consumed in your amount of other do-</p>	<p>26. Not working altogether our own materials, we are not able to give correct answers to this query.</p> <p>27. We cannot ascertain.</p>
<p>How much or amount of manufacture, are produced in the amount in your own</p>	<p>28. Do not know.</p>
<p>How much in the foreign manufactures which you make per cent., with a correction all the imports, would you do your business, or to manufacture at re-</p>	<p>29. At the present duty, we can make out to live. If reduced to 12½ per cent., it is very doubtful; but we are acquainted with this business, and could do better at it than at other business at the present tariff.</p>
<p>Would you abandon your business would you employ your</p>	<p>30. We cannot tell.</p>
<p>Result in which you could obtain could derive greater reduction of the import duty?</p>	<p>31. We believe any other pursuit would be better.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 118.

Woollens Manufactory, Huntingdon County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Huntingdon cou
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. 1 fulling apparatus and carding
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. 2,000 dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. For dye stuffs, press papers soap and candles, \$200; that is the amount of them. I have to give all of the abovementioned articles, soap and capital.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Clear 350 dollars annually.
6. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	6. Because merchants opposing ported goods.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. Until 1821 I have manufactur lbs. of wool annually. Manufactur flannel, blankets, linsey, cassinet, &c from \$1 to \$2; cassinet from \$1 to flannel from 75 to 90 cents; linsey 9
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. Domestic, 3,500 lbs. at 40 cts. foreign articles about \$100.
9. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	9. The cassinets I could buy 25 p cheaper than to manufacture them about the same rate; flannels and lin same.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. I have but myself and a boy; scarce to hire.
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. Sixteen hours; sometimes d night; all the year.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. All home consumption.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	13. They do, to a considerable ext the merchants and pedlars.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. We are just struggling along will soon go to pieces.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? And if so, where?	15. None.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Some little for cash; credit and are willing to pay.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. In 1817 cloth sold at \$3 per yd has gradually been on the decline as you will see above.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. Duty ought to be 75 or 80 c enable us to do business to the satis of ourselves and others.
19. What has been the rate of your profits annually for the last three years?	19. Cleared 900 dollars since 1827.
20. Amount of capital?	20. 200 lbs. of wool is my capit above 3,500 is customers' work.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. Myself and apprentice do the v

ROBERT GARDNER

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 119.

Woollen Manufactory, Huntingdon County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
nd county in which the manufac- ed?	1. Pennsylvania, Huntingdon county.
: description of the manufactory?	2. Woollen; 1 fulling mill; 2 carding ma- chines; 1 picker and shearing machine.
invested in ground and build-	3. 4,000 dollars.
e amount in materials, and in purchase of materials and pay- es?	4. 400 dollars.
rate of profit on the capital in-	5. 150 dollars, or 3½ per cent.
of the increase (or decrease, as be) of profit?	6. Decrease by reason of the scarcity of sheep, and plenty of imported cloths, and doubts of the duty being taken off.
t of articles annually manufac- the establishment of the manu- cription, quality, and value of	7. Manufacture annually out of fleece, 4,000 lbs. wool; coarse 3-4 yd. cloth and flannels; cloths \$1 25 to \$1 50; flannels 75 cents to \$1.
y and value of different kinds als used; distinguishing between icts and domestic products?	8. Dye stuffs, domestic materials, \$20; foreign, \$30.
er of men, women, and chil- dren, and average wages of each	10. 1 man; wages per month, \$12 and found.
many hours a day employed; and of the year?	11. 12 to 14 hours, employed all the year.
er the manufactures find a mar- manufactory? If not, how far to a market?	12. All home consumption.
er foreign articles of the like into competition with them at f sale; and to what extent?	13. Competition goes so far as to supply the cash customers at the stores, leaving the poorer class to trade with us.
: are the manufactures consum-	14. In the immediate neighborhood.
er any of the manufactures are reign countries? and if so, where?	15. None exported.
er the manufacture is sold by urer for cash? and if on credit, t? if bartered, for what?	16. Cash scarce; credit 12 months; barter wheat, rye, corn, flaxseed, tallow, &c. &c.
ices at which the manufactures old by the manufacturer since ment?	17. The factory just getting into opera- tion fairly; been moving slowly, waiting for a fair breeze.
rate of duty is necessary to en- ufacturer to enter into competi- me market with similar articles	18. From 30 to 40 per cent. ad valorem.
as been the rate of your pro- for the last three years?	19. Not in operation so long.
it of capital?	20. 1,000 dollars.
re rate of wages?	21. 18 to 20 dollars per month; to find themselves.

THOMAS T. CROMWELL.

WOOLLEN FACTORY, April 23, 1832.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 120.

Woollens—Fulling, Carding, Spinning, &c. Huntingdon County, West Pennsylv

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Huntingdon cou
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Woollen—one fulling mill, two machines, one spinning machine of dles, one shearing machine.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Two thousand dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. One thousand two hundred dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Three hundred dollars, and gre of that in books to collect, and tha attended with considerable trouble.
6. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	6. The storekeepers impose upon they are the cause of the decrease.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. Manufacture out of the fleece: \$ 200 worth coarse three quarter yar and coarse cassinets and flannels: cl from \$ 1.12½ to \$ 1.50; cassinets fro to \$1; flannels from 75 cents to \$1.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. Including wool, wood, soap, \$1 eign materials come at about \$ 50.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Two men at \$ 10 each per mo
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. Hours employed 12, work all t
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. All home consumption; and if m would not oppose us so with foreig we could make and sell 20 times as
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	13. Yes; the merchants bring it very noses.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. None about here consumed, l are all struggling along at a poor rat
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	15. None exported.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Some little cash we get from road hands; we will not trust them. A the same as cash at home. Barter so
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the [manufacturer since the establishment?	17. In 1812 cloth of similar kind \$ 2 and \$ 2.25. Manufactured no then; it is now as mentioned above, a tendency to grow worse.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. The duty on all the articles c be 70 or 80 per cent.
19. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?	19. In 1827 profits \$ 500, and th lishment not so large; in 1830 \$ 40 lishment much larger.
20. Amount of capital?	20. Look above.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. Two hundred and forty dollars

WILLIS GIBBON.

Mr. Gibboney's supposition of the quantity of wool manufactured in this county is unds.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 121.

Fulling, Carding, and Manufacturing, Huntingdon County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
and county in which the manufac- ed?	1. Frankstown township, Huntingdon coun- ty, Pennsylvania.
description of the manufactory?	2. Fulling, carding, and manufacturing.
invested in ground and buildings?	3. \$500 in machinery and \$300 in buildings.
amount in materials, and in purchase of materials and pay- es?	4. \$300 for materials and wages.
rate of profit on the capital in-	5. One hundred and ten dollars.
of the increase, (or decrease, as be,) of profit?	6. Cause of decrease.
t of articles annually manufac- the establishment of the manu- scription, quality, and value of	7. \$ 150 worth of broad cloth; \$ 100 worth of blankets; \$ 100 worth of carpet; \$ 300 worth of country fulling and carding.
er of men, women, and children al average wages of each class?	10. Three men, three boys; \$ 400 for men, \$ 100 for boys.
many hours a day employed, and of the year?	11. Eleven hours a day, and ten months a year.
ther the manufactures find a re manufactory? If not, how far t to a market?	12. We find market at home.
has been the rate of your profits, the last three years?	19. Rate of profit six hundred dollars.

BENJAMIN S. MCKEWAN.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 122.

Wool—Fulling and Carding, Huntingdon County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
and county in which the manufac- ed?	1. Antis township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania.
description of the manufactory?	2. One fulling mill, with machinery for carding wool.
invested in ground and build-	3. One thousand five hundred dollars.
amount in materials, and in cash ase of materials and payment of	4. Works customers' materials; has no hired hands.
rate of profit on the capital in-	5. About five per cent.
of the increase, (or decrease, as be,) of profit?	6. Has got worse these two years past, and don't know the reason.
t of articles annually manufac- the establishment of the manu- scription, quality, and value of	7. Don't know to a certainty.
y and value of different kinds of used; distinguishing between sets and domestic products?	8. Twelve dollars' worth of foreign dya- stuffs.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 122—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
9. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	9. Not known.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. One man, one woman, one boy no hirelings.
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. The whole year, about 14 hours day.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. Used in this settlement.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	13. About one-third foreign coarse satinetts, and flannels.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In this and the adjoining county.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	15. None.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Manufactured for pay.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. Do not know.
19. What has been the rate of your profits annually for the last three years?	19. Not more than five per cent. year.
20. Amount of capital?	20. About \$1,800.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. Has no hired hands.

Owned by SAMUEL MARTIN

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 123.

William Richards' Wool Factory, Indiana County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Pennsylvania, Indiana
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Woollen factory; water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1824; owned individually.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. About thirty-five hundred dollars
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. About eighteen hundred dollars
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. From 8 to 12½ per cent.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 63—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>of the increase (or decrease, as be) of profit?</p>	<p>7. Foreign goods having fallen in price, and wages something higher, has had a tendency to decrease the profits.</p>
<p>of profit on capital otherwise employed? same State and county?</p>	<p>8. It varies from 8 to 20 per cent.</p>
<p>of articles annually manufactured? the establishment of the manufactory, description, quality, and value of</p>	<p>9. About 4000 yds. cassinets, average value 65 cts., per $\frac{3}{4}$ yd. wide; cloth \$1 25; flannels 33 cts.; blanketing, 1 yd. wide, \$1; baize, yd. wide, 40 cts.</p>
<p>ity and value of different kinds of articles used? distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?</p>	<p>10. Wool purchased in the surrounding country; price varies as per quality, from 28 to 45 cents per pound.</p>
<p>number of men, women, and children employed? average wages of each class? many hours a day employed; and of the year?</p>	<p>12. 6 men, 2 women, and 4 children; average wages \$8 per month and boarding.</p>
<p>where the manufactures find a market? If not, how far they have to go to the market?</p>	<p>13. From 10 to 12 hours.</p>
<p>do foreign articles of the like kind compete with them at such prices, and to what extent?</p>	<p>16. At the factory and in the neighborhood.</p>
<p>are the manufactures consumed? where any of the manufactures are sold? foreign countries? and, if so,</p>	<p>17. Foreign goods do come in competition.</p>
<p>where the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what rate? if bartered, for what?</p>	<p>18. In the surrounding country.</p>
<p>where the cost of the manufactured article (as manufactured by the manufacturer) has increased? and how much in each year? the establishment of the manufactory; the increase has been in the material, labor, and at what rate?</p>	<p>19. None exported.</p>
<p>what rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition with similar articles in the home market?</p>	<p>20. Bartered for the raw material and produce, and part sold for cash, and a part on credit.</p>
<p>what change necessary in levying or reducing the duty on such articles to preserve the home market?</p>	<p>21. The cost has varied but little, taking the average of the time; the raw material, labor, and provisions, all vibrate in price.</p>
<p>has been the rate of your profits the last three years? and if it be the same, what dividends have you received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into stock, or retained as a fund for other objects, and therefore not available?</p>	<p>23. About thirty per cent.</p>
<p>duty upon the foreign manufacture of goods which you make? and to what per cent., with a reduction on all the imports, would you be obliged to abandon your business, or to continue to manufacture at a loss?</p>	<p>24. Don't know.</p>
<p>in any pursuit in which you could not succeed? which you could derive greater benefit from after a reduction of the import duty, say 10 per cent.?</p>	<p>25. From 10 to 15 per cent.; no joint stock.</p>
	<p>29. If this reduction was made, the business would be unprofitable, and of course would have to be abandoned.</p>
	<p>31. I think there are many others.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 124.

A. Matthews' Wool Manufactory, Indiana County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Indiana county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Wool manufactory; water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established in 1813; by myself.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. About four thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Perhaps three hundred dollars.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. The profits are very small, worth carrying on. No borrowed capital.
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	7. Because the imported goods are more than we can manufacture them, and men's wages higher.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. About \$3,000 in all. Cloth, $\frac{3}{4}$ yd. \$1; cassinets do. 65 cts.; flannels do. 60 cts.; 1 yd. wide, 50 cts.; bedding 4 per yard; blankets, broad, \$1 per yd.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Wool, from 33 to 40 cents, purchased at home.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. About 11: men 5, women 2, children 4.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	Men's wages about \$16 per month; children 12½ cents per day.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	13. About 10 hours, principally in winter season.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	15. One horse.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	16. Principally at home.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	17. Foreign goods always have been cheaper than I could sell for cash.
25. What has been the rate of your profits annually for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	21. Increased since 1830 about 10 per cent., and I believe it is in consequence of the tariff of 1828.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufac-	25. About 12½ per cent. No joint stock company.
	29. If foreign goods should be

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 124—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
of goods which you make o 12½ per cent., with a cor- action on all the imports, ou to abandon your business, ntinue to manufacture at re-	any lower, I am sure I could not make any profit.
ly pursuit in which you could ich you could derive greater r a reduction of the import r cent.?	31. If I had the money I have expended in this business, I could make a great deal more in raising stock.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 125.

Woollen Manufactory, Juniata County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
ounty in which the manufac-	1. Pennsylvania, Juniata county.
cription of the manufactory?	2. Woollen cloth and satinets.
ested in ground and build-	3. Five thousand dollars.
mount in materials, and in	4. \$600 for materials; and \$500 for wages.
chase of materials and pay-	
articles annually manufac-	7. One thousand yards annually; 700 yards
establishment of the manu-	coarse cloth, and 300 yards satinets. Ave-
ption, quality, and value of	rage on cloth 80 cents per yard, and satinet
	75 cents per yard.
nd value of different kinds	8. One thousand lbs. wool, value \$600—
used; distinguishing between	domestic.
and domestic products?	
f men, women, and children	10. Men, 2; women, 1; children, 5.
average wages of each class?	
y hours a day employed? and	11. Eight hours per day; six months of the
the year?	year.
the manufactures find a mar-	12. In the vicinity.
factory? If not, how far they	
ket?	
foreign articles of the like	13. Foreign articles do enter into compe-
competition with them at	tition almost equivalent to the extinguishment
le; and to what extent?	of the domestic one.
e the manufactures consum-	14. In the vicinity.
any of the manufactures are	15. None exported.
eign countries? and if so,	
the manufacture is sold by	16. Bartered for raw material and country
r for cash? and if on credit,	produce.
f bartered, for what?	
f capital?	20. From six to seven hundred dollars.
ate of wages?	21. Average for all the hands \$10 per month.

JOSEPH SCHOFIELD, *Manufacturer.*

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 126.

Mr. William Rogers' Woollen Manufactory, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Pennsylvania; Lycoming?
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Woollen factory; water power.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. \$3,000.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. \$1,500.
5. Annual rate of profit on capital invested?	5. 8 per cent. per annum.
6. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	6. Duty on imports increased, our profits; and decreased, decreased profits.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. \$2,000 annually; 1,450 yards 68½ cents per yard, at an average; broadcloth, averaging \$2 40 per yard.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. Domestic products; 2,500 lbs 30 cents per lb.; 100 lbs. cotton w 30 cents per lb. Foreign dye drugs.
10. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. 1 man at \$25 per month; 2 1 per month; 2 women at \$8 per mo
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. 12 hours per day; 8 months
12. Whether the manufacturer finds a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. Sold in this and joining coun in 40 miles of the factory.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	13. Fine cloth enters into a v competition; so great that fine c made.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. Within 40 miles of the facto
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	15. Not exported.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. ¼ for cash, ¼ for iron, ¼ fo for dye stuffs and groceries.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Satinets averaging 68½ cts. broadcloth, \$2 40 per yard.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. 50 per cent. on fine cloth.
19. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?	19. 8 per cent per annum.
20. Amount of capital?	20. \$2,500.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. \$588 per annum.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 127.

Samuel Rogers's Woollen Factory, Lycoming County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
te and county in which the manufac- tuated?	1. State of Pennsylv'a, Lycoming county.
nd or description of the manufactory?	2. Woollen cloths and satinets; water power.
ital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Nine thousand dollars.
verage amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay- wages?	4. \$4,924; establishment capable of using \$20,000 to a good advantage.
nual rate of profit on capital invested?	5. Eight per cent. per annum.
use of the increase, (or decrease, as may be,) of profit?	6. Duty increased on imports increases our profits; and decreased it decreases our profits.
ount of articles annually manufac- ce the establishment of the manufac- scription, quality, and value of each	7. Established in 1818; manufactured an- nually \$6,080; 6666 yards satinets, at an average of 68½ cents per yard; 722 yards broad cloth, at an average of 208 cents per yard.
antity and value of different kinds of erials used, distinguishing between products and domestic products?	8. Domestic, 10,000 lbs. wool, at 30 cents; 1,250 lbs. warps, at 35 cents, foreign dye drugs, 2,500 lbs.
umber of men, women and children d, and average wages of each class?	10. Six men at \$25 per month; four girls at \$8 per month; five boys at \$4 per month.
ow many hours a day employed, and rtion of the year?	11. 12 hours per day the year round.
Whether the manufactures find a mar- e manufactory? If not, how far they to a market?	12. Sold in the adjoining counties, within forty miles of the factory.
Whether foreign articles of the like ter into competition at such place of to what extent?	13. Imported fine cloth is sold near this so low that we cannot make fine cloth for sale.
Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. Consumed within forty miles of the factory.
Whether any of the manufactures are d to foreign countries? and if so,	15. Not exported.
Whether the manufacture is sold by ufacturer for cash? and, if on credit, credit? if bartered, for what?	16. One-third for cash at three months' credit; one-third for wool; one-sixth for iron and domestic products; and one-sixth for imported groceries and dye drugs.
he prices at which the manufactures n sold by the manufacturer since the ment?	17. Satinets, average 68½ cents per yard; broad cloths, average 208 cents per yard.
What rate of duty is necessary to ena- manufacturer to enter into competi- e home market with similar articles	18. 50 per cent. on imports is necessary to enable the manufacturer to compete with foreigners in the home market.
What has been the rate of your profits, for the last three years?	19. Eight per cent., annually, on the whole capital.
mount of capital?	20. Eleven thousand five hundred dollars.
verage rate of wages?	21. Two thousand four hundred and twen- ty-four dollars.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 128.

Messrs. Rick & McCormick's Woollen Factory, Lycoming County, West Pennsylv.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Pennsylvania, Lycoming
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Woollen manufactory; water
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established in 1830; a joint concern.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Capital invested \$9,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Five thousand dollars.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. A joint concern, and no dividend has been made since the commencement.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Rolls 5,000 lbs.; yarn 1,000 lb try fulling 4,000 yards, made for their own wool; 4,000 yards manufactured our wool; 1,000 yards broad cloth, per yard; 3,000 yards satinets, at 1,000 yards flannel, at 60 cents.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 4,500 lbs. wool, at 56 cents domestic and foreign dye drugs, 2,4
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 12 men at \$20 per month; two at \$6 per month; and six boys a month.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. 12 hours per day, and 10 months of the year.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Two horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Sold at the factory.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In Lycoming and Centre counties.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	19. Not exported.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and, if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Sold for cash at six months; or bartered for flour, meat, and bar iron.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Broad cloth averaging \$2; satinets 70 cents, and flannel 60 cents per yard each.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Would abandon the business.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. Buying land.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 128—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
ere any pursuit in which you could on which you could derive greater n after a reduction of the import 2½ per cent.?	31. In farming.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 129.

Joseph Sweet's Woollen Factory, Lycoming County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
and county in which the manufac- ated?	1. State of Pennsylvania, Lycoming county.
or description of the manufactory?	2. Woollen factory; water power.
al invested in ground and build-	3. Three thousand dollars.
age amount in materials, and in e purchase of materials and pay- ges?	4. Fifteen hundred and sixty-five dollars.
al rate of profit on the capital in-	5. Seven per cent.
of the increase, (or decrease, as ay be,) of profit?	6. Duty increased on imports increases our profits, and decreased decreases our profits.
nt of articles annually manufac-	7. 3,500 pounds rolls; 800 pounds yarn;
the establishment of the manu-	800 yards satinets, average 60 cents per yard;
escription, quality, and value of	country fulling 1,400 yards satinet and cloth,
ity and value of different kinds of	200 yards flannels.
als used; distinguishing between	8. 4,300 lbs. wool at 53 cents per pound,
oducts and domestic products?	domestic; foreign dye drugs, 800 lbs.
iber of men, women, and children	10. Five men at \$20 per month; four boys
and average wages of each class?	at \$10 per month, and four women at six
r many hours a day employed, and on of the year?	dollars per month.
ether the manufactures find a mar-	11. Twelve hours per day, and ten months
manufactory? If not, how far they	in the year.
a market?	12. Sent to Philadelphia, 170 miles.
ether foreign articles of the like	13. Foreign articles of same kind do enter
into competition with them at such	into competition with them; extent unknown.
le; and to what extent?	14. In the United States.
re are the manufactures consumed?	15. Not exported.
ether any of the manufactures are	16. For cash, on a credit of three months.
foreign countries? and if so, where?	17. Average 60 cents per yard.
ether the manufacture is sold by	18. The duty ought to be one-half higher
cturer for cash? and if on credit, at	than it is at present.
t? if bartered, for what?	
prices at which the manufactures	
sold by the manufacturer since	
ishment?	
at rate of duty is necessary to ena-	
manufacturer to enter into competi-	
home market with similar articles	

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 129—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
19. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?	19. But one year established; pro capital invested seven per cent.
20. Amount of capital?	20. \$4,565.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. Average rate per month fifteen and a half.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 130.

Peter Blackwell's Woollen Factory, Lycoming County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Pennsylvania, Lycoming
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Woollen factory; water power.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Two thousand five hundred dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. Two thousand and fifty-four dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Six per cent.
6. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	6. Duty increased on imports increased profits, and it decreased decreases our profits.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value, of each kind?	7. 1,300 yards satin at 62½ cents per yard; 500 yards cloth at \$1.12½ per yard; 500 flannel at 70 cents per yard; 200 yards kiting at 87½ cents per yard; country 2,000 yards; 4,000 pounds wool cards
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. 1,825 lbs. wool at 53 cents per pound domestic; 1,238 pounds foreign dye
9. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	9. Imported from Europe casinet the quality at 50 cts. per yard; cloth, flannel, blankets in proportion.
10. Number of men, women, and children, employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Five men at \$20 per month; three \$9 per month; one woman at \$6 per month.
11. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	11. Twelve hours in the day, six months in the year.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. A part of the manufactures sold at the factory, and the other part sent to Philadelphia, 212 miles.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	13. They do enter into competition; that superfine cloths cannot be made.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. The part sold at the factory is consumed in the county; the part sold at the United States.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	15. Not exported.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and, if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. The part sold at the factory for cash, and flour; and that sent to the cash.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 120—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>prices at which the manufacture sold by the manufacturer since the cent?</p> <p>at rate of duty is necessary to enable manufacturer to enter into competition with similar articles</p> <p>at has been the rate of your profits, for the last three years?</p> <p>ount of capital?</p> <p>rage rate of wages?</p>	<p>17. Satinet 62½ cents per yard; cloth \$1 12½ per yard; blankets 87½ cents per yard; flannel 70 cents per yard.</p> <p>18. On coarse cloths 50 per cent.; on fine 55 per cent.</p> <p>19. But one year established; profits six per cent. on capital invested.</p> <p>20. \$ 4,554.</p> <p>21. \$ 1,215 per year.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 131.

and J. Holgate's Woollen Factory, Luzerne County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>and county in which the manufacture?</p> <p>or description of the manufactory; water, steam, or other power?</p> <p>established; and whether a joint concern?</p> <p>tal invested in ground and building water power, and in machinery?</p> <p>age amount in materials, and in cash purchase of materials and payment</p> <p>mal rate of profit on the capital invested the establishment of the manufacturing between the rate of that portion of the capital which invested, after providing for the interest and the rate of profit upon that portion is not borrowed?</p> <p>se of the increase (or decrease, as may be) of profit?</p> <p>as of profit on capital otherwise employed the same State and county?</p> <p>ment of articles annually manufactured the establishment of the manufacturing.</p> <p>Description, quality, and value of</p> <p>ntity and value of different kinds of materials used; distinguishing between products and domestic products?</p> <p>it in the United States of similar manufacturing imported from abroad, what countries?</p> <p>mber of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?</p>	<p>1. Pennsylvania, Luzerne county.</p> <p>2. Woollen factory; water power; Toby creek.</p> <p>3. In 1822; joint stock concern.</p> <p>4. Eight thousand dollars.</p> <p>5. Three thousand dollars.</p> <p>6. About four per cent.</p> <p>7. An increase last year, perhaps in consequence of the tariff.</p> <p>8. From six to twenty per cent.</p> <p>9. About 2,000 yds. of cloth, satinet, and flannel: ½ yd. cloth at from 62 cents to \$1 50 per yard; satinet from 62 to 125 cents per yard; flannel from 37 to 62 cents.</p> <p>10. About 2,000 lbs. wool and cotton yarn: wool 45 cents per lb., cotton yarn 37½ cents per lb.</p> <p>11. The last year they have sold about as stated above, but before that they undersold us 25 per cent.</p> <p>12. 3 men, at \$15 per month; 1 at \$20 per month; 3 boys, at \$6 per month; 3 women, at \$12 per month. These hands are employed a good part of their time in fulling and dressing cloth for country custom.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 132—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. Ten hours per day; 10 months.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. About the same, excepting whose wages are generally lower.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. One horse.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Last year a market at the other years sent to Philadelphia; 12 miles.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. Last year we were able to with a very small profit, but other foreign goods were sold 25 per cent than ours.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. At Philadelphia, generally.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Sold at a credit of six months.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. No material change.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Some small variations from above.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. An increase of 10 per cent. remains.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. About four or five per cent.
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. Raw materials about 50 cents, about 50 cents, profits 6½ cents.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. About \$400 agricultural products.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business; or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Quit it immediately. We cannot manufacture at reduced prices.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. Perhaps in farming; but the part of our capital would be lost.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 131—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>ere any pursuit in which you could in which you could derive greater n after a reduction of the import 2½ per cent?</p> <p>t amount of reduction in the du- enable the actual or real capital o yield an interest of 6 per cent.; adual the reduction should be? ortion which the production by an manufacturers bears to the con-</p>	<p>31. Yes, a number.</p> <p>34. It does not yield 6 per cent now.</p> <p>37. A little more encouragement by Go- vernment, and a sufficiency will be manufac- tured.</p>

R. & J. HOLGATE.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 132.

Fag and Parker's Woollen Factory, Luzerne County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>and county in which the manufac- ted?</p> <p>or description of the manufactory; r water, steam, or other power? established, and whether a joint ern?</p> <p>d invested in ground and build- ater power, and in machinery? ge amount in materials, and in cash chase of materials and payment of</p> <p>al rate of profit on the capital in- e the establishment of the manu- distinguishing between the rate of that portion of the capital which l, after providing for the interest the rate of profit upon that por- is not borrowed?</p> <p>s of the increase, (or decrease, as y be,) of profit?</p> <p>of profit on capital otherwise em- e same State and county?</p> <p>nt of articles annually manufac- the establishment of the manufac- tation, quality, and value of each</p> <p>ity and value of different kinds terials used; distinguishing be- gn products and domestic pro-</p>	<p>1. Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.</p> <p>2. Woollens, satinets, and cassimeres the past year; water power.</p> <p>3. 1823; joint stock.</p> <p>4. \$6,000.</p> <p>5. \$4,750.</p> <p>6. 4 and 5 per cent. on capital borrowed; a loss the past year of 1 or 2 per cent.; con- sider it a losing business the last year on account of the high price of wool and the present low price of goods: they cannot be sold for cash without a great sacrifice at pre- sent.</p> <p>7. Price of goods in the cities; and that is governed by the quantity in market, and fa- cility of procuring cash.</p> <p>8. From 6 to 20 per cent.</p> <p>9. The past year 2,400 yards cassimere; 4,200 yards satinets; cassimere, average \$1 25; satinets sent to Philadelphia, from 41¼ to 50; sold to country merchants from 50 to 90 cas- simere; cassimere to country merchants \$1 25 to \$1 50.</p> <p>10. Dye stuffs, \$250; satinet warps, \$200; oil, \$100; soap, 75; 200 cords wood, \$125; black oak and white maple bark, quantity uncertain, procured near the factory; sup- posed cost \$150.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 132—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Not sufficiently informed to give correct answer.
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 10 men, \$18 per month, in board; 3 women, \$2 per week, in board; 4 children, average cost, \$1 week.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. 14 in summer, and 12 in winter.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. Farmers, \$10 per month; men of other trades, \$15 to \$25; women \$1.50 to \$1.75, including board; children from \$2 to \$4 per month, and board.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 1 horse; about \$100 for team sides.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. A part sold at the factory; the part sold in this and Susquehanna and some part sent to Philadelphia: all can afford a loss.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. Those sold in the two counties mentioned above consumed there; those the city not known where consumed.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. See answer to above.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Sometimes for cash, when called to raise cash, but most generally at the greater part bartered for wool and chandise for the workmen, and made the factory; on a credit of 6 months.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. Satinets has decreased with us to our improvements, and procuring warps; other goods very much the same. I believe if we could avail ourselves of machinery, in the perfect manner in which it is used at the east, it would diminish cost materially.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Satinets from 50 to \$1.50; others from 75 cts. to \$2.50.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. Believe the duties ought not to be reduced; large manufacturing establishments can decide this question best, as we believe we can compete with them in the present situation.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. It is a joint stock company; dividends have been made for 7 years, not exactly known; the property is measured created itself, and the most available is converted into improvements.
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. Raw material about 3-7; labor 1-7 profits of capital.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 133—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
What amount of the agricultural products of the country is consumed in your plant, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. Pork, beef, and grain, \$335; other domestic productions, \$400.
What the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would cause you to abandon your business, and you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. The manager of the firm is one of the owners, and he would rejoice to quit it with present rate of duties: would not think of continuing longer if the duties are reduced to 12½ per cent.
Would it would cause you to abandon your plant, in what way would you employ capital?	30. The capital would lose more than half its present value if the owners started no business so much needed in the country as this the capital would be converted to.
Is there any pursuit in which you could find from which you could derive greater profit even after a reduction of the import duty to twelve and a half per cent.?	31. Hardly any pursuit but what we should prefer, but think we should choose agricultural.

STERLING & PARKER.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 133.

W. C. Sandford's Woollen Manufactory, Sandy Lake, Mercer County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Sandy Lake township, Mercer county, Pennsylvania.
Name and description of the manufactory?	2. Woollen manufactory of cloth, blankets, &c.
Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. \$1,000.
Average amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. \$250.
Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. 12½ per cent.
Amount of articles annually manufactured at the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of product?	7. About 2,000 yards; coarse cloths, flannels, and blankets; of coarse cloths, 1,000 yards, worth \$1 per yard; of flannels, 750 yards, worth 62½ cents per yard.
Quantity and value of different kinds of materials used; distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	8. Dye stuffs, foreign, about \$30; domestic, about \$8.
Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Two men, one boy, for the men \$75 each, for the boy \$50.
How many hours a day employed, and season of the year?	11. 14 hours, 6 months.
Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the vicinity.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 133.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	15. None exported.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. There ought to be a high duty
21. Average rate of wages?	21. About \$75 for a workman.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 134.

Aaron Dawson's Woollen Manufactory, Mahoning, Mercer County, West Pennsylvania

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Mercer county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Woollen.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. \$1,000.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. \$275.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. 25 per cent.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. About 2,000 yards; of which 1, coarse cloths, worth \$1 per yard, and of flannels and blanketing, worth 6¢ per yard.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. About \$30 worth of foreign dye and about \$10 worth of domestic.
10. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Two men at \$20 per month.
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year.	11. 14 hours, six months.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the vicinity.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	15. None exported.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. There ought to be a high duty

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 135.

Kot's Woollen Manufactory, Skippery Rock, Mercer County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
and county in which the manufac- tured? or description of the manufactory? al invested in ground and build- ge amount in materials, and in e purchase of materials and pay- ages? al rate of profit on the capital in- of the increase (or decrease, as y be,) of profit? nt of articles annually manufac- the establishment of the manu- escription, quality, and value of ity and value of different kinds aterials used; distinguishing be- ign products and domestic pro- ber of men, women, and child- red, and average wages of each many hours a day employed; and n of the year? ther the manufactures find a mar- manufactory? If not, how far nt to a market? t rate of duty is necessary to ena- manufacturer to enter into competi- home market with similar arti- ed?	<p>1. Mercer county, Pennsylvania.</p> <p>2. Woollen.</p> <p>3. \$1,000.</p> <p>4. \$200.</p> <p>5. 20 per cent.</p> <p>6. A rise in the price of wool occasioned a decrease of profit.</p> <p>7. About 2,000 yards of coarse cloths, flannels and blankets; of coarse cloths about 1,000 yards, worth \$1 per yard; of flannels 750 yards, of blankets 250 yards; each kind worth 62½ cents per yard.</p> <p>8. About \$35 of foreign dye stuffs; \$15 of domestic.</p> <p>10. One man at \$25 per month.</p> <p>11. 14 hours, six months.</p> <p>12. They are consumed in the vicinity of the manufactory.</p> <p>18. A high duty.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 136.

Brown's Woollen Manufactory, Sandy Lake, Mercer County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
and county in which the manu- factured? or description of the manufactory? al invested in ground and build- age amount in materials, and in e purchase of materials and pay- ages?	<p>1. Mercer county, Pennsylvania.</p> <p>2. Woollen manufactory of cloths, blankets, and flannels.</p> <p>3. \$1,000.</p> <p>4. \$200.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 136—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. 20 per cent.
6. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	6. A rise in wool occasioned a dec profit.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. About 2,000 yards of coarse flannels and blankets; of coarse cloth 1,000 yards, worth \$1 per yard; of 750 yards, of blankets 250 yards, as worth 62½ cents per yard.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. About \$35 worth of foreign dy \$15 of domestic.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. One man at \$25 per month.
11. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	11. 14 hours, six months.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. They are consumed in the vic the manufactory.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. A high duty.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 137.

Thomas Leech's Woollen Manufactory, Salem, Mercer County, West Pennsylvania

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Mercer county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Woollen, manufacture of cloth kets, &c.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Nine hundred and fifty dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. Three hundred dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Twelve and a half per cent.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. Coarse cloth, flannels, and b about 3000 yards; 2500 yards cloth w and 500 yards flannel, &c. 62½, 312½ ing \$ 2812 50 manufactured for the Dye stuffs, foreign products, \$40, \$10.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. No raw material; that is furnished those for whom we do the work.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 137—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>number of men, women, and children and average wages of each class?</p> <p>How many hours a day employed, and on of the year?</p> <p>Whether the manufactures find a market? If not, how far they are from a market?</p> <p>Where are the manufactures consumed? Whether any of the manufactures are to foreign countries? and if so, at what rate of duty is necessary to enable a manufacturer to enter into competition with similar articles in the home market?</p> <p>What has been the rate of your profit, for the last three years?</p> <p>What is the average rate of wages?</p>	<p>10. 1 man and 2 boys; \$100 for the man, and \$50 for the boys each.</p> <p>11. 6 months in the year; 14 hours per day.</p> <p>12. In the vicinity.</p> <p>14. In the vicinity.</p> <p>15. None exported.</p> <p>18. There ought to be a high duty.</p> <p>19. Twelve and a half per cent.</p> <p>21. About \$75 average.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 138.

Mrs. Jane Ormsby's Woollen Factory, Mercer County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>Where and county in which the manufacture is situated?</p> <p>What is the description of the manufactory? and how much is invested in ground and buildings?</p> <p>What is the average amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay- ment of wages?</p> <p>What is the rate of profit on the capital invested?</p> <p>What is the amount of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?</p> <p>What is the amount of articles annually manufactured? the establishment of the manufactory, the description, quality, and value of the articles?</p> <p>What is the quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?</p> <p>What is the number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?</p> <p>How many hours a day employed, and on of the year?</p> <p>Whether the manufactures find a market? If not, how far they are from a market?</p> <p>Where are the manufactures consumed?</p>	<p>1. Mercer county, Pennsylvania.</p> <p>2. Woollen.</p> <p>3. \$300.</p> <p>4. \$700.</p> <p>5. 25 per cent.</p> <p>6. Somewhat increased—supposed to be in consequence of the present rate of duties on cloths.</p> <p>7. About 2,000 yards dressed cloth at \$1, \$1,500; flannels, &c., 500 yards, worth \$375.</p> <p>8. \$1,875.</p> <p>9. 5,000 lbs. domestic wool carded, worth 40 cents. \$2,000; foreign dye stuffs used, \$40; domestic copperas, \$10.</p> <p>10. 2 men, \$1.50 each.</p> <p>11. 12 hours.</p> <p>12. All consumed in the vicinity.</p> <p>14. In the vicinity.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 138.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	15. None exported.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. $\frac{1}{2}$ cloth at \$1; flannels, &c., at 62 $\frac{1}{2}$.
19. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?	19. 25 per cent.
20. Amount of capital?	20. \$800.
21. Average rate of wages.	21. \$150.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 139.

Messrs. Wilson's Woollen Factory, Neshaanock, Mercer County, West Pennsylvania

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Mercer county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Woollen.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. \$1,500.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. \$300.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. 20 per cent.
6. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	6. A rise in the price of wool in 1 made a decrease.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. About 5,000 yards; 2,500 of which cloth, worth \$1 per yard; 500 yards of \$2 per yard; 2,000 blanketing and \$1 worth 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per yard.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. About \$70 of foreign dye stuff—\$30 of domestic.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. 2 men; each man \$175 per year.
11. How many hours a day employed? and what portion of the year?	11. 10 hours, the whole year.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. At the manufactory.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the vicinity of the manufactory.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	15. Not exported.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. A high duty.
19. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?	19. \$1,900.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 140.

Johnson's Woollen Manufactory, Mercer County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
County in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Mercer county, Pennsylvania.
Description of the manufactory? Situated in ground and buildings?	2. Woollen.
Amount expended in materials, and in purchase of materials and payment of wages?	3. Three hundred dollars.
Amount of profit on the capital invested?	4. Six hundred dollars.
Has there been an increase, (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	5. Twenty-five per cent.
Articles annually manufactured? Quantity, quality, and value of different kinds produced; distinguishing between domestic and foreign products?	6. Some increase, supposed in consequence of the protecting duty.
Wages of each class? How many hours a day employed, and for how long a year?	7. 4,500 yards, 3,000 of which cloth, and 1,500 flannels, &c.; the cloth worth \$1 per yard, the flannels 50 to 63½ cents; amount \$3,900.
Do the manufactures find a market? If not, how far do they export?	8. Foreign dye stuffs \$40; domestic dye stuffs \$10.
How many men, women and children employed?	10. One man, one boy; the man \$150, the boy \$60.
How many hours a day employed, and for how long a year?	11. Twelve hours; six months in the year.
Do the manufactures consume any of the manufactures are imported from foreign countries? And if so, how much?	12. Consumed in the vicinity.
Is it necessary to enter into competition with similar articles from foreign countries?	14. In the vicinity.
Is it necessary to enter into competition with similar articles from foreign countries?	15. None exported.
Is it necessary to enter into competition with similar articles from foreign countries?	18. The duties should not be reduced.
Has there been an increase, (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	19. Twenty-five per cent.
Articles annually manufactured? Quantity, quality, and value of different kinds produced; distinguishing between domestic and foreign products?	20. Seven hundred dollars.
Wages of each class? How many hours a day employed, and for how long a year?	21. One hundred and fifty dollars.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 141.

Slippery Rock Woollen Factory, Mercer County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
County in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Mercer county, Pennsylvania.
Description of the manufactory? Situated in ground and buildings?	2. Woollen.
Amount expended in materials, and in purchase of materials and payment of wages?	3. Nine hundred dollars.
Amount of profit on the capital invested?	4. Two hundred dollars.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 141—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Twenty-five per cent.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. About 2,000 yards in the whole; of which about 1,000 yards are coarse cloths worth per yard; 750 yards of flannel, and 250 yards of blanketing; each kind worth 63½ cent per yard.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. About \$35 worth of foreign dye and \$15 of domestic.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. One man at \$25 per month.
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. Fourteen hours, six months.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. They are consumed in the neighborhood of the manufactory.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. A high duty.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 142.

R. & J. McFarlane's Woollen Manufactory, Mercer County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Mercer county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Cloth manufactory.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. One thousand dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. One thousand dollars.
6. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	6. A rise in the price of wool in 1833, and a considerable decrease in profit.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. Satinets, worth from \$1 to \$1.50 per yard; coarse cloths, worth \$1 per yard; blankets, worth 75 cents per yard.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. About \$500 worth of wool and cotton domestic, and \$50 worth of foreign stuffs.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Four men, two boys, the men at \$50 each per month each; the boys at \$25 each per month.
11. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	11. Ten hours a day, the whole year.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. Part at the manufactory; and part carried about 50 miles.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	13. They do, and to a considerable extent.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 142.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
ther any of the manufactures are foreign countries? and if so,	15. None exported.
t rate of duty is necessary to ena- manufacturer to enter into competi- home market with similar articles	18. The present duty is not sufficient to give full protection: the tariff ought to be made higher.
mt of capital?	20. About three thousand dollars.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 143.

Miller's Woollen Manufactory, Mahoning, Mercer County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
and county in which the manufac- ted?	1. Mercer county, Pennsylvania.
r description of the manufactory?	2. Woollen.
invested in ground and buildings?	3. \$1,000.
re amount in materials, and in cash	4. \$300.
base of materials and payment of	
l rate of profit on the capital in-	5. 20 per cent.
of the increase (or decrease, as y be,) of profit?	6. A rise in the price of wool in 1831, made a decrease of profit.
nt of articles annually manufactur-	7. About 5,000 yards; 2,500 of which was cloth, worth \$1 per yard; 500 yards, worth \$2 per yard; and 2,000 yards blanketing and flannel, worth 62½ cents per yard.
re establishment of the manufac-	8. About \$70 of foreign dye stuffs; about \$20 of domestic.
tion, quality, and value of each	
ity and value of different kinds	10. Two men; each man \$175 per year.
rials used; distinguishing, between	11. 10 hours, the whole year.
ducts and domestic products?	12. At the manufactory.
ber of men, women, and children	
and average wages of each class?	14. In the vicinity of the manufactory.
many hours a day employed; and	15. Not exported.
n of the year?	18. A high duty.
ther the manufactures find a mar-	
anufactory? If not, how far they	19. \$1,400.
a market?	
re are the manufactures consum-	
ther any of the manufactures are	
o foreign countries? and if so,	
t rate of duty is necessary to ena-	
manufacturer to enter into competi-	
home market with similar articles	
t has been the rate of your profits,	
re the last three years?	

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 144.

Samuel M. Stoely's Fulling Factory, and Carding, Weaving and Spinning Machine County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Mifflin county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Fulling mill, carding machine, a ing and spinning machines; water joint stock concern.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. \$1,500.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. Materials \$300; \$200 for the of materials; three hands at \$10 pe
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. About \$200; a good part of tl accounts.
6. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	6. Decrease caused by the merc posing, and also the pedlars.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. \$3,600 worth, annually, of blanketing, cassinets, &c.; cloth i quality that brings us about \$1 p blanketing about 50 cents; cassinets 6 per yard.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. Foreign materials about \$25; w lbs. at 40 cents.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Three men, and no women; ment for about 10 months, at \$10 pe per hand.
11. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	11. Employed about 12 hours, 10
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. All home consumption.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	13. They do, very considerably, of the articles, viz. flannels and blan
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. At home.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	15. Not any.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and, if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Sell something like \$40 worth; the rest credit; the credit unlimited; tered, for wheat.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Refer to question 7.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. About 50 per cent.
19. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?	19. Vide above.
20. Amount of capital?	20. Look above.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. Ditto.

SAMUEL M. STV

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 145.

bbony, jr.'s Fulling Mill and Shearing Machine, Mifflin County, West Penn'a.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>d county in which the manufac- d? description of the manufactory?</p> <p>nvested in ground and buildings?</p> <p>amount in materials, and in cash use of materials and payment of</p> <p>rate of profit on the capital in- of the increase (or decrease, as be) of profit?</p> <p>and value of different kinds ds used; distinguishing between cts and domestic products? he United States of similar ar- facture imported from abroad, t countries?</p> <p>r of men, women, and children l average wages of each class? any hours a day employed, and of the year?</p> <p>er the manufactures find a mar- ufactory? If not, how far they market?</p> <p>er foreign articles of the like o competition with them at such and to what extent?</p> <p>are the manufactures consum-</p> <p>er any of the manufactures are foreign countries? and, if so,</p> <p>er the manufacture is sold by rer for cash? and if on credit, ? if bartered, for what?</p> <p>ices at which the manufactures ld by the manufacturer since ent?</p> <p>ate of duty is necessary to ena- bri-cturer to enter into competi- ne market with similar articles</p> <p>as been the rate of your profits e last three years?</p> <p>t of capital?</p> <p>e rate of wages?</p>	<p>1. Mifflin county, State of Pennsylvania.</p> <p>2. Water power; fulling mill; shearing machine.</p> <p>3. The whole of my property I estimate at \$4,000. The fulling mill and lot at about \$2,000.</p> <p>4. I only manufacture from the loom; and I work up 5,000 lbs., at 40 cents per lb.; employ two hands for six months, at \$10 per month.</p> <p>5. Profit \$400, principally all to collect.</p> <p>6. Decrease is caused by the storekeepers, being enabled to oppose us on account of their getting the goods so cheap.</p> <p>8. Including dye stuffs, wood, soap, &c. \$200; foreign materials about \$75.</p> <p>9. I suppose they could sell at 75 cents per yard such as we sell at \$1.</p> <p>10. Two men, at \$10 each per month.</p> <p>11. 12 hours, six months in the year.</p> <p>12. All home consumption. If merchants could not oppose us with foreign goods, we would do much better business.</p> <p>13. The merchants do not bring narrow cloth, but they bring substitutes, such as cassinets and cassimeres, and broad cloth.</p> <p>14. None consumed, but they have hard work to get along; the \$400 clear are book accounts; we have not \$20 in cash, clear, at the end of the year—I mean exclusive of book accounts.</p> <p>15. None.</p> <p>16. I manufacture for the people: they find the materials, all but the dye stuffs and soap; but I get some little cash for my work.</p> <p>17. I do not sell; I just work for those that bring cloth from the loom.</p> <p>18. About 50 per cent. duty would enable us to go on.</p> <p>19. About \$400 yearly, but I could not raise \$200 at the present, with all that clear gain credit.</p> <p>20. } Look at questions 3 and 4.</p> <p>21. }</p>

ALEXANDER GIBSON, Jr.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 146.

Fulling Machine, Mifflin County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Mifflin county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. One fulling machine.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. \$1,500, excluding the farm, worth 1,050 dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on capital invested?	5. Profit \$37 annually.
6. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	6. Decreased, caused by the number of factories being greater.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. Foreign articles \$12 worth.
10. Number of men, women, and children, employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Not any person but myself in it.
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. 12 hours per day; work about 10 months per year.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. All home consumption.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	13. They do to that extent that cause almost to abandon my business.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. At home.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	15. Not any.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. It is just given to me to dress then the people that bring me material the articles manufactured. I credit for work generally.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. About 60 per cent.
19. What has been the rate of your profits annually for the last three years?	19. My trifling profit exists principally on book account, and therefore I cannot present what my clear gain would be, do not suppose that it would overrun \$

G. STRO

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 146.—Part 2.

Fulling Mill and Carding Machine, Mifflin County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Mifflin county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Fulling mill, carding machine, and machine; water power.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. The farm and buildings \$2,000.

[DOCUMENT 14.—No. 146—Continued.]

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>amount in materials, and in purchase of materials and pay- s? ate of profit on capital invested?</p>	<p>4. The carding machine and fulling mill \$600, cash for the purchase of materials \$20, for the payment of wages none. 5. The fulling mill clears annually \$150; I do not know, for the rest of the capital, what the profit is.</p>
<p>the increase (or decrease, as e,) of profit? of articles annually manufac- establishment of the manu- ription, quality, and value of</p>	<p>6. Competition and opposition by the mer- chants are the causes of our decrease of profit. 7. We have, previous to this year, manu- factured something like \$4,000 worth, (that is about the value of the articles when fin- ished,) but this year we do not expect to do so much business. Manufacture $\frac{1}{2}$ yd. cloth, flannels, linsey, and blankets: cloth worth \$1 per yard; linsey 75 cents; flannels, per yard, 50 cents; blankets 50 cents per yard.</p>
<p>and value of different kinds ials annually used; distinguish- foreign and domestic products? r of men, women, and children average wages of each class?</p>	<p>8. Wool, 5,000 lbs., at 37$\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb.; dye stuffs about \$50. These articles are made use of annually, (that is the quantity.) 10. Number of men 2, no women, no children, no wages, on account of ourselves attending to the work.</p>
<p>any hours a day employed, and of the year? er the manufactures find a mar- anufactory? If not, how far to a market?</p>	<p>11. We are employed from 8 to 10 hours per day, from September to May. 12. All country work, and consumed at home.</p>
<p>foreign articles of the like nto competition with them at sale; and to what extent? are the manufactures con-</p>	<p>13. They do, to a considerable extent. 14. At home.</p>
<p>any of the manufactures are oreign countries? and if so,</p>	<p>15. Not any.</p>
<p>the manufacture is sold by rer for cash? and if on credit, if bartered, for what? ices at which the manufactures by the manufacturer since the</p>	<p>16. On credit; the principal part until the people see proper to come and make pay- ment. Barter some little, sell none for cash. 17. Some years back the cloth sold at 1 12 and 1 25 cents per yard, but now it sells at \$1, and has been gradually reduced to the present price, which is \$1; in fact we could not get more than 75 cents per yard in cash, but for credit we can get \$1.</p>
<p>ate of duty is necessary to en- ufacturer to enter into competi- ne market with similar articles</p>	<p>18. You will judge of that yourselves if you please from the present rates; but I know it will have to be more than what it is at pre- sent, or I will abandon my business.</p>
<p>as been the rate of your profits e last three years?</p>	<p>19. Not more than \$20 in cash, book ac- counts something more, perhaps \$200.</p>

SAMUEL WITHROW.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 147.

Woolen Manufactory, Washington County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Washington county, Pennsylv.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Woollen factory; propelled b
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. 1820.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and in machinery?	4. 4,000 dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	5. 4,400 dollars.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. 500 dollars.
7. Causes of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Decrease, owing to importation of manufactures.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. Agriculture more productive.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 6,000 dollars.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Domestic, except dye stuffs.
12. Number of men, women and children? employed, and average wages of each class,	12. 8 men.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. 12 hours and 10 months in th
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to market?	16. At the manufactory.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. Yes.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the county.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. Nope.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Cash and trade; particulars collected.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. Decreased 15 per cent.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. Yes.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 148.

Woollen Manufactory, Tioga County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>ite and county in which the manufac- ituated?</p> <p>nd or description of the manufac- whether water, steam, or other</p> <p>hen established; and whether a joint ncern?</p> <p>pital invested in ground and build- d water power, and in machinery?</p> <p>erage amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay- wages?</p> <p>nnual rate of profit on the capital in- incé the establishment of the manu- distinguishing between the rate of on that portion of the capital which wed, after providing for the interest and the rate of profit upon that por- ch is not borrowed?</p> <p>use of the increase, (or decrease, as may be,) of profit?</p> <p>es of profit on capital otherwise em- n the same State and county?</p> <p>ount of articles annually manufac- ce the establishment of the manu- Description, quality, and value of d?</p> <p>quantity and value of different kinds aterials used; distinguishing between products and domestic products?</p> <p>est in the United States of similar ar- manufacture imported from abroad, what countries?</p> <p>umber of men, women, and chil- dren employed, and average wages of each</p> <p>ow many hours a day employed, and tion of the year?</p> <p>ite of wages of similar classes other- employed in the same State and county, States, and in foreign countries?</p> <p>hether the manufactures find a mar- e manufactory? If not, how far they o a market?</p> <p>hether foreign articles of the like ter into competition with them at e of sale; and to what extent?</p> <p>ere are the manufactures consumed?</p> <p>hether any of the manufactures are to foreign countries? and, if so,</p> <p>hether the manufacture is sold by facturer for cash? and, if on credit, redit? if bartered, for what?</p> <p>at rate of duty is necessary to en- nufacturer to enter into competi- ; home market with similar articles</p>	<p>1. Pennsylvania, Tioga county.</p> <p>2. Woollen manufactory; water power; Tioga river.</p> <p>3. In the year 1831; individual.</p> <p>4. Twenty-two hundred dollars.</p> <p>5. Seven hundred dollars.</p> <p>6. From four to five per cent.</p> <p>7. Lately established; no change.</p> <p>8. From six to twenty per cent.</p> <p>9. Satinet, 250 yards, at 75 cents per yd.; 800 yards narrow cloth, at 1 dollar per yd.</p> <p>10. About 800 lbs. wool, at 40 cents per pound.</p> <p>11. Narrow cloth is sold here from 87½ cents to \$1 per yard.</p> <p>12. Two men, at 12 dollars per month, and boarding; 3 children, at 6 shillings per week, and boarding.</p> <p>13. 12 hours per day, about eight months in the year.</p> <p>14. Ten dollars per month is the common price for labor.</p> <p>15. Sold at the manufactory.</p> <p>16. Foreign competition is considerable.</p> <p>17. In the neighborhood.</p> <p>18. None.</p> <p>19. None.</p> <p>20. Some sold for cash, and some barter- ed for materials, and some at a credit of six months.</p> <p>21. An increase, or at least a continuation of the present duties.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 159—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. About three-sevenths of raw material, three-sevenths of labor, and one-seventh of profits of capital.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. I would be compelled to abandon my business.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. The greater part of it would be employed entirely.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. Yes, a number.
34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent.; and how gradual the reduction should be?	34. It would require an increase of duties to yield me six per cent.

JOHN CALKINS

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 149.

[William Arthur's Woollen Manufactory, Washington County, West Pennsylvania]

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Woollen; water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. 1830.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. \$14,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. \$3,600.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. \$1,000.
7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	7. Decrease for want of protection.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. No other business so unproductive.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 6000 yards cassinets, from 75 to 100 cents per yard.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 149—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>and value of different kinds used; distinguishing between its and domestic products?</p> <p>of men, women, and children average wages of each class?</p> <p>any hours a day employed; on of the year?</p> <p>of horses or other animals</p>	<p>10. 4000 lbs. wool, \$7½; 900 lbs. cotton, value \$1½.</p> <p>12. Twelve hands, \$1200.</p> <p>13. Twelve hours per day, during the year.</p> <p>15. Three horses.</p>
<p>the manufactures find a market? If not, how far they market?</p> <p>the manufactures consum-</p>	<p>16. 14 miles to market.</p> <p>18. Generally in the western country.</p>
<p>the manufacture is sold by for cash? and if on credit, if bartered, for what?</p> <p>the cost of the manufacture (manufacturer) has increased and how much in each year</p> <p>ishment of the manufactory; increase has been in the labor, and at what rate?</p> <p>es at which the manufactures d by the manufacturer since</p> <p>nt?</p> <p>change necessary in levying or duty on such articles to pre-</p>	<p>20. Cash.</p> <p>21. Decreased one-third.</p> <p>22. From 75 to 80 cents per yard.</p> <p>24. Change necessary.</p> <p>25. New establishment.</p>
<p>us been the rate of your pro- for the last three years? and if</p> <p>ock company, what dividends ived, and what portion of the company has been converted ital, or retained as a fund for other objects, and therefore t annually?</p> <p>tion of the cost of your ma- sists of the price of the raw portion of the wages of labor, on of the profits of capital?</p> <p>uty upon the foreign manufac- d of goods which you make to 12½ per cent, with a ooduction on all the imports, you to abandon your business, continue to manufacture at re-</p>	<p>28. Material 40; wages 27½; from 7½ to 12½.</p> <p>29. If reduced to 12½, I would abandon the business.</p>
<p>ould cause you to abandon your at way would you employ your</p> <p>any pursuit in which you could which you could derive greater ter a reduction of the import er cent.?</p> <p>ould be the operation of this re frauds at present supposed ?</p>	<p>30. Agriculture.</p> <p>31. Yes.</p> <p>36. Much better.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 149—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
37. Proportion which the production by the American manufacturers bears to the consumption?	37. Would soon equal, with protection.
40. Average rate of wages?	40. Twelve dollars per month.

WILLIAM ARTHUR

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 150.

Woollen Manufactory, Washington County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Washington county, Pennsylv.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Woollen; water and horse power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. 1820.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. \$1,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. 1,200 lbs. wool and cotton; 6.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. \$200.
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Low price of foreign articles of the same kind.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 1500 yards cassinet.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Two men, \$150.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Twelve.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Two horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Eighteen miles.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the State.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. None.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Cash.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 150—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
cost of the manufactured factor) has increased or much in each year from of the manufactory; and use has been in the mate- rial at what rate? which the manufactures the manufacturer since	21. Decreased. 22. From 50 to 70 cents per yard.

HUGH & WM. HANNAH.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 151.

Allen Manufactory, Washington County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
county in which the manufac- ture of the manufactory; by steam, or other power? located in ground and build- ing, and in machinery? cost in materials, and in cash for materials and payment of	1. Washington county, Pennsylvania. 2. Woollen; steam power. 4. \$2,000. 5. \$4,000.
of profit on the capital in- vestment of the manu- facture? men, women, and children average wages of each class? horses or other animals	6. \$800. 12. Twelve hands; \$150 average. 15. One horse.
do the manufactures find a mar- ket? If not, how far they sell? foreign articles of the like competition with them at present; and to what extent? the manufacture is sold by for cash? and if on credit, bartered, for what? upon the foreign manufac- ture of goods which you make 12½ per cent, with a com- mission on all the imports, do you intend to abandon your business, or to continue to manufacture at re-	16. Some at the factory, but mostly at Pittsburgh. 17. They do to a great extent. 20. Sold mostly for cash. 29. If so reduced, we should have, we think, to abandon our business, and take to some other.

BENJAMIN PARKER.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 152.

Woollen Manufactory, Washington County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Washington county, Pennsylv
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Woollen manufactory; water
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Commenced in 1830; not entir
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and in machinery?	4. Ground, buildings, and water \$1,000; machinery, \$600.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Calculated to manufacture 8,000 of wool annually, and employ 4 men, and 3 children.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. In 1831, 400 yards of jeans, 600 yards of cloth, at \$1
12. Number of men, women, and children, employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Four men, 75 cents per day; men, 25 cents; three children, 20 c
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Twelve hours.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. From one to twenty miles.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Partly for cash, partly on a 90 days, and partly exchanged for w stuffs, cotton yarn, meat, grain, &c.

AMOS HARV

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 153.

Summary of the Woollen Factories, Westmoreland County, West Pennsylvania

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Westmoreland county, Pennsylv
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Woollen factories.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. \$11,500.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. \$2,900 per annum.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. \$1,000.
6. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	6. No increase or decrease.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. \$4,000.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. \$860 worth of wool, at 40 cts. p

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 153—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
the United States of similar manufacture imported from abroad, in what countries?	9. No answer.
number of men, women, and children employed?	10. From 8 to 10 men, at \$18 per month, and 6 boys, at \$5 per month.
average wages of each class?	11. Average ten hours per day, all the year.
many hours a day employed, and of the year?	12. At the manufactory.
do the manufactures find a market?	13. No answer by any manufacturer.
do foreign articles of the like enter into competition with them at sale; and to what extent?	14. In Westmoreland county.
are the manufactures consumed?	15. No.
do any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, to what countries?	16. On credit; credit of six months.
is the manufacture sold by retail or for cash? and if on credit, at what rate?	17. Satinet 75 cents per yard, white flannel 50 cts., red 62½, drabs 75, thick cloths 87½.
at what prices at which the manufactures are sold by the manufacturer since the year 1828?	20. \$1,920.
what is the capital?	21. Average wages \$14 per month.
what is the rate of wages?	

is a summary of all the woollen factories of Westmoreland county, as given by my notes. It does not include any of the fulling mills, or manufactures of private families: the former I have not had time to procure. I can state, generally, there are perhaps 12 or 15 fulling mills in this county. Of these, one fuller in-cards 7000 lbs. of wool annually, average price 30 cents per lb., and fulls upwards woollens, average price 75 cents per yard. His manufacture far exceeds all the other mills average one-third the amount of this one. There are also many spinning machines, which card on an average 2000 lbs. wool annually. On account of the short time allowed has not permitted me to be more particular in this summary, but I am full on all the others.

ED. JOHNSTON.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 154.

Cotton Manufactory, Alleghany County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. In what county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Hope Cotton Factory, Shoenberger, Wrenshall & Co., Pennsylvania, Alleghany county, opposite Pittsburgh.
2. Description of the manufactory; whether by water, steam, or other power? and whether a joint manufactory?	2. Spinning cotton yarns; power, steam.
3. In what year was it established; and whether a joint manufactory?	3. 1828; by three partners.
4. What is the capital invested in ground and buildings, and in machinery?	4. Capital at present invested in ground, is 10,000 dollars, and in buildings and machinery, 67,000 dollars: total, 77,000 dollars.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 154—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
5. Average amount in materials, in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Of raw cotton, from 20 to 30,000 dollars; wages, 10,000 dollars, and in miscellaneous expenditures, \$5,000.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory, distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. This establishment has never yet cent into the pockets of any of the proprietors in the shape of dividends of profit. The profits, if any, have been steadily plied to the extension of the machinery. The mill run past year under the most favorable circumstances, and earned, in capital, that is, in the increase of machinery and buildings, about 15,000 dollars, which, if the interest of capital invested be deducted, and a necessary allowance for wear and tear of ten per cent, it was perceived that the proprietors are not means exorbitantly rewarded for their enterprise; and the continual care and anxiety they encounter, under the hazardous contingencies of success or failure. It is necessary to state whether any part of the capital be borrowed or not, as the rate of interest of six per cent, only is estimated upon the whole investment. If the concern requires funds, the proprietors must obtain them in, or the concern must borrow from other sources. In either case the interest must be paid by, or charged to the concern, which owes the money either to the proprietors or other lenders, as the case may be. The interest of money, being the price of money, it matters not whether invested in bonds, banks, stocks, or manufactory, the profits of business being the reward of skill, enterprise, and, industry superadded. It is but fair that the manufacturer who combines both should receive an advantage equivalent, after providing a compensation for wear and tear, losses, &c.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. There are no known certain rates of profit of capital employed in this county. Mere money will bring six per cent. in business with money, and all must depend upon care, economy, industry, management, and good luck.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Above 200,000 lbs. of spun yarn, worth 50,000 dollars.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Raw cotton, 22,000 dollars; iron, per, wood, brass, tin plate, oil, leather, cloth woollen, &c. &c., value from 10,000 to 15,000 dollars.
12. Number of men, women, and children, employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 11 men, average wages per each, \$7 30; 12 boys, ditto \$1 92; 8 girls, ditto \$1 50.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. 11 hours generally the year except Saturdays, 8 hours.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 154—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
wages of similar classes otherwise in the same State and county, and in foreign countries?	14. We cannot answer this query as to other States or countries, but in our own neighborhood the wages of similar classes otherwise employed cannot be better than we give; because if so, they, being free agents, would leave us.
Do the manufactures find a market? If not, how far they market?	16. Market principally at Pittsburgh.
Do foreign articles of the like compete with them at such and to what extent?	17. No.
Do the manufactures consumed?	18. In Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Indiana, &c.
Do any of the manufactures are foreign countries? and, if so,	19. None.
Do the manufacture is sold by retail for cash? and if on credit, if bartered, for what?	20. Our manufactured article is sold generally at a credit of four to six months, payable in cash.
Do the cost of the manufactured (manufacturer) has increased or how much in each year from the cost of the manufacture; and increase has been in the materials; and at what rate?	21. The cost to us of our manufacture has increased within the last year, in consequence of the increased price of the raw material, (cotton,) and advance in wages.
Do the rates at which the manufactures by the manufacturer since the	22. Average rate of spun yarn, 27 cents per pound.
Do the rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competitive market with similar articles	23. The rate of duty, as now established, enables us to compete successfully with foreign efforts.
Has been the rate of your profits, the last three years? and if it is, what company, what dividends received, and what portion of the company has been converted into stock, or retained as a fund for other objects, and therefore annually?	25. For answer to this query, we refer to our answer to the 6th query.
Do the portion of the cost of your manufactures of the price of the raw material, portion of the wages of labor, portion of the profits of capital?	26. This is also answered, as far as we can, in the foregoing answer.
Do the injury upon the foreign manufacture of goods which you make to 12½ per cent., with a correction on all the imports, would you abandon your business, or continue to manufacture at reduced rates?	29 and 30. We believe it would cause us to abandon our business; and then, instead of seeking how to re-invest our capital, being mainly in ground, buildings, and machinery, it would be unmanageable and useless, and, consequently, we would have enough to do to pay our debts, and keep ourselves from a visit to the jail or the poor house.
Would cause you to abandon your business? at what way would you employ your capital?	31. Yes, if we had any money left, after the abandonment of the protective system, we might get six per cent. by lending it.
Do any pursuit in which you could which you could derive greater benefit from a reduction of the import duty per cent.?	

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 154.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. We cannot answer this.
34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of six per cent.; and how gradual the reduction should be?	34. The absurdity of this query is by our answer to query 6th.

To all the subsequent queries we have nothing to say.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & C

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 155.

Cotton Factory, Alleghany County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pittsburgh, Alleghany county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Cotton spinning and weaving; power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Commenced in 1822; joint stock.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. \$160,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Perhaps \$100,000.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of the profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. Cannot say with certainty.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Yarn and cotton cloth; perhaps hundred and seventy thousand dollars.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. All domestic; 1,000 bales of cotton.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Cannot tell.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 120 females; 20 men, and 20 boys.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market; with similar articles imported?	23. The present rate of duty enables to compete with foreigners, if honest.

ADAMS, ALLEN & C

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 156.

Wilson, & Co.'s Cotton Factory, Fullston, Beaver County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>and county in which the manufactured?</p> <p>or description of the manufactory; or water, steam, or other power? n established; and whether a joint concern?</p> <p>tal invested in ground and build-water power, and in machinery? age amount in materials, and in he purchase of materials and pay-ages?</p> <p>ial rate of profit on the capital ince the establishment of the manu-listinguishing between the rate of n that portion of the capital which d, after providing for the interest ad the rate of profit upon that por-is not borrowed?</p> <p>e of the increase (or decrease, as ay be,) of profit?</p> <p>unt of articles annually manufac-e the establishment of the manu-escription, quality, and value of ?</p> <p>ntity and value of different kinds aterials used; distinguishing be-ign products and domestic pro-</p> <p>ber of men, women, and children and average wages of each class? r many hours a day employed; and on of the year?</p> <p>: of wages of similar classes othe-oyed in the same State and coun-r States, and in foreign countries?</p> <p>ber of horses or other animals em-</p> <p>ether the manufactures find a mar-manufactory? If not, how far they a market?</p> <p>ether foreign articles of the like r into competition with them at : of sale; and to what extent?</p> <p>ers are the manufactures consum-</p> <p>ether any of the manufactures are to foreign countries? and if so,</p> <p>he duty upon the foreign manufac-: kind of goods which you make ced to 12½ per cent., with a cor-; reduction on all imports, would ou to abandon your business, or ; continue to manufacture at redu-?</p>	<p>1. Pennsylvania, Beaver county.</p> <p>2. Cotton factory; water power.</p> <p>3. 1825; company concern.</p> <p>4. \$16,000.</p> <p>5. Materials, \$6,000; cash paid, \$6,000; wages \$3,000.</p> <p>6. Though the business paid average profit about 20 per cent. at one period, it was a losing concern.</p> <p>7. Excessive competition and increased supply.</p> <p>9. \$12,000; cotton yarn from 5 to 10.</p> <p>10. 50,000 lbs. cotton; 200 gallons oil.</p> <p>12. 5 men, \$7 50 per week; women and children 30, \$1 75 per week.</p> <p>13. 12 hours, year round.</p> <p>14. Women, \$1 50 per week; children, no employment.</p> <p>15. None.</p> <p>16. Neighboring country.</p> <p>17. No.</p> <p>18. In the neighborhood.</p> <p>19. No.</p> <p>29. So far as it respects the article of cotton yarn we fear no foreign competition; the home competition forbids any fears on that subject.</p>

PUGH, WILSON & Co.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 157.

Woollen and Cotton Manufactory, Brighton, Beaver County, West Pennsy

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Pennsylvania, Beaver
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Cotton spinning per water; weaving by hand.
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. 1830; in this county; not a joint
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Eighty to one hundred thousand
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	5. The factory not being in full cannot say.
6. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	6. Competition among the manufacturers and improvements in machinery; increased knowledge of manufactures; the cause of a decrease in prices.
7. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	7. No cotton; 500 lbs. indigo.
8. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	8. 12 hours per day, all the year
9. Number of horses or other animals employed?	9. Seven horses and eight oxen
10. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	10. Some of the goods sold in some in Pittsburgh, and some in Philadelphia
11. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	11. Foreign articles of like kinds enter into competition.
12. Where are the manufactures consumed?	12. Principally in the United States
13. Whether the manufactory is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	13. Sometimes cash; generally credit, and bartered for imported with the merchants.
14. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	14. Decreased in both material and labor.
15. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent, with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	15. I would immediately abandon business.
16. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	16. Hard to say; but I hope I am able to live on the farm; I think I will cultivate it.
17. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of six per cent.; and how gradual the reduction should be?	17. I believe there are few manufactures which pay more now, and allowance is made for the time, at risk of the proprietor—mine does

JAMES PATTEN

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 158.

Woolen and Cotton Manufactory, Beaver County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
and county in which the manufac- tured?	1. State of Pennsylvania, in the county of Beaver.
or description of the manufactory; er water, steam, or other power?	2. Wool and cotton; separate establish- ments; both steam power.
n established, and whether a joint ern?	3. Established in 1826; owned by the Har- mony Society in common.
al invested in ground and build- water power, and in machinery?	4. Capital in cotton manufactory \$25,000, woollen manufactory \$30,000.
age amount in materials, and in cash urchase of materials and payment of	5. \$10,000 worth materials in the cotton line, \$32,000 worth materials in the woollen line, bought for cash. Amount of wages in the cotton \$3,400, in the woollen \$10,637.
al rate of profit on the capital in- se the establishment of the manu- istinguishing between the rate of that portion of the capital which d, after providing for the interest d the rate of profit upon that por- is not borrowed?	6. Profit in the Cotton business. Woollen do. 1827 15 per cent. 14 per cent. 1828 14 15 1829 12 16 1830 8 18 1831 12 14
se of the increase (or decrease, as ay be,) of profit?	7. Cause of decrease in the profits in the cotton business occasioned by great compe- tition. Cause of increase of profit in wool, up to 1830, is the protecting tariff. Cause of decrease in 1831, great importations of fo- reign goods, and the extreme high prices of wool.
es of profit on capital otherwise em- he same State and county?	8. Not known.
int of articles annually manufac- e the establishment of the manu- Description, quality, and value of	9. 1827, Wool— 197 pieces broad cloth - 7,424 941 do cassinets - 13,193 1,230 do flannel - 13,000 461 pair blankets - 2,064 \$35,681 Cotton— 1,500 pieces 4-4 brown sheeting - 6,173 61,367 lbs. cotton yarn - 16,793 \$22,966 1828, Wool— 391 pieces broad cloth - 13,323 841 do cassinets - 12,174 1,233 do flannel - 12,954 425 pair blankets - 1,948 \$40,399 Cotton— 1,339 pieces 4-4 brown sheeting - 5,006 63,460 do cotton yarn - 17,366 \$22,372 1829, Wool— 484 pieces broad cloth - 17,141 1,512 do cassinets - 25,142 1,312 do flannel - 14,190 216 pair blankets - 980 \$57,453

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 158—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
	<p>Cotton— 1,165 pieces brown sheeting 65,212 lbs. cotton yarn</p> <p>1830, Wool— 443 pieces broad cloth - 2,114 do cassinets - - 1,461 do flannel - - 526 pair blankets - -</p> <p>Cotton— 1,208 pieces sheeting - 60,233 lbs. cotton yarn -</p> <p>1831, Wool— 673 pieces broad cloth - 2,900 do cassinets - - 1,217 do flannels - - 361 pair blankets - -</p> <p>Cotton— 1,323 pieces sheeting - 57,936 lbs. cotton yarn -</p>
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Aver. 86,416 lbs. Ala. cotton 237 galls. sperm oil Do 60,758 lbs. clean wool 850 galls. sp. & olive oil Dye stuffs
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Not known.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Woollen factory employs 50 \$3 50 per week; 15 boys, at \$2 50 males, at \$1.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. Average 12 hours per day the year, except one week in harvest.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and country, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. Men, at common labor, from per week; females at \$1, in same S county.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. One 4 horse team for both fac
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Partly sold at home, and pa off 18 to 500 miles.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	17. Foreign cloths and flannels cr competition to a large extent.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In Pennsylvania, Maryland, V Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. No goods from this manufact exported to foreign countries.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Generally sold on a credit of 6

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 158—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.																																													
<p>whether the cost of the manufactured (to the manufacturer) has increased, and how much in each year establishment of the manufactory; whether the increase has been in the material labor, and at what rate? the prices at which the manufactures are sold by the manufacturer since the present?</p>	<p>21. The cost of manufactured articles has increased in consequence of the rise in wool, say 10 per cent. in 1830, and 20 per cent. in 1831.</p>																																													
	<p>22. Average price of manufactures:</p> <table> <tr> <th></th><th>Bro. cloths.</th><th>Casimets.</th><th>Flannels.</th><th>Blankets.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1827,</td><td>\$3 00</td><td>60</td><td>35</td><td>4 75 p. y.</td></tr> <tr> <td>1828,</td><td>3 00</td><td>60</td><td>35</td><td>4 75</td></tr> <tr> <td>1829,</td><td>2 75</td><td>60</td><td>35</td><td>4 75</td></tr> <tr> <td>1830,</td><td>2 87½</td><td>60</td><td>35</td><td>5 00</td></tr> <tr> <td>1831,</td><td>3 00</td><td>68</td><td>38</td><td>5 50</td></tr> </table> <p>Cotton yarn and brown sheeting:</p> <table> <tr> <td>1827,</td><td>27</td><td>13 cents.</td></tr> <tr> <td>1828,</td><td>27</td><td>11½</td></tr> <tr> <td>1829,</td><td>24½</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr> <td>1830,</td><td>22</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr> <td>1831,</td><td>25</td><td>10</td></tr> </table>		Bro. cloths.	Casimets.	Flannels.	Blankets.	1827,	\$3 00	60	35	4 75 p. y.	1828,	3 00	60	35	4 75	1829,	2 75	60	35	4 75	1830,	2 87½	60	35	5 00	1831,	3 00	68	38	5 50	1827,	27	13 cents.	1828,	27	11½	1829,	24½	9	1830,	22	9	1831,	25	10
	Bro. cloths.	Casimets.	Flannels.	Blankets.																																										
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1830,	22	9																																												
1831,	25	10																																												
<p>What rate of duty is necessary to enable a manufacturer to enter into competition with the home market with similar articles?</p>	<p>23. The present rate of duty is sufficient if strictly enforced, and smuggling prevented.</p>																																													
<p>Is any change necessary in levying or reducing the duty on such articles to produce the effect?</p>	<p>24. None.</p>																																													
<p>What has been the rate of your profits, for the last three years? and if it be a stock company, what dividends have been paid, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into capital, or retained as a fund for other objects, and therefore added annually?</p>	<p>25. See answer to query 4.</p>																																													
<p>What portion of the cost of your manufactures is the price of the raw material? what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?</p>	<p>26. Cotton materials 50 per cent., labor 38, profit 12; wool materials 55 per cent., labor 30, profit 15.</p>																																													
<p>What amount of the agricultural produce of the country is consumed in your manufactory, and what amount of other domestic productions?</p>	<p>27. This manufactory not being a distinct concern, no separate account is kept of agricultural and other domestic productions consumed by the manufacturers.</p>																																													
<p>What is the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you manufacture? reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would you cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at the reduced prices?</p>	<p>28. It would cause me to abandon the business immediately.</p>																																													
<p>Would it cause you to abandon your business in what way would you employ the capital?</p>	<p>29. In agriculture and grazing.</p>																																													
<p>Is there any pursuit in which you could engage from which you could derive greater remuneration after a reduction of the import duty to 12½ per cent.?</p>	<p>30. Agriculture, or almost any other pursuit.</p>																																													

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 158—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. Salt and iron are dependant on tion in a great measure.
35. If minimums should be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the actual value of the imported article in the American port, what rate of ad valorem duty would be equivalent to the present with the minimum?	35. Not prepared to answer.
36. What would be the operation of this change upon the frauds at present supposed to be practised?	36. The operation would be ext beneficial, provided the imported good valued in our own ports.

Economy, April 14, 1832.

FREDERICK RAPP,
Per R. L. BAKER.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 159.

Theophilus Kechler's Cotton Manufactory, Centre County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Centre county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Cotton manufactory; water po an individual concern.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Some years hence, but seldom on, until last June it fell into my hand.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Not being the owner of grou buildings, therefore cannot tell; but latter about \$2,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. About two thousand five hundred.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6 & 7. Cannot speak in favor of profit ing spent considerable in the operatio last June, owing to the hands employ being skilled in this pursuit.
7. Causes of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. Cannot say positively.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Single, and double, and twisted to amount of \$1,500; the former at 2 per lb., the latter at 37½ cents per lb.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 5,200 lbs. Raw cotton, Americ duct, at 11½ cents per lb., value \$600.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 159—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
he United States of similar article imported from abroad, countries?	11. Have no accurate knowledge of the present price current of the foreign article.
of men, women, and children average wages of each class?	12. One man at \$1 25 per day, one man at \$1 per day, and 6 girls each at 25 cents per day.
any hours a day employed, and if the year?	13. Twelve hours, according to regulation, throughout the year.
wages of similar classes elsewhere in the same State and counties, and in foreign countries? of horses or other animals employed?	14. The same wages to experienced hands in this State.
the manufactures find a market? If not, how far they market?	15. One horse.
foreign articles of the like to competition with them at sale, and to what extent?	16. In this and the neighboring counties at the distance of 60 miles.
are the manufactures consumed?	17. Cannot say yet to what extent.
many of the manufactures are foreign countries? and if so,	18. See query 16.
the manufacture is sold by the for cash? and if on credit, at bartered, for what?	19. None.
the cost of the manufactured manufacturer) has increased and how much in each year? Is the cost of the manufactured manufacturer? Is the cost of the manufactured manufacturer? Is the cost of the manufactured manufacturer?	20. For cash, six months' credit, and marketing for support of hands, &c.
the increase has been in the labor, and at what rate?	21. In the commencement the increase of cost has been in the labor only, but of late in labor and materials.
at which the manufactures by the manufacturer since the	22. Referred to in query 9.
a duty is necessary to enable to enter into competition, in market with similar articles imported?	23. As established by law.
change necessary in levying or duty on such articles to produce the desired result?	24. Not according to any presumption.
has been the rate of your profits, the last three years? and if it is a small company, what dividends have been paid, and what portion of the company has been converted into stock, or retained as a fund for other objects, and therefore annually?	25. See query 6 and 7.
portion of the cost of your manufactures of the price of the raw material of the wages of labor, and of the profits of capital?	26. See answers to the queries on this subject above.
amount of the agricultural produce of the country is consumed in your and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. About \$1,000.
quantity or amount of manufactures you make, are produced in the	28. Cannot state accurately.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 159—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
United States, and what amount in your own State?	
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Beyond question abandon this bu
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. Perhaps in buying and selling, or a more encouraging manufacturing suit.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. Cannot say now.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. Not as regards this section of co
33. Amount of capital; and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?	33. See query 4 and 5.
34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent.; and how gradual the reduction shall be?	34. As my capital is now employed, bear no reduction.
35. If minimums should be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the actual value of the imported article in the American port, what rate of ad valorem duty would be equivalent to the present with the minimum?	35. Cannot answer at this moment.
36. What would be the operation of this change upon the frauds at present supposed to be practised?	36. Not aware of the extent of sup fraud.
37. Proportion which the production by the American manufacturers bears to the consumption?	37. Could sell more in the same cu manufactured here.
38. Extent of individual and household manufacture in the United States, and how much it has increased since the tariff of 1824?	38. The extent and increase is great cannot give a proper estimate.
39. Average profit of money or capital in the United States?	39. Cannot say.
40. Average rate of wages?	40. Am also not aware.

May 4, 1832.

THEOPHILUS KECH

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 160.

Cotton Manufactory, Fayette County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
te and county in which the manufac- tuate-d?	1. State of Pennsylvania, Fayette county.
id or description of the manufactory; ther water, steam, or other power?	2. Cotton manufactory; steam power.
en established; and whether a joint cern?	3. Joint stock.
pital invested in ground and build- d water power, and in machinery?	4. Twelve thousand dollars.
umber of men, women, and children d, and average wages of each class?	12. 22 females, average wages \$1 25 per week; 6 men, average wages \$7 50 per week.
ow many hours a day employed, and tion of the year?	13. 12 hours; whole year.

H. STEWART & CO.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 161.

Steel Manufactory, Alleghany County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
te and county in which the manufac- tated?	1. Alleghany county, State of Pennsylv- nia.
id or description of the manufactory, ther water, steam, or other power?	2. Steel manufactory; "steam power."
en established, and whether a joint cern?	3. In 1828.
ital invested in ground and build- d water power, and in machinery?	4. Sixteen thousand dollars.
rage amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay- wages?	5. Fourteen thousand four hundred dol- lars.
ual rate of profit on the capital in- nce the establishment of the manu- distinguishing between the rate of on that portion of the capital which ed, after providing for the interest and the rate of profit upon that por- h is not borrowed?	6. Not any borrowed.
ount of articles annually manufac- ce the establishment of the manu- Description, quality, and value of l?	9. Sixteen thousand dollars; blister, shear and cast steel, equal to that imported.
ntity and value of different kinds erials used; distinguishing between roducts and domestic products?	10. Two tons of iron weekly, (domestic.)
st in the United States of similar ar- manufactory imported from abroad, what countries?	11. Blister, 18 cents; shear, 20 cents; cast, 20 cents; from England.
umber of men, women, and children l; and average wages of each class?	12. Myself and three sons.
ow many hours a day employed; portion of the year?	13. Ten hours per day "regularly."

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 161—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. None.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. At home and abroad.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. They do, everywhere; Nail have reduced their Steel everyw my Steel comes in competition w (English.)
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. Everywhere.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	19. None exported.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Bartered for iron, and cash months' credit.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. Since 1828, increased, (h iron.)
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. Three cents per pound.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent, with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Certainly not.
36. What would be the operation of this change upon the frauds at present supposed to be practised?	36. Answered to query "37."
37. Proportion which the production by the American manufacturers bears to the consumption?	37. One five-hundredth part.
40. Average rate of wages?	40. One dollar per day.

May 21, 1832.

SIMEON BROADMEAD

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 162.

Salt Manufactory, Alleghany County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Pennsylvania, Alleghany.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Salt.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 162—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
capital invested in ground and build- ing water power, and in machinery? Average amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay- wages? Number of men, women, and children employed; and average wages of each class? Number of horses or other animals employed?	4. \$6,000. \$2,500 for coal. 12. Five men at \$17 per month. 15. Three horses.

JAMES McDONALD.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 163.

Salt Manufactory, Alleghany County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
State and county in which the manufac- tory is situated? Name and description of the manufactory; whether water, steam, or other power? When established; and whether a joint concern? Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power, and in machinery? Average amount in materials, and in cash purchase of materials and payment of wages? Annual rate of profit on the capital in- vested since the establishment of the manu- factory, distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest thereon; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed? Causes of the increase (or decrease, as may be) of profit? Amount of articles annually manufactur- ed at the establishment of the manufac- tory, distinguishing by description, quality, and value of each article? Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class? How many hours a day employed; and duration of the year? Number of horses or other animals em- ployed? Whether the manufactures find a mar- ket for their products? If not, how far they are transported to a market? At what prices are the manufactures sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	1. State of Pennsylvania, Alleghany coun- ty. 2. Salt. 3. 1826; not joint stock. 4. \$8,000. 5. \$3,600 for coal. 6. Six per cent. 7. Quantity in market. 9. 32,000 bushels annually. 12. Seven men, average wages \$17 per month. 13. Average 12 hours per day. 15. Five horses. 16. At Pittsburgh. 22. From \$1 25 to \$3 per barrel; 5 bush- els, 280 lbs.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 163.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. No profits for the last three hope for better times.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. I would abandon the business.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. Not in salt.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to twelve and a half per cent?	31. Any other business.

GEO. AMHUTZ.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 164.

Salt Manufactory, Alleghany County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Alleghany county
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Salt, steam power.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. \$3,000.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. \$3,700.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Uncertain.
6. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	6. Can't say.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. 10,500 bushels.
9. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	9. Don't know.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Four men.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 164—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
How many hours a day employed; and season of the year?	11. Day and night, alternately.
Whether the manufactures find a market? If not, how far are they to market?	12. To Pittsburgh, 14 miles.
Whether foreign articles of the like enter into competition with them at the point of sale; and to what extent?	13. Don't know of any.
Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the country.
Whether any of the manufactures are sent to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	15. None.
Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, on what terms? if bartered, for what?	16. For cash.
At what prices at which the manufactures are sold by the manufacturer since the year 1827?	17. Various; 40 cents average.
At what rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition with similar articles from the foreign market?	18. The duty of 1828.
What has been the rate of your profits for the last three years?	19. Can't tell.
What is the average rate of wages?	21. \$16 per month.

WM. CAVEN.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 165.

Salt Manufacture, Alleghany County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
Where is the manufacture situated?	1. Alleghany county, State of Pennsylvania.
What is the description of the manufacture? Is it water, steam, or other power?	2. Salt. Steam power.
When was it established; and whether a joint stock company?	3. 1827. Individual.
What is the capital invested in ground and buildings, water power, and in machinery?	4. Ten thousand dollars.
What is the effect of the increase (or decrease, as may be,) of profit?	7. Competition; the demand not equal to the quantity manufactured.
What is the effect of the increase (or decrease, as may be,) of profit on capital otherwise invested in the same State and county?	8. Glut in market. Works stop.
What is the quantity of articles annually manufactured? the establishment of the manufacture, its description, quality, and value of the product?	9. Fifteen thousand bushels.
What is the number of men, women, and children employed? and average wages of each class?	12. Eight men, \$17 per month.
How many hours a day employed, and on what days of the year?	13. Night and day, 250 days.

DOCUMENT 165.—No. 165—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Six horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Part at works, residue at Pitt six miles, and down the river as far as ville.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. No foreign competition here, reduction of duty has and will curtail demand down the river.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Every way.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. Uniform, except in wages.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Forty to sixty cents per bushel.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. Before the reduction of duty expected to compete with the foreign when the canal was completed; this now abandoned, and a number of the must stop.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent, with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. The business now a poor one would be ruinous to our manufacture rally.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. Have thought of this, but not a conclusion.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. I believe those articles free when our canals are in operation, would compete at our works.

PITTSBURGH, 9th May, 1832.

BOYLE IRW

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 166.

Salt Works, Armstrong County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. I manufacture salt on both side Kiskiminetas river, in the counties of moreland and Armstrong, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. There are from 18 to 20 salt wells ed by me; at each well there is a small engine to raise the water; one of them drives a steam mill with two ran of

DOCUMENT 14—No. 166—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>established; and whether a joint?</p>	<p>3. The first well on the Kiskiminetas was established in 1820; they have been since increased to 50. The 20 I work are now the property of Gen. R. I. Stewart, of Pittsburgh.</p>
<p>invested in ground and building power, and in machinery?</p>	<p>4. The capital invested in the above 20 wells is \$ 100,000; the other wells in the same proportion, about \$ 5,000 to each well.</p>
<p>amount in materials, and in purchase of materials and pay-s?</p>	<p>5. There is about 100 lbs. of sheet copper used for tubes in each well; all other materials used are the produce of Pennsylvania, to wit: wood, wrought iron, and cast iron.</p>
<p>rate of profit on the capital in the establishment of the manufacturing between the rate of interest on the capital which after providing for the interest the rate of profit upon that portion not borrowed? If the increase (or decrease, as be) of profit?</p>	<p>6. These salt wells, or any other in Pennsylvania, have not averaged since their commencement more than twelve per cent. clear profit.</p>
<p>of articles annually manufactured establishment of the manufacturing, quality, and value of each</p>	<p>7. The competition has decreased the profits, and that with the reduction of duty will, before one year, reduce it to six per cent., and in many instances to nothing, (a loss.)</p>
<p>the United States of similar manufacture imported from abroad, in countries?</p>	<p>9. These 20 wells manufacture 150,000 bushels of salt annually, a pound of which is equal to a pound of any imported salt when it has the same age: the price at the works for the last four years has been 35 cents per bushel of 56 pounds; in 1826 and 1827 it was sold for 25 cents; and, owing to the reduction of the duty and competition, it will soon be that price again.</p>
<p>of men, women, and children and average wages of each class?</p>	<p>11. Imported salt sells in all the seaport towns from 45 to 50 cents per bushel.</p>
<p>any hours a day employed; and of the year?</p>	<p>12. The 20 wells I work employ about 150 men, and feed and clothe 600 men, women, and children. Coal diggers receive one dollar per day, and salt boilers \$ 17 per month.</p>
<p>f wages of similar classes elsewhere in the same State and county, and in foreign countries?</p>	<p>13. The salt works go night and day (Sundays excepted;) the boilers work each twelve hours.</p>
<p>of horses or other animals</p>	<p>14. Farmers do not pay by three dollars per month as high wages; iron works the same as salt works.</p>
<p>er the manufactures find a market? If not, how far to a market?</p>	<p>15. Very few horses; not more than four at twenty wells.</p>
<p>er foreign articles of the like into competition with them at sale; and to what extent?</p>	<p>16. One half the salt manufactured in Western Pennsylvania is sent down the Ohio to Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Missouri, &c.</p>
<p>are the manufactures consumed? er any of the manufactures are foreign countries? and if so,</p>	<p>17. Since the reduction of duty on foreign salt it meets the domestic salt higher up the Ohio than formerly, and affects the price.</p>
<p></p>	<p>18. Stated above.</p>
<p></p>	<p>19. None.</p>

QUESTIONS.

20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?

21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?

22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?

23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?

25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?

26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?

27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?

28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?

29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?

30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?

ANSWERS.

20. Some salt is sold for cash, rally on a credit of two to six months, the whole disposed of at the winter, for wheat, flour, corn, mesquite, dry apples, and other different things, and butter, &c.

21. The cost of the manufacture decreased principally in the material and in the improvement in the manner of manufacturing.

22. 1816 and 1817 boiler iron is \$ 280 per ton, and castings per pound; they are both reduced the price.

23. The former duty of 20 cents on salt will enable the manufacturers of Pennsylvania to meet foreign near as well as at Harrisburgh, if not further, when the canal and railroad are finished. The duty on the Ohio and Mississippi companies is not more than 50 cents per 50 pounds.

25. This answered to No. 6.

26. All the materials used in the manufacture of salt are the produce of the States, except some copper for the manufacture of the salt. There is expected plenty of that article in the future.

97. The manufactures may be cent. profit; the balance is all a labor, wear and tear of the metal works: the salt water, and stone &c are all taken from the bowels of

28. There are not less than 500
bushels of salt annually manufactured in
each part of Pennsylvania, and 20
years sold at the works for thirty
per bushel of 56 pounds.

29. If the entire duty should be imported salt, and the price fall in the seaport towns, all the American factories must stop.

30. I have no capital, neither on 9th February last, 1898, did I have barrels of salt, and other things, amount of \$35,000: this took all and more.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 166—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
re any pursuit in which you could n which you could derive greater after a reduction of the import elve and a half per cent.?	31. If it was not for the slaves in the south, I would go there and make cotton or sugar; as that I believe the most profitable business in the United States; but if the duty is to be further reduced on salt and iron, I would prefer going to Canada.
not the manufactures of salt and from the points of importation, gn competition within a certain d them, and what is the extent le?	32. The market for American iron and salt extends from the seaport town at the east to Nashville and St. Louis in the west; so that imported iron and salt must and will materially injure, if not entirely ruin, all the American manufacturers of these articles, if the duty is taken off.

nce of the questions I cannot pretend to answer correctly.

ANDREW BOGGS.

ETAS, Pa. April 5, 1832.

nd you this as I received it.

EDWARD JOHNSTON.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 167.

Salt Manufactory, Armstrong County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
und county in which the manufac- ted?	1. State of Pennsylvania, Armstrong coun- ty.
x description of the manufac-	2. Salt manufactory.
d invested in ground and build-	3. \$4,000.
ge amount in materials, and in purchase of materials and pay- age?	4. \$3,200.
d rate of profit on the capital in-	5. 9 per cent.
nt of articles annually manufac- the establishment of the manu- description, quality, and value of	7. 1,600 barrels of salt at \$1.90 per barrel.
ber of men, women, and children and average wages of each class? many hours a day employed; and n of the year?	10. Four men at \$23 per month.
ther the manufactures find a mar- manufactory? If not, how far st to a market?	11. 12 hours per day, and 10 months of the year.
re are the manufactures consum-	12. From two to seven hundred miles.
ther any of the manufactures are foreign countries? and, if so,	14. In the States of Ohio, Virginia, and Pennsylvania.
	15. None exported.

Document 14.—No. 167.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on a credit, at what credit? If bartered, for what?	16. Cash.
19. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?	19. 5 per cent.
20. Amount of capital?	20. \$6,200.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. \$23.

DAVID KISLER &

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 168.

Salt Manufactory, Armstrong County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Pennsylvania, Armstrong County.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Salt manufactory.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. \$4,000.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. \$2,200.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. 14 per cent.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. 1,800 barrels of salt at or worth per barrel.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. 4 men at \$24 each, per month.
11. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	11. 12 hours per day, and 10 months the year.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. From 2 to 6 hundred miles.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Kentucky.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	15. None exported.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Cash.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Four years since sold for \$2.
19. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?	19. 10 per cent.
20. Amount of capital?	20. \$5,000.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. \$24.

D. BRENNEMAN

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 169.

Salt Manufactory, Armstrong County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
and county in which the manufac- ted?	1. State of Pennsylvania, Armstrong county.
r description of the manufactory?	2. Salt manufactory.
l invested in ground and build-	3. Four thousand dollars.
re amount in materials, and in purchase of materials and pay- res?	4. Two thousand dollars.
l rate of profit on the capital in-	5. Eleven per cent.
it of articles annually manufactur-	7. Sixteen hundred barrels of salt, best quality, of the value of \$1 80 each.
establishment of the manufacto- tion, quality, and value of each	
er of men, women, and children, and average wages of each class?	10. Four men at \$30 50, each, per month.
many hours a day employed, and n of the year?	11. Twelve hours per day, and ten months of the year.
her the manufacturers find a mar- anufactory? If not, how far they market?	12. From five to seven hundred miles.
re are the manufactures consum-	14. In the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky and Virginia.
her any of the manufactures are foreign countries? and if so,	15. None exported.
her the manufacture is sold by turer for cash? and if on credit, lit? if bartered, for what?	16. Cash.
prices at which the manufactures old by the manufacturer since the at?	17. Three years since salt sold at \$2 50 per barrel.
has been the rate of your profits the last three years?	19. Nine per cent.
nt of capital?	20. Six thousand dollars.
age rate of wages?	21. Twenty dollars and fifty cents.

D. BRENNEMAN & Co.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 170.

Henry S. Weaver's Salt Works, Armstrong County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
and county in which the manufac- ted?	1. State of Pennsylvania, Armstrong county.
r description of the manufactory?	2. Salt manufactory.
l invested in ground and build-	3. Four thousand dollars.
re amount in materials, and in purchase of materials and pay- ges?	4. Eighteen hundred dollars.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 170—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Twenty-eight per cent.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. Thirteen hundred barrels, best at \$2 25 per barrel.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Four men at \$23, each, per n
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. Twelve hours per day, and six of the year.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. From thirty to five hundred the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	13. None.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	15. None exported.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Cash.
20. Amount of capital?	20. Six thousand dollars.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. Twenty-three dollars.

HENRY S. WE

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 171.

Hugh Bigham's Salt Works, Armstrong County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Pennsylvania, Armstrong
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Salt manufactory.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Five thousand dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. Two thousand dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Twelve per cent.
6. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	6. Decrease of the profit and the duty having been taken off.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. One thousand four hundred, \$1 80.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Six men at \$21 each, per n

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 171—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
many hours a day employed, and n of the year?	11. Twelve hours per day, and nine months of the year.
ether the manufactures find a the manufactory? If not, how far nt to a market?	12. Six hundred miles.
re are the manufactures consum-	14. In the States of Pennsylvania, (western part,) Ohio, Kentucky and Virginia.
ether any of the manufactures are o foreign countries? and, if so,	15. None exported.
ether the manufacture is sold by cturer for cash? and if on credit, dit? if bartered, for what?	16. At a credit of from two to six months.
prices at which the manufactures sold by the manufacturer since hment?	17. Four years since at \$2 50.
it has been the rate of your profits, or the last three years?	19. Twelve per cent.
unt of capital?	20. Seven thousand dollars.
rage rate of wages?	21. Twenty-one dollars.

HUGH BIGHAM.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 172.

Lucius M. Thompson's Salt Works, Armstrong County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
and county in which the manufac- tured?	1. State of Pennsylvania, Armstrong county.
or description of the manufactory?	2. Salt establishment.
tal invested in ground and build-	3. Four thousand dollars.
age amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay- ages?	4. Twelve hundred dollars.
ual rate of profit on the capital in-	5. No profit.
unt of articles annually manufac-	7. Six hundred barrels of salt, at \$2 per barrel.
the establishment of the manu- Description, quality, and value of	10. Four men at \$23 per month, each.
umber of men, women, and children and average wages of each class?	11. 12 hours per day, and 11 months of the year.
w many hours a day employed; and ion of the year?	12. Sent about four hundred miles.
ether the manufactures find a mar- manufactory? If not, how far they o a market?	14. In the States of Ohio, Virginia and Pennsylvania.
ere are the manufactures consum-	15. None exported.
ether any of the manufactures are to foreign countries? and if so,	

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 172—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Cash.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Two dollars per barrel.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. None.
20. Amount of capital?	20. Four thousand dollars.

FRANCIS M. THOMP

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 173.

Salt Manufactory, Sharon, Beaver County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Beaver county, State of Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Salt manufactory; steam for power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Fall of 1829; individual.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Six thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	5. Expense per day for materials bor, 8 dollars.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory, distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. No profits; no capital borrowed.
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Water too weak.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 1,000 barrels annually, sold for dollars per barrel.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Seven men, average wages 18 per month.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Twelve hours all the year.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Five horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Sold at the manufactory.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 173.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>mer foreign articles of the like into competition with them at sale, and to what extent?</p> <p>are the manufactures consumed?</p> <p>mer any of the manufactures are foreign countries? and if so,</p> <p>mer the manufacture is sold by urer for cash? and if on credit, t? if bartered, for what?</p> <p>mer the cost of the manufactured e manufacturer,) has increased, and how much in each year, ablishment of the manufactory, the increase has been in the ma-labor, and at what rate?</p> <p>duty upon the foreign manufac-kind of goods which you make l to 12½ per cent., with a correc-tion on all the imports, would to abandon your business, or ntinue to manufacture at reduc-</p> <p>ould cause you to abandon your what way would you employ</p>	<p>17. No foreign competition.</p> <p>18. At home.</p> <p>19. No exportation.</p> <p>20. Exchanged for country produce.</p> <p>21. No change.</p> <p>29. Give it up.</p> <p>30. Farming.</p>

M. ADAMS.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 174.

Salt Manufactory, Butler County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>d county in which the manufac-d?</p> <p>description of the manufactory; water, steam, or other power? stablished; and whether a joint t?</p> <p>invested in ground and build-r power, and in machinery?</p> <p>amount in materials, and in purchase of materials and pay-s?</p> <p>rate of profit on the capital in-be establishment of the manu-guishing between the rate of at portion of the capital which fter providing for the interest</p>	<p>1. Butler county, Pennsylvania, at Har-mony.</p> <p>2. Salt; steam power to pump the water, 428 feet.</p> <p>3. 5 years since; a joint stock.</p> <p>4. Ten thousand dollars.</p> <p>5. Payment of wages, \$175 per month.</p> <p>6. Profit, \$3,440 per annum, exclusive of interest.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 174—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 13,000 bushels salt per annum, 5 to the bushel.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 10 men per day, at 17½ dollar month.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. 12 hours a day the whole year.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. Persons otherwise employed 13 dollars per month.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 1 horse.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Market at the works.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. No foreign salt is sold here.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the country around the work.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	19. None exported.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Cash and agricultural products.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. A slight increase in the price of about 12½ per cent.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Average sales are 60 cents per
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. The present duty is low enough.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. \$3,440 per annum; no dividends.
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. Difficult to answer.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. Two-thirds of the whole export agricultural products.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 174—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
duty upon the foreign manufacture of goods which you make reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would you to abandon your business, or continue to manufacture at present?	29. We would abandon the business if the price should be reduced.
not the manufactures of salt and from the points of importation, foreign competition within a certain distance of them, and what is the extent of	32. Out of foreign competition perhaps 150 miles.
amount of capital; and what proportion of capital bears to that which	33. The works support themselves.
proportion which the production by the manufacturers bears to the con-	37. All American.

, 1832.

For ISAAC WILSON.
D. & J. WILSON.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 175.

McFarland's Salt Manufactory, Indiana County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
Indiana county in which the manufactory is established?	1. Indiana county, Pennsylvania.
For description of the manufactory—water, steam, or other power—	2. Salt manufactory, by boiling.
established; and whether a joint concern?	3. Established in 1801; individual concern.
Invested in ground and building power and in machinery?	4. Seven thousand dollars.
Expense amount in materials, and in purchase of materials and pay- ments?	5. Copper and iron are almost the only materials used in erecting salt works, the value of which about \$1,500, wages \$1,600 per annum.
Rate of profit on the capital in the establishment of the manufactory—distinguishing between the rate of interest on the portion of the capital which is not borrowed?	6. Owing to low prices of salt, and frequent failure of wells, few persons in this section of country have realized any thing beyond a living.
Rate of increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Strong or weak water.
Rate of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. Not easily ascertained, varying from 5 to 15 per cent.
Quantity of articles annually manufactured—description, quality, and value of	9. About 18,000 bushels per annum.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 175—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Salt water and coal, both of on the lands attached.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Foreign salt would cost, at Pittsburgh, about \$1 per bushel.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Seven men, at 87½ cents p
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Twelve hours per day, thr year.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. Varying from 50 cents per including board.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Three horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. About one-sixth sold at h lance sent to the towns on the (ville, Tenn., Florence, Ala., St.) &c.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	17. In consequence of pref eastern market, the salters of the west are obliged to use a foreign salt, (generally Turks' has the effect of lessening the the domestic article, though the generally rated from 25 to 50 cents higher.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. In 1822 salt was worth at 75 cents per bushel; it is now hal will not, at present, net over 24, to any of the markets down the (is owing principally to domestic
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. At the present prices of on the sea-board, (40 to 45 cents 20 or 25 cents would enable the ers here to send their salt as far ladelphia, as soon as the Penna is completed.
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. The raw materials cost the wages paid for labor, and the cost of the land belonging to the ment.
28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the U. States, and what amount in your own State?	28. I should estimate the quan made in Western Pennsylvania to six hundred thousand bushels
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make, were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Should the present price tinuc, (say to net but 20 cents) unprofitable to me, and a sinking two-thirds engaged, who have the wells.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. The salt manufactures a remote from the sea-board, yet salt meets the domestic at Lew as far up the Ohio as Cincinnati of duty would necessarily circ market for domestic salt.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 176.

Salt Manufactory, Indiana County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Indiana county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Salt, manufactured by boiling.
3. When established; and whether a joint or individual concern?	3. Established in 1822; individual concern.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, in water power and in machinery?	4. Seven thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Iron and copper are almost the only materials, and the amount used in erecting my manufactory \$1,500; wages per annum, \$1,600.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory, distinguishing between the rate of interest upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest on it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. Owing to low prices of salt, and frequent failure of the wells, few, if any persons, in this section of country, who have been engaged a series of years, have realized any profit beyond a living.
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Strong or weak water, or low prices.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. Various, and not easily ascertained.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. About 9,000 bushels per annum.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Materials used, salt water and coal, both of which on the lands attached to the establishment.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, from what countries?	11. Foreign salt in Pittsburgh would cost, at present, about \$1 per bushel.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Six men, 87½ cents per day, exclusive of mechanics.
13. How many hours a day employed, and for what portion of the year?	13. Twelve hours per diem, throughout the year.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. Rate of wages on this part of Pennsylvania canal 87½, men employed in agriculture about 60 cents per day, including board.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Two horses, and no other animals.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. About one-fourth sold at home; the balance has to be sent to the towns on the Ohio, and to Nashville, Tenn., Florence, Ala., and St. Louis, Mo., &c.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at the place of sale; and to what extent?	17. Owing to prejudice in the eastern markets, salters in the west are obliged to use a portion of Turks' Island salt, which has the effect of lessening the demand for domestic salt, though the foreign has rated about 25 to 50 cents higher.
18. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, to what extent?	19. Not any except when it is used in salting provisions.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 176—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. In 1822, 75 cents per bushel at the works, but will not net that to market, owing to a late depressed domestic competition.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. A duty of 25 cents per bushel enable the manufacturer here to see to Philadelphia as soon as the Per canal is completed.
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. The raw materials cost no wages paid for labor, and value the land.
28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?	28. I should estimate the amount manufactured in this State at 500,000 bushels.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent, with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Should the present price continue, (say to net but 30 cents,) I do not intend to abandon the business, and many of the manufacturers will have to do the same: an increase of duty would cause a manufacturer to extend the market.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. The salt manufactures are remote from the sea-board, yet the foreign salt is not in competition with the domestic in Lewistown, Mifflin county, and as far up the Ohio as Cincinnati. The introduction of the duty would circumscribe the market, and an increase of duty extend it.

WILLIAM BAR

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 177.

Salt Works, Indiana County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Indiana county, State of Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Salt works; two wells pumped and two wells by horse power, in operation.
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established in 1828; private.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Twelve thousand dollars.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory, distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of the profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. Profit in the years 1829 and 1830 was 10 per cent.; in 1831 it will not net on account of the duty taken off.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 177—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	7. On account of the decrease; we believe on account of the duty being taken off.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. We use no foreign article unless copper for tube, which costs about 50 or \$60 to each well, first cost of copper: a well will cost to establish in this part of the country, from 2,000 to 3,000 dollars.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. I have not seen any foreign salt in this part of the country for 20 years.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. It will take from 8 to 9 men to carry on one salt well, including coopering, &c.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. We have double set of hands; go on 24 hours, and all times of the year.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, other States, and in foreign countries?	14. For coal digging, \$1 to \$1 50 per day; for boiling, 18 to 19 dollars per month.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Generally two horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. We sell about one-third of the salt made at the works; the balance is sent from 5 to 700 miles down the Ohio river, and from 100 to 150 over the mountains.—
7. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at the place of sale; and to what extent?	17. When we come in competition with foreign salt of last or this year; foreign salt will not let us send our domestic salt much further than Pittsburgh, and will not be more than 50 miles.
Q. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Some for cash, the most for trade of the country; credit, three to six months.
1. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year at the establishment of the manufactory; whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. The principal cost is iron and metal; iron has fell in price about \$10 per ton; metal remains much the same.
1. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. We have sold salt for \$2 per barrel, for 280 lb., and 35 cents per bushel; for the last few years; before that it was up to \$3 per barrel.
2. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. I am not acquainted with the first cost of salt at the islands; the duty ought to be so salt could not be sold in the city below forty cents.
3. Is any change necessary in levying or reducing the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. None that I know of.
4. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?	28. In this State from 600,000 to 700,000 bushels.
5. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would you be obliged to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at the same prices?	29. In most cases it would cause the works to be abandoned.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 177—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. In many cases there would little capital left to employ in any way.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. In merchandising, or raising stock.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. They are remote from the sea but meet with foreign competition east at Huntingdon, and to the south Cincinnati.

For J. & H. DI
HENRY D

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 178.

Salt Manufactory, Indiana County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Indiana county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Salt manufactured by boiling with coal fuel, and water pumped by steam.
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. One established in 1821, and 1823.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. \$13,000 for two salt establishments.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Iron and copper are almost the same as the work used in erecting one factory, \$1,600, and wages per annum dollars for each manufactory.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. Owing to the low prices of salt and frequent failure of the salt water. For person in this section of country, has been engaged for a series of years, realized any profit beyond a living.
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Strong or weak water, or low
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. It is not known by us what quantity salt was made here for a few of years, but at present one establishment 18,000 bushels, and one 13,000 bushels per year.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Materials used, salt water and coal, both found on the lands attached to the establishments.

Document 14.—No. 178—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
number of men, women, and children, and average wages of each class?	12. 13 men, at 87½ cents per day; 2 superintendents, at \$350 per year, for two establishments.
How many hours a day employed; portion of the year?	13. 12 hours per day, through the year.
Rate of wages of similar classes employed in the same State and country, and in foreign countries? Number of horses or other animals?	14. Rate of wages on the Pennsylvania canal, 87½ cts.; men employed in agriculture from 50 to 60 cents, including board.
Whether the manufactures find a market for their products? If not, how far they are from a market?	15. Five horses, including both establishments.
Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at the place of sale; and to what extent?	16. The surplus quantity of salt which cannot be sold at the works, is sometimes sent as far south as Florence, Alabama, and the intermediate towns on the Ohio, and as far east as Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania.
At what prices at which the manufactures are sold by the manufacturer since the completion of the canal?	17. Foreign salt is now brought to Lewistown by way of the Pennsylvania canal, and to Florence, Alabama, and towns on the Ohio river, as far as Cincinnati, to a large extent.
At what rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition with similar articles in the home market?	22. In 1822 and '23 salt was sold at \$1, now 35 cents at the works.
What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw materials? What portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	23. A duty of 25 cents per bushel would enable the manufacturer to send his salt to Philadelphia when the Pennsylvania canal is completed.
At what amount of the agricultural produce of the country is consumed in your manufactures, and what amount of other domestic productions?	26. Raw materials cost nothing but wages paid for labor, and value or cost of the land.
What duty upon the foreign manufactures of the kind of goods which you make is assessed to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would cause you to abandon your business, or you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	27. About \$1,600 per annum is expended for provisions, and not less than \$2,500 per year is expended for clothing men, women, and children. Domestic woolen and cotton goods mostly used.
What would cause you to abandon your business in what way would you employ the capital?	29. Should the present price of salt continue, (say to net but 30 cents,) we should have to abandon the business: an increase of duty would enable the manufacturer to extend the market.
Do you not the manufactures of salt and other articles from the points of importation, foreign competition within a certain limit, and what is the extent of the same?	30. We would have no capital left to join in any business.
	32. The salt manufactures are remote from the seaboard, yet the foreign salt meets the domestic in Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, and as far up the Ohio as Cincinnati. A reduction of the duty would circumscribe our market, and an increase of duty extend it.

McKEOWN & RODGERS.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 179.

Thomas Johnston's Salt Works, Indiana County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Indiana county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Salt manufactory; steam power used to pump the water.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Re-established in 1830 and '31; owned individually.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. About \$7,000 in land, improvements, and machinery.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Materials found on the land; salt water and coal, wages of firemen, and miners, and foreman, \$1,650 per annum; for cooper and stuff for barrels, and blacksmith, \$1,000.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory, distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. Rate of profit very irregular: the nature of the business is such as subjects it to sudden and heavy drawbacks.
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Home competition and a circumscribed market, in consequence of foreign salt meeting us at Huntingdon, on the east side, and at Cincinnati, on the southwest, is the cause of the decrease.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. Profit varies from 8 to 25 per cent.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. My works went into operation on the 1st of January last; have made 5,000 bushels good salt, worth probably 30 cents per bushel, if it could be sold at the works.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. With the present duty; costs from 30 to 40 cents per measured bushel.
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 5 laborers and a foreman, and their families, exclusive of coopers, about 90 cents per day, the finding them in board, &c., &c.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. 12 hours, and through all the year.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. On the public works the wages are similar; on farms from 60 to 70 cents per day.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 2 horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. About one-fourth vended at home at present; sent 150 miles north, east, and south, and west as far as Florence, in Alabama. When the Pennsylvania canal and railroad is completed the transportation will be so much reduced that it will enable the manufacturer to send east to Harrisburg, and supply the surrounding counties.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	17. At present the foreign article meets us at Cincinnati to the west, and at Lewistown and Huntingdon to the east, and at Bedford and South Cumberland, Maryland.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. No.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 179—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>whether the manufacture is sold by the rer for cash? and if on credit, at it? if bartered, for what? whether the cost of the manufactured the manufacturer) has increased or and how much in each year from ishment of the manufactory; and re increase has been in the mate- labor, and at what rate? prices at which the manufactures sold by the manufacturer since the cent?</p>	<p>20. In part for cash; on credit and barter- ed for produce and such other articles as are needed at the works. 21. The cost of manufacturing the article has decreased fifty per cent. since 1822, which is principally attributable to the im- provement made in the wells, and the mode of manufacturing and reduction in iron, &c. 22. Thirty cents for 56 lbs.; in 1819, '20, '21, and '22, \$1; in '24 and '25, fifty to sixty cents.</p>
<p>at rate of duty is necessary to ena- ble manufacturer to enter into competi- home market with similar articles</p>	<p>23. A duty that would make foreign salt worth fifty cents per bushel in the seaports, would enable the home factories to supply all the country bordering on the Ohio, Mis- sissippi, and their navigable tributaries, and to the vicinity of Philadelphia and Balti- more when the various canals and railroads are completed; and, judging from the ra- pid extension of the manufacture of salt, and the facility with which the raw material has been found, I would say the country was ca- pable of furnishing it to an unlimited extent.</p>
<p>any change necessary in levying or the duty on such articles to pre- vent?</p>	<p>24. I know of none.</p>
<p>at amount of the agricultural pro- of the country is consumed in your ment, and what amount of other do- mestic productions?</p>	<p>27. All that is used is domestic, except copper; produce from \$500 to \$800 per year; in barrels and other materials \$1,200 to \$1,500.</p>
<p>at quantity or amount of manufac- h as you make, are produced in the states, and what amount in your own</p>	<p>28. I have not all the information necessary to enable me to state the quantity made in the United States, but estimate the quantity made in western Pennsylvania at from 600,000 to 700,000 bushels per annum.</p>
<p>the duty upon the foreign manufac- re kind of goods which you make reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corres- ponding reduction on all the imports, would you to abandon your business, or continue to manufacture at reduc-</p>	<p>29. I would abandon the business, unless so many others did so as to curtail the quantity manufactured within the limited demand.</p>
<p>it would cause you to abandon your in what way would you employ your</p>	<p>30. In the mercantile business.</p>
<p>where any pursuit in which you could from which you could derive greater gain after a reduction of the import 12½ per cent.? are not the manufactures of salt and &c. from the points of importation, reign competition within a certain and them, and what is the extent of it?</p>	<p>31. If the present quantity should con- tinue to be manufactured, I think almost any business would offer greater inducements. 32. If the duty was taken off the circle would be very limited to the southwest and to the east; and when the Baltimore and Ohio railroad is finished to the south, I would not embrace a circle that would exceed, in dis- tance, two hundred miles.</p>

REMARK: Above you have answers to most of the queries, which have been hastily
 L Yours, &c.,

THOMAS JOHNSTON.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 180.

Salmont Salt Works, Westmoreland County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Salmont, Westmoreland county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Salt works; steam power for p salt works, and stone coal for fuel.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Commenced in 1816; went out ration in 1822; in consequence of th quantity manufactured and started i but did not clear expenses by \$250 15th April, from which time we made rage of 100 bushels per day.
4. Capital invested in ground and build- ings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Ten thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and pay- ment of wages?	5. Annual expenditure of iron and for wear and tear, \$970; payment of \$3427.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital in- vested since the establishment of the manu- factory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that por- tion which is not borrowed?	6. Loss sustained from 1828 to 1831, \$2500; since which time we h alized 20 per cent.
7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	7. Cause of decrease is the surplus ty on hand, for want of more extensiv kets for our salt.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise em- ployed in the same State and county?	8. From six to twenty per cent.
9. Amount of articles annually manufact- ured since the establishment of the manu- factory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Formerly about 11,500 bushels; sent we are making at the rate of bushels per annum.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. From 45 to 50 cents per bushel England and the West Indies, at P phia, for some time past.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 16 men; wages from 18 to 26 per month.
13. How many hours a day employed? and what portion of the year?	13. 12 hours per day, all the year.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes other- wise employed in the same State and coun- ty, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. Wages of similar classes in ou ty varies from 14 to 18 dollars per m
15. Number of horses or other animals em- ployed?	15. Three horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a mar- ket at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. A small quantity is sold at the some is sent west to Cincinnati, south Virginia State line, east to Huntingd
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. Some foreign salt comes up to nati, up the Ohio; and some as ne Huntingdon, within 80 miles of us.
18. Where are the manufactures consum- ed?	18. In the western part of this St western part of Virginia, Ohio, and I
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. None.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. But a small quantity for cash; mainder on credit, and bartered for pr

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 180.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.

he cost of the manufactured nufacturer) has increased or how much in each year from t of the manufactory; and ease has been in the mate- and at what rate?

at which the manufactures by the manufacturer since ?

of duty is necessary to ena- rer to enter into competition et with similar articles im-

been the rate of your pro- the last three years? and if c company, what dividends ed, and what portion of the mpany has been converted , or retained as a fund for her objects, and therefore mually?

ion of the cost of your ma- ts of the price of the raw ertion of the wages of labor, of the profits of capital? unt of the agricultural pro- ountry is consumed in your id what amount of other ions?

ity or amount of manufac- make, are produced in the d what amount in your own

upon the foreign manufac- of goods which you make 12½ per cent., with a corre- on all the imports, would abandon your business, or ue to manufacture at re-

cause you to abandon your way would you employ your

pursuit in which you could ch you could derive greater a reduction of the import cent.?

ie manufactures of salt and the points of importation, mpetition within a certain m, and what is the extent

unt of reduction in the du- the actual or real capital l an interest of 6 per cent., the reduction should be?

ANSWERS.

21. Salt in 1818 cost 130 cents per bushel to make; the cost has decreased gradually until the present, which is from 25 to 30 cts. per bushel.

22. In 1818 sold for 150 cents per bushel, and has gradually decreased until 1828, and is established at 35 cents per bushel at works or manufactory.

23. As soon as our Pennsylvania canal and railroads are complete, a duty of 20 cents per bushel on foreign salt would enable us to send our salt to the Philadelphia market, or at least as far east as the Susquehannah, and a greater distance south and west.

25. Profits about five per cent.; a joint stock, consisting of two partners.

26. Cannot say.

27. At present we consume at the rate of \$2500 per year for agricultural productions, and about the rate of \$2500 for clothing.

28. There is manufactured in Western Pennsylvania between 500,000 and 550,000 bushels of salt annually.

29. It is most likely that we would have to abandon our business in such case, as we could only supply a very small circle.

30. If our business was abandoned, our property would be of no value, and we would have no capital left to invest in any thing else.

31. This we do not know.

32. We are out of competition in a very small circle, from 40 to 80 miles.

34. There are many manufactories now that do not yield six per cent.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 180.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
37. Proportion which the production by the American manufacturers bears to the consumption?	37. Domestic salt supplies about half the consumption of the United States.

SAMUEL DOBBIN,
JOHN ARTS,
Proprietors.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 181.

N. M. D. Sterrett's Conemaugh Salt Works, Westmoreland County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Sterrett's salt works on the Conemaugh river, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Salt is manufactured with stone coal fuel; steam power.
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. These works were established in 1816; individual stock.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Capital invested six thousand dollars in land, buildings, and machinery.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Stone coal and salt water being the only materials used, are found on the premises attached to the works.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. Some years it has turned out to be a losing business, by losses in transportation and otherwise; and in other years but moderate profits have been made: the rate per cent. in this concern for the last ten years has not been an average of more than eight per cent.
7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	7. The increased production of domestic salt has been caused by many enterprising citizens who have engaged in the manufacture thereof within the last 10 or 12 years.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. This varies from 15 to 33½ per cent.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. It is not exactly known what quantity of salt was made here during the first four years, but at present, about or for the last three years, the average has been 12,000 bushels. There are on this river, now in operation, in the space of three miles up and down the river, eleven salt manufactories; averaging each from 12 to 14,000 bushels per annum; in all 154,000 bushels salt per annum.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. No raw materials are used except salt water and stone coal; but large quantities of sheet and bar iron, castings, &c. Iron is used for the construction of salt pans, engines, &c. castings for grate bars, braces, parts of engines. One engine is necessary for every and each manufactory, which costs from four to

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 181—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
	<p>six hundred dollars; sheet iron costs us \$160 per ton, bar iron \$110, castings \$80 per ton: no foreign articles are used to any amount except copper tubes and screws, of which it requires about \$200 worth to each manufactory.</p>
<p>11. Of men, women, and children and average wages of each class?</p>	<p>12. I employ twelve men the whole year at an average of \$20 per month, one superintendent at \$500 per year.</p>
<p>12. Many hours a day employed, and of the year?</p>	<p>13. Twelve hours per day, summer and winter.</p>
<p>13. Wages of similar classes other- ed in the same State and coun- ties, and in foreign countries? 14. Of horses or other animals</p>	<p>14. From 14 to 15 dollars per month.</p>
<p>15. Whether the manufactures find a market at home? If not, how far to a market?</p>	<p>15. Two horses are employed the year round for each manufactory.</p>
<p>16. Whether foreign articles of the like into competition with them at sale; and to what extent?</p>	<p>16. The surplus salt which cannot be sold at home is sent by different manufacturers to Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville and Florence, Alabama, and has been sent as far east as Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, a distance of about 100 miles from these works.</p>
<p>17. Prices at which the manufactures sold by the manufacturer since 1818?</p>	<p>17. Foreign salt is brought to Lewistown and Huntingdon, by the Pennsylvania canal, and up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers as far as Cincinnati and Maysville.</p>
<p>18. Rate of duty is necessary to en- able manufacturer to enter into compe- tition with similar articles</p>	<p>22. In 1818 salt was sold here at \$1.50 per bushel: at present it is only worth 35 cents per bushel at the works; and when sent to a distant market it sometimes does not meet more than from 20 to 30 cents per bushel, after the charges for transportation, &c. are paid.</p>
<p>19. Amount of the agricultural pro- duce of the country is consumed in your city, and what amount of other do- mestic goods?</p>	<p>23. The transportation of salt is expensive on account of its bulk and weight: a less duty than 25 cents per bushel would enable the manufacturer to enter into competition with imported salt: a duty of 12½ cents would enable the manufacturer to send it farther east or west.</p>
<p>20. Quantity or amount of manufac- tures you make, are produced in the city, and what amount in your own county?</p>	<p>27. About \$1,200 per annum is expended for provisions, and about the same amount is expended in clothing men, women, and children for each manufactory; domestic woollen and cotton goods are mostly used.</p>
<p>21. Duty upon the foreign manufac- ture of goods which you make is 12½ per cent, with a com- bination on all the imports, would you abandon your business, or continue to manufacture at re- sult?</p>	<p>28. The quantity of salt manufactured in Western Pennsylvania is estimated at 600,000 bushels per annum.</p>
<p>22. Would you abandon your business, or what way would you employ your capital?</p>	<p>29. This would compel us to abandon the manufacture of salt altogether in this section of the country.</p>
<p>23. In the manufacture of iron or paper, or in agriculture.</p>	<p>30. In the manufacture of iron or paper, or in agriculture.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 181—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. Foreign salt is now brought to Huntingdon, by way of the Pennsylvania canal, from Philadelphia: Huntingdon is but eighty miles from these works.

CONEMAUGH SALT WORKS.

N. M. D. STERRETT.

N. B. Mr. Sterrett's return will answer generally for the works along the Conemaugh.

W. JOHNSTON.

No. 2.

Skellon's Salt Works, Westmoreland County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Westmoreland county, State of Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. The salt is manufactured from salt water drawn from a well by an engine, and boiled down in sheet-iron pans, with steam coal fuel.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. The works were established in 1816, and continued in operation till 1834, when the price of salt became so low, (\$1 per bushel) they were given up till 1830. Individual stock.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Six thousand dollars in ground, buildings, and machinery.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. At present the rate of profit is about eight per cent.: from 1824 until 1830 the business would not yield a sufficient profit to warrant the continuance of the manufactory.
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Since 1829 there has been a greater demand for salt, both at home and abroad, giving probably to a decrease in market of imported salt.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. The average quantity of salt manufactured per year is about 12,000 bushels; its present value is 45 cents per bushel.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Bar and sheet iron, castings and copper, are the principal materials used in the execution of the works. The quantity of copper used, in proportion to the other articles, will not be more than 1-12 part of the whole.
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. From 10 to 12 men are employed at \$20 per month.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. Twelve hours each day, and work the whole year.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Two horses are necessary.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. A part of the salt is sold at the works; the remainder is taken to Pittsburgh, to Cincinnati, Louisville, and come further down the Ohio river; a good deal that is sold at the works is taken to Virginia and other places.

December 14.—No. 181—[No. 2]—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such price of sale; and to what extent?	17. We come in competition with foreign salt at Cincinnati, Ohio, Huntingdon, Penn., and at Cumberland, on the Potomac river, and occasionally at Mount Pleasant, in this county.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	19. No salt at any time has been exported to foreign countries from this manufactory.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. An uncertain portion of the salt is sold for cash; the remainder is bartered for produce, &c.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. From \$1,000 to \$12,000 worth of agricultural and domestic productions are annually consumed.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make be reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would you use you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. If the duty on salt were reduced to 12½ cents, we would not be able to compete with foreign salt at a living profit.

CONEMAUGH SALT WORKS.

THOMAS SKELTON,
For WALTER M. SKELTON.

No. 3.

Jacob Drum's Franklin Salt Works, Westmoreland County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Franklin salt works, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.
Kind or description of the manufactory; whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Salt is manufactured with steam power and stone coal fuel.
When established; and whether a joint concern?	3. These works were erected in 1818, and kept in operation till 1822, then they were abandoned and set idle till 1829; this was occasioned by low prices and competition in business; but they have been put in operation again in 1829, in November.
Capital invested in ground and build- ing and water power, and in machinery?	4. Eight thousand dollars; individual stock.
Average amount in materials, and in cash on hand, purchase of materials and payment of debts?	5. Salt water and stone coal being the only materials used, are found on the premises attached to the salt works.
Annual rate of profit on the capital in- vested since the establishment of the manu- factory; distinguishing between the rate of pro- fit on that portion of the capital which is bor- rowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. This is a difficult question to answer— some years it turned out to be a losing busi- ness, by losses in transportation by water and otherwise; and in other years but mode- rate profits were made.
Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as it may be,) of profit?	7. The increased production of domestic salt has been caused by many enterprising

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	citizens who have engaged in the manufacture thereof within the last 10 or 15 years.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	8. This varies from 12½ to 25 per cent.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	9. It is not exactly known what salt was made here during the first year, but at present about 14,000 bushels per annum.
11. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. No raw materials are used but water and stone coal; but large quantities of sheet and bar iron are used for the construction of salt pans. No foreign articles to any amount, except copper screws, of which it requires a great deal worth to each works.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Ten men are employed the year at 18 to \$ 20 per month, and one indent at \$ 500 per year.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. Twelve hours per day, summer and winter.
14. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. The surplus quantity of salt not sold at the works, is sent by the manufacturers to Cincinnati, Louisville, Florence, Alabama, and as far as Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania.
15. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	17. Foreign salt is now brought to town by way of the Pennsylvania canal up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Cincinnati and Maysville.
16. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. In 1818 salt was sold here for 12½ cents per bushel; at present it is only worth 10 cents at the works; and when sent to a market, it is sometimes not worth more than 30 cts. per bushel, after the charge of transportation, &c. are paid.
17. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. The transportation of salt on account of its weight and bulk, at 10 cents per bushel would enable the manufacturer to send it further east or west.
18. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. About \$ 1,200 per annum is expended for provisions, and about the same for clothing men, women, and children; domestic woollen and cotton mostly used.
19. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?	28. The quantity of salt manufactured in Western Pennsylvania is estimated at five to six hundred thousand bushels per annum.
20. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. This would, no doubt, cause men to abandon the manufacture of salt.
21. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them; and what is the extent of that circle?	32. Foreign salt is now brought to town by way of the Pennsylvania canal from Philadelphia; Huntingdon is 100 miles from these works.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 181—[No. 3.]—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
Proportion which the production by American manufacturers bears to the nation?	37. It is estimated that the yearly consumption of salt in the United States is ten millions of bushels. Out of this quantity about four millions and a half of bushels are manufactured on the seaboard and in the interior of the country.

For JACOB DRUM,
JOHN ROYER.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 182.

Hope Salt Works, Westmoreland County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. We manufacture salt on the Kiskiminetas river, Westmoreland county.
Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power is used?	2. By horse power.
When established; and whether a joint concern?	3. In 1828; at present a joint concern.
Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. From five to six thousand dollars.
Average amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Answered in the above.
Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is owned, after providing for the interest thereon, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. Have not averaged more than 12 per cent.
Causes of the increase (or decrease, as it may be) of profit?	7. The competition and reduction of duty on foreign salt have reduced the profit materially.
Amount of articles annually manufactured at the establishment of the manufactory; description, quality, and value of each article?	9. The works make, annually, 10,000 bushels of salt, equal to any imported.
Quantity and value of different kinds of materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Owing to the reduction of the duty on foreign salt, the domestic will soon come to 25 cents per bushel.
Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. There are six men at \$20 per month, and feed and clothe twenty-six men, women and children.
How many hours a day employed, and portion of the year?	13. The works go night and day, (Sundays excepted); the boilers work, each, 12 hours.
Rate of wages of similar classes of labor employed in the same State and county, or in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. Farmers don't pay, by five dollars per month, as much as we pay at the works.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 182—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. All the salt exported sent burgh market.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. The salt sold at the works is for trade, the produce of the neigh
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. A duty on foreign salt of 25 bushel would enable the manufac domestic to come in competition wi
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. Believe all the materials the of the United States.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. All domestic, except some c tea.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Should the duty be taken of salt, all the works in Western Pen must stop.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. The high water last winter to amount.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. Don't know of any.

HOPE SALT WORKS, April 28, 1832.

SAMUEL TALM
ROBERT CRISW

N. B. Another works as above in value.

Hill's, with a steam engine; and another going into operation, a joint cor
Lynch & Wilson's, two horses, and the same number of hands as stated a

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 183.

Salt Manufactory, Westmoreland County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. In Westmoreland county, an Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Salt works; horse power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1822, and is a joint stock

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 183—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>al invested in ground and build- water power, and in machinery? age amount in materials, and in e purchase of materials and pay- ages? al rate of profit on the capital in- e the establishment of the manu- stinguishing between the rate of that portion of the capital which after providing for the interest up- the rate of profit upon that por- is not borrowed? e of the increase (or decrease, as ay be) of profit? of profit on capital otherwise em- he same State and county? nt of articles annually manufac- e the establishment of the manu- escription, quality, and value of</p>	<p>4. \$2,500. 5. \$500. 6. \$500; no portion of the capital bor- rowed. 7. An increase arising from a more abun- dant supply of materials. 8. About six per cent. 9. 3,500 bushels, at 40 cts. per bushel.</p>
<p>ntity and value of different kinds rials used, distinguishing between ducts and domestic products? in the United States of similar ar- anufacture imported from abroad, hat countries? ber of men, women, and children and average wages of each class? r many hours a day employed; ortion of the year? of wages of similar classes other- yed in the same State and county, tes, and in foreign countries? ber of horses or other animals</p>	<p>10. 1,500 bushels of coal, at 2 cents per bushel. 11. Unable to say. 12. 3 men, at \$100 per annum. 13. Average 12 hours per day all the year. 14. About \$100 per annum. 15. 2 horses.</p>
<p>ther the manufactures find a mar- anufacture? If not, how far they a market? ther foreign articles of the like r into competition with them at of sale; and to what extent? re are the manufactures consum-</p>	<p>16. Generally at the works; if not in the distance of 20 miles. 17. No. 18. In Westmoreland and Alleghany counties.</p>
<p>ther any of the manufactures are o foreign countries? and if so,</p>	<p>19. No.</p>
<p>ther the manufacture is sold by cturer for cash? and if on credit, dit? if bartered, for what? ther the cost of the manufactured he manufacturer) has increased or and how much in each year from hment of the manufactory; and e increase has been in the mate- labor, and at what rate? prices at which the manufactures sold by the manufacturer since ment?</p>	<p>20. Generally bartered for produce. 21. An increase. See No. 7. 22. Average 50 cents per bushel retailing, and 40 cents per bushel wholesale.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 183—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. Unable to answer.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. Unable to answer.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. \$500; a dividend of 10 per cent.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. \$500 worth of agricultural productions.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. It might not cause us to abandon business, but it would injure us materially.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. We are out of foreign competition to the extent of that circle is perhaps 100 miles.
33. Amount of capital; and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?	33. \$3,000; no borrowed capital.
34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of six per cent.; and how gradual the reduction should be?	34. Unable to answer.
35. If minimums should be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the actual value of the imported article in the American port, what rate of ad valorem duty would be equivalent to the present with the minimum?	35. Unable to answer.
36. What would be the operation of this change upon the frauds at present supposed to be practised?	36. Unable to answer.
37. Proportion which the production by the American manufacturers bears to the consumption?	37. Unable to answer.
38. Extent of individual or household manufacture in the United States, and how much it has increased since the tariff of 1824?	38. Unable to answer.
39. Average profit of money or capital in the United States?	39. Unable to answer.
40. Average rate of wages?	40. Unable to answer.

N. B.—There is one other salt works on the Youghiogeny river, in this county, but are not in operation at present, and it is very doubtful whether they will ever be in operation. There are also four salt works in operation on the Sewickly creek, whose I have not received. At present 4 wells are boring upon that creek. EDW. JOHNS

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 184.

Allegheny Salt Works, Westmoreland County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>nd county in which the manufac- ed? description of the manufactory; water, steam, or other power? established; and whether a joint 1?</p> <p>invested in ground and build- er power, and in machinery? e amount in materials, and in urchase of materials and pay- as?</p> <p>rate of profit on the capital in- the establishment of the manu- guishing between the rate of at portion of the capital which after providing for the interest the rate of profit upon that por- not borrowed?</p> <p>f the increase (or decrease, as be) of profit?</p> <p>of articles annually manufac- he establishment of the manu- ription, quality, and value of</p> <p>ty and value of different kinds rials used; distinguishing be- a products and domestic pro-</p> <p>r of men, women, and children l average wages of each class? any hours a day employed; ion of the year?</p> <p>r the manufactures find a mar- nufacture? If not, how far they market?</p> <p>r foreign articles of the like to competition with them at sale; and to what extent?</p> <p>ces at which the manufactures ld by the manufacturer since ent?</p> <p>ite of duty is necessary to ena- cturer to enter into competition arket with similar articles im-</p> <p>mount of the agricultural pro- e country is consumed in your and what amount of other do- tions?</p> <p>uty upon the foreign manufac- d of goods which you make to 12½ per cent, with a correc- tion on all the imports, would o abandon your business, or tinue to manufacture at reduc-</p>	<p>1. In Westmoreland county, and State of Pennsylvania.</p> <p>2. Steam power.</p> <p>3. Donnelly's established in 1828, and is an individual concern. Weaver's estab- lished in 1830, and is a joint stock concern.</p> <p>4. Donnelly's capital invested is \$4,000. Weaver's, \$4,000.</p> <p>5. Donnelly's amount in materials, &c. \$2,000 per annum. Weaver's, \$2,000.</p> <p>6. Our profits, since commencement, will amount to \$800 per annum.</p> <p>7. A decrease at present arising from an overstocked market.</p> <p>9. 1,680 barrels per annum, at \$2 per bar- rel. No. 1 is worth \$2; No. 2 is worth \$1 87½, No. 3 is worth \$1 75.</p> <p>10. 6,200 bushels of coal, at 1½ cents per bushel.</p> <p>12. Six men, at \$21 per month.</p> <p>13. Average about twelve hours per day throughout the year.</p> <p>16. Generally at Pittsburgh and Cincin- nati, and also to Louisville. Pittsburgh is about 28 miles from these works, and Cin- cinnati about 500.</p> <p>17. Foreign salt is brought to Louisville.</p> <p>22. In 1828 and in 1830 salt sold at these works at the rate of 75 cents per bushel, and, at the present time, at the low rate of 37½ cents.</p> <p>23. A duty of about 25 cents per bushel, &c.</p> <p>27. About \$1,200 worth per annum of agricultural and domestic productions.</p> <p>29. This would compel us to abandon the manufacture of salt altogether in this section of the country.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 184—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. In the manufacture of paper or in agriculture.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. Answered by No. 17.
33. Amount of capital; and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?	33. Unable to reply to this question.
34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent., and how gradual the reduction should be?	34. Ditto. Ditto.
35. If minimums should be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the actual value of the imported article in the American port, what rate of ad valorem duty would be equivalent to the present with the minimum?	35. Ditto. Ditto.
36. What would be the operation of this change upon the frauds at present supposed to be practised?	36. Ditto. Ditto.
37. Proportion which the production by the American manufacturers bears to the consumption?	37. Ditto. Ditto.
38. Extent of individual and household manufacture in the United States, and how much it has increased since the tariff of 1824?	38. Ditto. Ditto.
39. Average profit of money or capital in the United States?	39. Ditto. Ditto.
40. Average rate of wages?	40. Ditto. Ditto.

N. B.—Gaulinger, Carns, & Donnel's salt works on the Alleghany, below Freeport, average about 3,600 lbs. of salt manufactured per annum, at \$2 per barrel, and materials, &c., per annum, to about \$1,800. They were established in 1832. The necessary queries, as they respect these works, are answered in Messrs. Donnel & Weaver's statements.

P. S.—Walters has commenced on the Alleghany, but it is so recently that he has me no information whatever.

EDWARD JOHNS

DOCUMENT 11.—No. 185.

Paper Manufactory, Fallston, Beaver County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Beaver county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Paper manufactory; propelled power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established in 1826, and a joint concern.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 185—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>1. Invested in ground and build- ater power, and in machinery? ge amount in materials, and in purchase of materials and pay- ges?</p> <p>2. Rate of profit on capital invest- establishment of the manufac- turing between the rate of profit portion of the capital which is bor- providing for the interest upon rate of profit upon that portion t borrowed?</p> <p>3. Of the increase, (or decrease, as y be,) of profit?</p> <p>4. Number of articles annually manufac- the establishment of the manu- scription, quality, and value of</p> <p>5. Number of men, women, and children, and average wages of each class? ber of horses or other animals</p> <p>6. Do the manufactures find a mar- manufactory? If not, how far they a market?</p> <p>7. Do any of the manufactures are o foreign countries? and if so,</p> <p>8. Is a rate of duty necessary to enable turer to enter into competition in arket with similar articles imported?</p> <p>9. Is a duty upon the foreign manufac- kind of goods which you make ed to 12½ per cent., with a corres- duction on all the imports, would u to abandon your business, or continue to manufacture at reduc-</p> <p>10. What is the average rate of wages?</p>	<p>4. Nineteen thousand dollars.</p> <p>5. Consume 166,000 lbs. rags annually.</p> <p>6. About 6½ per cent.</p> <p>7. Competition.</p> <p>9. Paper, about \$15,000 per annum.</p> <p>12. 10 men, 23 women, and 5 boys.</p> <p>15. Three horses.</p> <p>16. At Pittsburgh and the western country in general.</p> <p>19. No.</p> <p>23. The present tariff.</p> <p>29. Yea.</p> <p>40. Men \$6 per week; women \$1 75; and boys \$1 50.</p>

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 186.

Sharples & Co's. Paper Mill, Columbia County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>1. In what county and in which the manufac- ated?</p> <p>2. Description of the manufactory?</p> <p>3. Amount invested in ground and build-</p>	<p>1. Pennsylvania, Columbia county.</p> <p>2. Paper mill; water power.</p> <p>3. Twenty-one thousand dollars.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 186—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. Six thousand dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Not to exceed one per cent.
6. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	6. The markets being glutted, from the quantity of paper imported, and the increase of factories in the United States.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. About 900 reams of foolscap, 1000 reams of printing paper, good quality; foolscap \$1 per ream, printing \$3 50 per ream.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. 20 tons of rags, at 6 cents per lb.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. About seven men and eight women; men at \$20 per month; women at \$1 20 per week.
11. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	11. About eight hours per day; about ten months in the year.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. Part sold in the neighborhood, and part sent to Philadelphia, distance 130 miles.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	13. In Philadelphia the competition has been so great as to take off our profits entirely.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the United States.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	15. None exported.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Some for cash; some bartered for materials; and some at 6 and 9 months credit.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Foolscap has fallen \$1 25 per ream; printing paper has fallen \$1 per ream, and a reduction in materials.
19. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?	19. About one per cent.
20. Amount of capital?	20. Refer to answers to questions 3 and 4.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. Answered in question 10.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 187.

Straw Paper Mill, Crawford County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Meadville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Straw paper mill; water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. 1828. Individual concern.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 187—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>invested in ground and build- ings, power, and in machinery? the amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay- ments?</p>	4. \$16,000.
<p>the rate of profit on the capital in- vestment in the establishment of the manu- facturing, distinguishing between the rate of that portion of the capital which is not borrowed, and the rate of profit upon that por- tion not borrowed?</p>	5. \$3,122.
<p>of the increase, (or decrease, as may be,) of profit? of profit on capital otherwise em- ployed in the same State and county?</p>	6. 30 per cent., no money borrowed.
<p>the rate of profit on capital otherwise em- ployed in the same State and county? of articles annually manufac- tured in the establishment of the manu- facturing, distinguishing between the rate of that portion of the capital which is not borrowed, and the rate of profit upon that por- tion not borrowed?</p>	7. No material change.
<p>the rate of profit on capital otherwise em- ployed in the same State and county? of articles annually manufac- tured in the establishment of the manu- facturing, distinguishing between the rate of that portion of the capital which is not borrowed, and the rate of profit upon that por- tion not borrowed?</p>	8. Thirty-three per cent.
<p>the rate of profit on capital otherwise em- ployed in the same State and county? of articles annually manufac- tured in the establishment of the manu- facturing, distinguishing between the rate of that portion of the capital which is not borrowed, and the rate of profit upon that por- tion not borrowed?</p>	<p>9. \$9,000, or 9,200 reams of crown wrap- ping, at \$1 per ream, equal to 9,200 lbs. of book boards, at 5 cents per lb., or any other paper in proportion to the weight, &c.</p>
<p>the rate of profit on capital otherwise em- ployed in the same State and county? of articles annually manufac- tured in the establishment of the manu- facturing, distinguishing between the rate of that portion of the capital which is not borrowed, and the rate of profit upon that por- tion not borrowed?</p>	<p>10. 92 tons of straw, at \$5 per ton; and 22,080 lbs. salts of lye, at 3 cents, \$682 40, making together \$1,122 40, all domestic.</p>
<p>the rate of profit on capital otherwise em- ployed in the same State and county? of articles annually manufac- tured in the establishment of the manu- facturing, distinguishing between the rate of that portion of the capital which is not borrowed, and the rate of profit upon that por- tion not borrowed?</p>	11. None imported.
<p>the rate of profit on capital otherwise em- ployed in the same State and county? of articles annually manufac- tured in the establishment of the manu- facturing, distinguishing between the rate of that portion of the capital which is not borrowed, and the rate of profit upon that por- tion not borrowed?</p>	<p>12. 8 men and 3 girls; men \$225 per an- num, girls \$75 per annum.</p>
<p>the rate of profit on capital otherwise em- ployed in the same State and county? of articles annually manufac- tured in the establishment of the manu- facturing, distinguishing between the rate of that portion of the capital which is not borrowed, and the rate of profit upon that por- tion not borrowed?</p>	13. 14 hours, all the year.
<p>the rate of profit on capital otherwise em- ployed in the same State and county? of articles annually manufac- tured in the establishment of the manu- facturing, distinguishing between the rate of that portion of the capital which is not borrowed, and the rate of profit upon that por- tion not borrowed?</p>	<p>14. Correspond, generally, with the wages as stated above.</p>
<p>the rate of profit on capital otherwise em- ployed in the same State and county? of articles annually manufac- tured in the establishment of the manu- facturing, distinguishing between the rate of that portion of the capital which is not borrowed, and the rate of profit upon that por- tion not borrowed?</p>	<p>15. 2 horses, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the year, would be a proper proportion of the time actually en- gaged.</p>
<p>the rate of profit on capital otherwise em- ployed in the same State and county? of articles annually manufac- tured in the establishment of the manu- facturing, distinguishing between the rate of that portion of the capital which is not borrowed, and the rate of profit upon that por- tion not borrowed?</p>	<p>16. Market made principally north and south from 300 to 500 miles.</p>
<p>the rate of profit on capital otherwise em- ployed in the same State and county? of articles annually manufac- tured in the establishment of the manu- facturing, distinguishing between the rate of that portion of the capital which is not borrowed, and the rate of profit upon that por- tion not borrowed?</p>	<p>17. I know of no foreign article of the kind in the same market.</p>
<p>the rate of profit on capital otherwise em- ployed in the same State and county? of articles annually manufac- tured in the establishment of the manu- facturing, distinguishing between the rate of that portion of the capital which is not borrowed, and the rate of profit upon that por- tion not borrowed?</p>	18. In the United States.
<p>the rate of profit on capital otherwise em- ployed in the same State and county? of articles annually manufac- tured in the establishment of the manu- facturing, distinguishing between the rate of that portion of the capital which is not borrowed, and the rate of profit upon that por- tion not borrowed?</p>	19. None exported.
<p>the rate of profit on capital otherwise em- ployed in the same State and county? of articles annually manufac- tured in the establishment of the manu- facturing, distinguishing between the rate of that portion of the capital which is not borrowed, and the rate of profit upon that por- tion not borrowed?</p>	<p>20. Generally bartered; north, for lake fish, &c.; south, for tobacco, cordage, rice, nails, glass, &c. &c.</p>
<p>the rate of profit on capital otherwise em- ployed in the same State and county? of articles annually manufac- tured in the establishment of the manu- facturing, distinguishing between the rate of that portion of the capital which is not borrowed, and the rate of profit upon that por- tion not borrowed?</p>	21. No material change.
<p>the rate of profit on capital otherwise em- ployed in the same State and county? of articles annually manufac- tured in the establishment of the manu- facturing, distinguishing between the rate of that portion of the capital which is not borrowed, and the rate of profit upon that por- tion not borrowed?</p>	22. Will average from 5 to 6 cents per lb.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 187—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. Per centage, so as to prevent competition.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. I do not know.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. From 25 to 30 per cent.; and carry on the establishment.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. The hands finding themselves presumed their expenses in providing clothing is equal to their wages above; and all is of the production of the country principally.
28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?	28. 30,000 reams in Pennsylvania; the United States about 140,000 reams.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. If imported, we cannot make to advantage.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. I do not know at present; it would be very injurious.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. I do not know; I would have done the paper business, and engaged in trade as usual.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, but of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. Do not know.
33. Amount of capital; and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?	33. Ditto.
34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of six per cent.; and how gradual the reduction should be?	34. Ditto.
35. If minimums should be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the actual value of the imported article in the American port, what rate of ad valorem duty would be equivalent to the present with the minimum?	35. Ditto.
36. What would be the operation of this change upon the frauds at present supposed to be practised?	36. Ditto.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 187—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
tion which the production by n manufacturers bears to the ?	37. Do not know.
of individual and household ma- the United States, and how increased since the tariff of 1824?	38. Ditto.
re profit of money or capital in tates?	39. Ditto.
ge rate of wages?	40. Ditto.

WM. MAGAW.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 188.

Paper Manufactory, Erie County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
d county in which the manufac- d?	1. Pennsylvania, Erie county.
description of the manufactory?	2. Paper manufactory.
invested in ground and build- ing?	3. Six thousand dollars.
amount in materials, and in purchase of materials and pay- ments?	4. Amount of materials used \$3,500, prob- ably half purchased with cash. Cash paid for wages \$2,000.
of articles annually manufac- the establishment of the manu- factory, and value of	7. Average amount manufactured \$10,100, printing paper, writing and wrapping paper; printing, value \$4 50 per ream; writing, value \$3 50 per ream; wrapping \$1.
and value of different kinds of articles used; distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	8. 30 tons of rags, at \$100 per ton; sundry other materials: all domestic products.
of men, women, and children employed? average wages of each class?	10. 5 men, \$1 per day; 6 women \$1 75 per week.
any hours a day employed, and of the year?	11. 12 hours per day in summer, 9 in win- ter: employed the whole year.
er the manufactures find a mar- ket? If not, how far they market?	12. At the manufactory and its vicinity.
er foreign articles of the like into competition with them at sale, and to what extent?	13. No competition of foreign articles.
re the manufactures consumed?	14. In this vicinity.
er any of the manufactures are foreign countries? and, if so,	15. Not any.
er the manufacture is sold by retailer for cash? if on a credit, at what rate? bartered, for what?	16. For cash and rags.
as been the rate of your pro- fit or the last three years?	19. After deducting contingent expenses, about \$3,000.

R. FELTON.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 189.

Paper Mill, Fayette County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Fayette county, Pennsylvania, 1 io gheny river.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Two-vat paper mill; water power
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. 1830; joint stock concern.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and in machinery?	4. \$10,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. \$8,577; about one-half in cash, 1 bartered.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. Allow \$800 interest on capital in \$600 for manager and clerk, \$300 for and tear of machinery, leaves a small if any: we know nothing of borrowed tal.
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Decrease, owing to competition.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 2,400 reams of cap at \$2 50, 1 printing paper, 700 reams at \$4, \$2, 50 reams wrapping, average \$1; 100 gross net boards at \$4 25, \$425 00—\$10, 0
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw material used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 60,000 lbs. rags at 6 cents, 1 5,000 lbs. scraps at 4, \$200; alum as go \$60, \$3,860.
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Eight men at \$4 75 per week boys at \$1 78 per week, 17 girls at 1
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. The work goes all the time; 14 hours.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. One three-horse team collecting and selling paper.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. One-third at home; balance 1 Pittsburgh, Wheeling, &c.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. Through the western country.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	19. None.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. One-fourth part for cash at a c six months; the balance bartered for merchandise, provisions, &c.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. Not much variation since w menced.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Cap from 2 to \$5, printing 1 \$4 75 per ream.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. Prohibition to the foreign American enterprise and competition duce it as low as can be afforded.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 189—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>been the rate of your profits, the last three years? and, if it be a company, what dividends have been paid, and what portion of the profits has been converted into capital, or retained as a fund for other objects, and therefore annually?</p> <p>Amount of the agricultural produce of the country is consumed in your country and what amount of other productions?</p> <p>Dependence upon the foreign manufacture of goods which you make exceeds 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would you abandon your business, or continue to manufacture at reduced prices?</p> <p>What cause you to abandon your business? what way would you employ in your pursuit in which you could derive greater benefit than a reduction of the import duty per cent.?</p> <p>What are the manufactures of salt and iron in the points of importation, competition within a certain distance, and what is the extent of the same?</p> <p>Rate of wages?</p>	<p>25. As yet we have declared no dividend; we see no prospect of profit, home competition having made the business poor.</p> <p>27. \$1,500, agriculture; \$3,800, rags and scraps.</p> <p>29. It certainly would, for it is a making business now.</p> <p>30. Our capital would be lost in buildings and machinery.</p> <p>31. Yes; crushing and raising stock.</p> <p>32. We think not.</p> <p>40. From 7 to \$9, common laborers.</p>

JOSEPH TREVOR & CO.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 190.

Redstone Paper Mill, Fayette County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>County in which the manufacture is situated?</p> <p>Description of the manufactory; water, steam, or other power? established, and whether a joint concern?</p> <p>Capital invested in ground and buildings, power, and in machinery? amount in materials, and in purchase of materials and pay-</p>	<p>1. State of Pennsylvania, Fayette county.</p> <p>2. Paper mill; water power; two vats.</p> <p>3. Established in 1799; joint concern.</p> <p>4. Capital invested \$10,000.</p> <p>5. \$6,750 per annum for wages and materials.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 190—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of the profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. First ten years 10 per cent., su ten years 7½ per cent., last ten yes cent.
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Decrease of profit owing to l competition at home.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. From 25 per cent to 33 a 40 p
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. \$10,000 per annum; writing, and wrapping paper.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 35 tons domestic rags, at \$100
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Imported from England at ab cent. less, but inferior.
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 11 men at \$250 per year, 20 males at 52 a \$75 per annum.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Eight hours per day, throug year.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. About equal in our country, cent. less abroad.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Five horses constantly employ
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Not vended at the factory, every section of our country.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. None of the foreign article in t
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. Wherever there is business tion.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. None exported from the west
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. No sales for cash; bartered thing we can get.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. Ten per cent. increase of co ten years: increase arises from i value of materials.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. From \$4 80 per ream to \$ down to 75 cents.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. Left to the wisdom of Congre
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and, if it be a joint stock company, what divi-	25. About 5 per cent.; joint stock

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 190—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
have been received, and what portion income of the company has been con- into fixed capital, or retained as a fund tingent or other objects, and therefore ided out annually?	
What portion of the cost of your manu- s consists of the price of the raw ma- what portion of the wages of labor, at portion of the profits of capital?	26. Raw material $\frac{1}{2}$, wages $\frac{1}{4}$, capital $\frac{1}{4}$.
What amount of the agricultural pro- as of the country is consumed in your shment, and what amount of other do- productions?	27. Total amount of wages, with the ad- dition of 25 per cent.
What quantity or amount of manufac- uch as you make, are produced in the States, and what amount in your own	28. Not able to answer.
If the duty upon the foreign manufac- the kind of goods which you make educed to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., with a cor- ding reduction on all the imports, it cause you to abandon your business, ld you continue to manufacture at re- prices?	29. Could not continue in the business, must abandon it.
If it would cause you to abandon your s, in what way would you employ apital?	30. In buying and selling the foreign arti- cle.
Is there any pursuit in which you could , from which you could derive greater even after a reduction of the import to twelve and a half per cent.?	31. The amount in capital might be em- ployed in any thing else to a better advan- tage.
Amount of capital, and what propor- e borrowed capital bears to that which	33. Capital employed about \$10,000.
Proportion which the production by merican manufacturers bears to the aption?	37. Manufactures equal to the consump- tion.
Extent of individual and household ctecture in the United States, and how it has increased since the tariff of	38. Increased since 1824 75 per cent.
Average rate of wages?	40. From 8 to \$10, common labor.

STONE PAPER MILL, 1832.

SHEARPLESS & CO.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 191.

McCahan's Paper, Grist, and Oil Mills, Laurel Spring, Huntingdon County, West Penn- sylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
tate and county in which the manufac- stimated?	1. State of Pennsylvania, county of Hunt- ington.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 191—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Paper mill, grist mill, and oil mill, at Laurel Spring, near the Borough of Birmingham.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Ten thousand dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. The paper mill uses one ton and a half of rags per month, for which we pay \$150; wages to six men 75 cents each per day, and they find themselves, or 50 cents and found; four girls, 50 cents per day and they find themselves, or 25 and found; oil $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons to one bushel of flaxseed.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. On paper 25 per cent.; on oil about 25 cents.
6. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	6. Profits on paper have materially decreased, in consequence of mills being in operation which manufacture altogether by machinery, and dispense with manual labor. Laurel Spring mills do not dispense with the manual labor. Profits of oil have decreased, owing to the increased price of raw materials, and not a proportionate increase on the manufactured article.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. Paper manufactured of every description, and various qualities. Don't know the amount.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. Previously answered as to quantity and value; products altogether domestic.
10. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Previously answered.
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. Every day, (Sundays excepted); about ten hours each day.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. Consumed in the county.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	13. Paper enters into competition to a considerable extent; no competition in oil.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. Answered.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	15. No.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and, if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Generally on credit and barter.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Various prices.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. We will be satisfied with the existing legislation.
19. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?	19. About 25 per cent.

JOHN MCCANAN.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 192.

vs. Alexander & Co.'s Paper Mill, Luzerne County, Western Pennsylvania.

ANSWERS.	QUESTIONS.
and county in which the manufac- ted? or description of the manufactory; er water, steam, or other power? n established, and whether a joint ern? al invested in ground and build- water power, and in machinery? ge amount in materials, and in ic purchase of materials and pay- ages? al rate of profit on the capital in- e the establishment of the manu- distinguishing between the rate of that portion of the capital which d, after providing for the interest nd the rate of profit upon that ich is not borrowed? of the increase (or decrease, as y be,) of profit? of profit on capital otherwise em- he same State and county? nt of articles annually manufac- the establishment of the manu- description, quality, and value of ntity and value of different kinds rials used; distinguishing between ducts and domestic products? ber of men, women, and chil- yed, and average wages of each many hours a day employed; and n of the year? ber of horses or other animals em- ther the manufactures find a mar- manufactory? If not, how far nt to a market? ther the manufacture is sold by the er for cash? and if on credit, at ? if bartered, for what? prices at which the manufactures sold by the manufacturer since hment? e duty upon the foreign manufac- kind of goods which you make ed to 12½ per cent., with a cor- reduction on all the imports, use you to abandon your business, u continue to manufacture at re- s?	<p>1. State of Pennsylvania, Luzerne coun- ty.</p> <p>2. Paper manufactory, with water power.</p> <p>3. Came into the present proprietors' hands in 1830; is a joint stock concern.</p> <p>4. Amount for which the land and build- ings were purchased, say \$4,000.</p> <p>5. Materials yearly, \$2,500; pay of wages, \$750.</p> <p>6. The last year \$1,108.</p> <p>7. Not known.</p> <p>8. From 6 to 20 per cent.</p> <p>9. 1,500 reams imperial, printing, \$3.75, \$3 50, \$3 00, \$2 50.</p> <p>10. Rags from 4 to 8 cents per pound, do- mestic, 20 tons.</p> <p>12. Men, 5; 6 women, and 1 boy.</p> <p>13. 6 hours per diem throughout the year.</p> <p>15. 2 horses.</p> <p>16. A portion at the manufactory; the bal- ance 180 miles from it.</p> <p>20. At home, for cash and bags; 6 months' credit in Philadelphia.</p> <p>22. The same as above stated.</p> <p>29. Must undoubtedly abandon.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 193.

Paper Manufactory, Westmoreland County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Paper manufactory; steam power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established 20 years, and a joint stock concern.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. 8 or \$9,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. 10 or \$12,000.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. At the rate of 18 per cent. on the capital invested.
7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Increase of profit was caused by the tariff.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. The amount manufactured is about \$15,000 per annum.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. No foreign materials used; all domestic.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. About 20 men and women; men about \$4 50, and women about \$3 25 per week.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. Men generally employed about 10 hours the whole year.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. Laboring men about \$10 per month for farming.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 6 horses generally employed in drawing coal, rags, and paper.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. We mostly send our paper to Pittsburgh, and there sold by agents.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	17. No foreign paper to our knowledge enters in competition where we do our business.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. Mostly is consumed in this country, viz. Ohio, Kentucky, &c.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Commonly sold on a credit of 3 or 6 months; if sold for cash have to be sold at a considerable discount.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. The price of paper is determined by the account of the quantity manufactured in this State to the east.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 193.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
prices at which the manufactures sold by the manufacturer since shipment?	22. Paper generally been sold, of our manufacture, say No. 1 \$3 50, No. 2 \$3 00, No. 3 \$2 50; coarse papers in proportion.

er queries we cannot satisfactorily answer.

G. B. & C. P. MARKS.

INCH & FOSTER.

MEN: I have received this paper but this moment. I send it to you, thinking it may be service; and, hoping it may be so,

I remain yours, respectfully,

EDWARD JOHNSTON.

1st, 1832.

This is the only paper mill in the county.

E. J.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 194.

Glass, Alleghany County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
and county in which the manufactured?	1. Alleghany county, Pennsylvania.
or description of the manufactory; or water, steam, or other power?	2. Flint glass; steam power is used for cutting glass and pulverizing materials.
established; and whether a joint concern?	3. Established in 1837; a private company.
capital invested in ground and build-water power, and in machinery?	4. Upwards of \$30,000, and the ground on perpetual lease.
average amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay-ages?	5. Materials, fuel, and labor, cost above \$30,000.
usual rate of profit on the capital invested in the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of interest on that portion of the capital which is not borrowed, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is borrowed?	6. None of our capital is borrowed; the remainder is private.
of the increase, (or decrease, as may be,) of profit?	7. A strong domestic competition has reduced both price and profit considerably.
rate of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. Of this we are ignorant.
quantity of articles annually manufactured in the establishment of the manufactory; description, quality, and value of the same?	9. We make upwards of \$40,000 worth of all articles of flint glass.
quantity and value of different kinds of materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Answered in No. 5. Our materials, such as pearlash, lead, sand, and clay, are all the produce of domestic labor.
number of men, women, and children employed; and average wages of each class?	12. We employ in the factory 20 men and 16 boys, besides giving a great deal of work to various subsidiary tradesmen in town. The wages vary from \$ to 20 dollars per week for men, and from \$1 00 to \$3 00 for boys.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 194—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Steady day and night.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. As No. 8.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. One horse for draught.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Chiefly at the factory, and by in town.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. None we believe at present.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. Through all the country we mountains.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. None by ourselves; but we b eastern manufacturers export a con quantity.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Chiefly on a credit of about 6
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. Nearly stationary, except l has lately risen in price.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. There has been a gradual the price for some years.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. We consider the present rat essentially necessary, as keeping price by domestic competition, wh be destroyed by any considerable of the duty.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. Unable from our local situat swer.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. See questions No. 3 and No.
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. See question No. 5. We can profit of our business depends as on our own labor as interest of capital.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. We have nearly 20 families d upon us, but as we pay them in c cannot say how they lay it out.
28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?	28. Cannot say.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make	29. Undoubtedly it would cas abandon it, or rather it would aband

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 194—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>ced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?</p> <p>would cause you to abandon your business in what way would you employ your capital?</p> <p>were any pursuit in which you could employ your capital which you could derive greater benefit from after a reduction of the import duty to 2½ per cent.?</p> <p>would not the manufactures of salt and other articles from the points of importation, and the competition within a certain distance of them, and what is the extent of the injury?</p> <p>amount of capital, and what proportion of borrowed capital bears to that which is your own?</p> <p>at amount of reduction in the duty would enable the actual or real capital to yield an interest of six per cent., and what gradual reduction should be?</p> <p>minimums should be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the actual value of the imported article in the American port, of ad valorem duty would be equivalent to the present with the minimum?</p> <p>what would be the operation of this on the frauds at present supposed to be practised?</p> <p>proportion which the production by foreign manufacturers bears to the consumption of individual or household manufactures in the United States, and how much has increased since the tariff of 1824?</p> <p>average profit of money or capital in the United States?</p> <p>average rate of wages?</p>	<p>30. In this case our buildings, furnace, ovens, machinery, tools, utensils, &c. would be completely valueless; our book debts difficult or impossible to collect, and ourselves unable to meet the demands against us, that "the benefit of the act" and the poor-house appear our only resource.</p> <p>These questions we feel incompetent to answer.</p>

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 195.

Glass Manufactory, Alleghany County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>State and county in which the manufactory is situated?</p> <p>Location of the manufactory, whether by water, steam, or other power?</p>	<p>1. Pennsylvania, county of Alleghany.</p> <p>2. Flint glass of all descriptions; steam where applicable.</p>

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1808; not a joint stock concern.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. One hundred thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. The whole paid in cash.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory, distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. No part of the capital is borrowed.
7. Cause of increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	7. Prices have decreased, partly owing to competition, and partly to increased skill in the manufacture. 8. Unable to say.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	9. Has varied from 20,000 to \$100,000.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	10. Of lead, annually, about 80,000 lbs.; pearl ashes about the same; sand, 150 tons; wood, 50 cords; fuel, 50,000 bushels all domestic.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	11. Unknown as to value; England and Germany, some from France.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	12. About 60 persons; wages varying from \$1 50 to \$14 per week.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	13. From 10 to 12 hours, all the year round.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	14. Unknown.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	15. One horse, occasionally two.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	16. Part are sold at the factory, and some through the western States.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	17. Foreign glass, on which a duty is paid on exportation, comes into competition with flint glass.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	18. Principally in the western country.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	19. Have not exported glass to foreign countries.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	20. Generally on a credit of 6 months.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	21. The expense of manufacture has increased by introducing machinery and employing apprentices. The prices of materials have varied but little.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	22. The prices, since the establishment of the manufactory, have varied from 30¢ to 50¢ per cord.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 195.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. Exclusive of foreign bounties, twenty-five per cent. would suffice.
Is any change necessary in levying or taxing the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. If flint glass was subject to a specific duty of four cents, and the present ad valorem duty abolished, it is believed frauds would not be committed.

most of the queries subsequent to No. 24 have been previously answered, or we are unable to answer them, it is not deemed important to notice them.

BAKEWELL, PAGE, & BAKEWELL.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 196.

Brownsville Glass Works, Fayette County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Fayette county, Pennsylvania.
Kind or description of the manufactory; whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Window glass and glassware.
When established; and whether a joint concern?	3. About the year 1827; a joint concern.
Capital invested in ground and build- ing and water power, and in machinery?	4. Seven thousand dollars.
Average amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials, and pay- ment of wages?	5. Eighteen thousand five hundred dollars.
Amount of articles annually manufac- tured since the establishment of the manu- factory? Description, quality, and value of kind?	9. 4,500 boxes window glass, at \$4 per box - - - \$18,000 \$2,000 worth of glassware - 2,000 \$20,000
Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 27 men and boys, average \$7,250 per annum.
How many hours a day employed, what portion of the year?	13. From 8 to 12 hours per day; 11 months per year.
Number of horses or other animals em- ployed?	15. 2 horses.
Whether the manufactures find a mar- ket at the manufactory? If not, how far they send to a market?	16. We do not find a market at the factory, nor at a less distance than two or three hun- dred miles.
Whether foreign articles of the like enter into competition with them at place of sale, and to what extent?	17. Foreign glass comes into competition at the eastern markets.
Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. Principally in the East, Baltimore, and Philadelphia.
Whether the manufacture is sold by manufacturer for cash? and, if on credit, on credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Principally sold on a credit at from 3 to 6 months.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 196—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. Glass has decreased since 1827 ten per cent.; materials have increased six per cent.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. 8 dollars per hundred feet, and all other sizes in proportion.
40. Average rate of wages?	40. See answer to query 12th.

BROWNSVILLE GLASS WORKS, April 16, 1832.

JOHN TAYLOR & C

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 197.

Glass Manufactory, Fayette County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Fayette county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Window glass.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. 4,500 dollars.
7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	7. Home competition was the cause of decrease.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 4,000 boxes window glass at 9 cents per box.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Wood \$600; sand \$250; stone ashes \$400; brick \$100; plank \$400; \$200; potash \$3,500; coal, \$1,200; at man clay \$700.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 8 blowers; 85 cts. for blowing window glass; 7 hands at \$18 per month; 8 boys at \$4 per month; 3 coal diggers at 16 per month each; 1 wagoner at 16 per month each; cutters at 18 per box.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 6 horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. 30 miles.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	17. They do not.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 197—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
are the manufactures consumed? er any of the manufactures are foreign countries? and, if so,	18. Supposed chiefly in the United States. 19. Ditto. Ditto.
er the manufacture is sold by urer for cash? and if on credit, t? if bartered, for what?	20. Merchandise, cash, and materials.
er the cost of the manufactured manufacturer) has increased or d how much in each year, from nent of the manufactory; and ncrease has been in the materi- or, and at what rate?	21. Decreased.
amount of the agricultural pro- e country is consumed in your , and what amount of other do- ctions?	27. 2,000 dollars agricultural productions; \$5,400 other domestic products.

MARTIN & BAKER.

as, April 17, 1832.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 198.

Swearer's Bridgeport Glass Works, Fayette County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
d county in which the manufac- d?	1. Fayette county, Pennsylvania.
description of the manufactory; water, steam, or other power?	2. Window glass and green glassware.
established, and whether a joint ?	3. In and about 1811; joint concern.
invested in ground and build- er power, and in machinery?	4. To the men now carrying on unknown, but suppose it to have cost \$13,000.
amount in materials, and in urchase of materials and pay- s?	5. Eighteen thousand dollars.
of articles annually manufac- he establishment of the manu- scription, quality, and value of	9. For the last eight years 4,500 boxes per year, at \$4 per 100 feet, \$18, and \$2,000 worth of ware; prior to that unknown.
er of men, women and children d average wages of each class?	12. 27 men and boys, average per annum 7,300.
any hours a day employed, and of the year?	13. From 8 to 12 hours per day, 11 months in the year.
r of horses or other animals	15. One horse.
er the manufactures find a mar- ufactory? If not, how far they market?	16. No market at home; shortest distance to a market say 300 miles.
er foreign articles of the like nto competition with them at ale, and to what extent?	17. A competition at the eastern markets.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 198—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. Louisville, Ky., Baltimore, M ladelphia, Pa.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	19. Unknown.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactur- ed article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased, and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. Glass has sold at the establ when first put into operation, at \$14 feet, 8 by 10; but at present—(see at query 9th, as to increase or decrease terials unknown.)
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. See answers to queries 9 and 1
23. What rate of duty is necessary to ena- ble the manufacturer to enter into competi- tion in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. Eight dollars per 100 feet for 14 glass; and all other sizes, above or in proportion; glassware likewise.
40. Average rate of wages?	40. Answered by query 12.

BRIDGEPORT GLASS WORKS, *April 18, 1832.*N. & P. SWEARER,
By JAMES REYNOLDS,

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 199.

S. C. Bever & Co.'s Glass Works, Fayette County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufac- tory is situated?	1. Fayette county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Window glass and glassware.
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. About the year 1820; a joint co
4. Capital invested in ground and build- ings, and in machinery?	4. About twenty thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and pay- ment of wages?	5. Twelve thousand five hundred
9. Amount of articles annually manu- factured since the establishment of the manu- factory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. About 3,500 boxes glass, at \$4.
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Men and boys, 27, average \$7, annum.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. From 8 to 12 hours per day, months.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Five horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a mar- ket at the manufactory? If not, how far they re sent to a market?	16. We do not find a market at ho

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 199—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
Whether foreign articles of the like enter into competition with them at the rate of sale, and to what extent? Where are the manufactures consumed? Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, credit? if bartered, for what? Whether the cost of the manufactured (to the manufacturer) has increased since; and how much in each year since the establishment of the manufactory; whether the increase has been in the material, the labor, and at what rate? What rate of duty is necessary to enable a manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles? What is the average rate of wages?	<p>17. The foreign article comes in competition east.</p> <p>18. Principally in the east.</p> <p>20. Principally sold on credit at from four to six months.</p> <p>21. The price of glass decreased, and the materials increased.</p> <p>23. Eight dollars per 100 feet 10 by 15 window glass.</p> <p>40. See answer to query 12.</p>

GREEN GLASS WORKS, April 14, 1832.

S. C. BEVER & Co.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 200.

Glass Manufactory, Green County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>State and county in which the manufactory is situated?</p> <p>Kind or description of the manufactory; whether water, steam, or other power? When established; and whether a joint concern?</p> <p>Capital invested in ground and building, and water power, and in machinery?</p> <p>Average amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay wages?</p> <p>Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory, distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?</p> <p>Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as may be,) of profit?</p> <p>Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory.</p> <p>Description, quality, and value of the product?</p>	<p>1. Green county, State of Pennsylvania.</p> <p>2. Green window glass.</p> <p>3. Original works established about 35 years since; present firm a joint stock concern, established two years since.</p> <p>4. The value of the factory and real property attached to it, and occupied by hands, &c., may be estimated at \$3,000.</p> <p>5. About \$10,000.</p> <p>6. Annual profit of the establishment, say \$2,000.</p> <p>7. Domestic competition perhaps the greatest cause.</p> <p>9. About 4,000 boxes green window glass.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 200—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. All the materials used are productions, and may cost at an average of \$4,000.
12. Number of men, women, and children, employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 18 men and 10 boys; wage men at an average of \$450 per annum, 2 at 150, 1 at 125, and 10 at 100 per annum.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Eight hours each day, nine the year.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. From 100 to \$200 per annum laborers.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Four.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Pittsburgh is the principal market for some small quantities are sent to other cities.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. A portion is disposed of on credit, ranging from 30 to 60 days, and a portion in exchange for materials and merchandise.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. It has steadily decreased in the last 10 or 12 years.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. The glass of the present manufacture is disposed of at prices varying from \$3.50 to \$4 per box.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. When this work was first established being the only one in the western part of the State the glass was sold readily at from fifteen dollars per box. Ten or fifteen years after its establishment, the manufacture had declined to about eight dollars. During the war it was a fraction higher, but the next ten years it fell to about five dollars, and during the last eight or ten years declined to the prices in answer to the question. The numerous factories of this kind existing in its neighborhood since its establishment, has, no doubt, been the cause of the decline in the price of the article. The raw materials necessary for the manufacture, have not fallen in the same proportion, but are comparatively higher.

B. F. BLACK

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 201.

Tannery, Pittsburgh, Alleghany County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>e and county in which the manufac- tured?</p> <p>l or description of the manufactory?</p> <p>ital invested in ground and build- age amount in materials, and in he purchase of materials and pay- wages?</p> <p>ount of articles annually manufactur- the establishment of the manufacto- ription, quality, and value of each</p> <p>umber of men, women and children l, and average wages of each class?</p> <p>ow many hours a day employed; and tion of the year?</p> <p>whether the manufactures find a mar- : manufactory? If not, how far they o a market?</p> <p>whether any of the manufactures are to foreign countries? and if so, verage rate of wages?</p>	<p>1. Pennsylvania, Alleghany county, city of Pittsburgh.</p> <p>2. Manufacture leather in all its varieties, including morocco.</p> <p>3. Fifteen thousand dollars.</p> <p>4. Can't say.</p> <p>7. All kinds of leather, about \$20,000.</p> <p>10. Fifteen men and boys.</p> <p>11. Twelve hours per day.</p> <p>12. All sold at home; great portion of it is taken west.</p> <p>15. None.</p> <p>21. 18 to 30 dollars per month.</p>

JOHN CALDWELL.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 202.

John Hay's Tannery, Alleghany County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>te and county in which the manu- situated?</p> <p>d or description of the manufactory?</p> <p>ital invested in ground and build- age amount in materials, and in he purchase of materials and pay- wages?</p> <p>ow many hours a day employed; and tion of the year?</p> <p>whether the manufactures find a mar- : manufactory? If not, how far sent to a market?</p> <p>whether the manufacture is sold by tufacturer for cash? and if on credit, redit? if bartered, for what?</p> <p>ount of capital?</p> <p>verage rate of wages?</p>	<p>1. Alleghany county, State of Pennsylva- nia.</p> <p>2. Tanner and currier.</p> <p>3. Ten thousand dollars.</p> <p>11. All day.</p> <p>12. Principally at home and Ohio.</p> <p>16. Generally on a credit.</p> <p>20. Twenty thousand dollars.</p> <p>21. 18 to \$26 a month.</p>

WM. HAYS & SONS.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 203.

William Trimble's Tannery, Armstrong County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Pennsylvania, Armstrong County.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Tannery.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. One thousand dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. Nine hundred dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Thirty-three per cent.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. 150 hides; 125 of sole, best \$7 each; 125 of upper, worth \$6.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Two men, at \$12 per month.
11. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	11. 8 hours per day, and 10 months year.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. Market at the manufactory.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	13. None brought here.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In Armstrong county.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	15. None.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Cash.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Same as above.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. None.
19. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?	19. Twenty-eight per cent.
20. Amount of capital?	20. Nineteen hundred dollars.

WILLIAM L. TRIMBLE

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 204.

John Reynolds & Co.'s Tannery, Armstrong County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Pennsylvania, Armstrong County.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Tannery.

Document 14.—No. 204—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
invested in ground and build-	3. Five hundred dollars.
amount in materials, and in	4. Fifteen hundred dollars.
purchase of materials and pay-	
ments?	5. Twenty-five per cent.
rate of profit on the capital in-	
vestment of articles annually manufac-	7. 300 hides: 150 of sole, at \$6, and 150
tured at establishment of the manufac-	of upper, at \$2 50 each, of the best quality.
tory, quality, and value of each	
article?	10. Two men, at \$10 per month.
number of men, women, and child-	
ren, and average wages of each	11. 10 hours per day, and 10 months per
article?	year.
how many hours a day employed, and	12. Market at the manufactory.
of the year?	
where do the manufactures find a	14. In this county.
market? If not, how far	15. None.
to a market?	
are the manufactures consumed?	16. Cash.
or any of the manufactures are	
exported to foreign countries? And if so,	17. Same as above.
where is the manufacture sold by	18. None.
retailer for cash? and if on credit,	
or if bartered, for what?	19. Twenty-five per cent.
prices at which the manufactures	
are sold by the manufacturer since	20. Fifteen hundred dollars.
inception?	
what rate of duty is necessary to en-	
able a manufacturer to enter into competi-	
tion with similar articles	
imported?	
what has been the rate of your profits	
the last three years?	
what rate of capital?	

JOHN REYNOLDS & Co.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 205.

Tannery, Alleghany Township, Armstrong County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
in what county in which the manufac-	1. Alleghany township, Armstrong county,
tory is located?	Pennsylvania
description of the manufactory?	2. A tannery.
invested in ground and build-	3. One thousand dollars.
ing?	
amount in materials, and in	4. Four hundred dollars.
purchase of materials and pay-	
ments?	

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 305—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Thirty per cent.
6. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	6. On account of the importation of article from abroad.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. Sole leather, upper, and calf sole for 24 cents. per lb.; upper \$ dozen, and calf skins \$15 per dozen.
10. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Two men at \$12 per month, a boy at \$4.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. At the manufactory.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	13. Foreign enter into competition per cent.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. At and in the immediate vicinity.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	15. None exported.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. At the prices above.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. Twenty per cent.
19. What has been the rate of your profits annually for the last three years?	19. Thirty per cent. on the capital invested.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. Twelve dollars.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN WO

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 206.

Tannery, Armstrong County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Pennsylvania, Armstrong county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Tannery.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Four hundred dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. Two hundred dollars per annum.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Fifty per cent.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. Fifty hides of the best quality sole at \$4 per hide, and 25 of upper each.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 206—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>men, women, and children average wages of each class? hours a day employed; and he year? the manufactures find a manufactory? If not, how far a market? foreign articles of the like competition with them at e, and to what extent? the manufactures consum- any of the manufactures are eign countries? and if so, the manufacture is sold by r for cash? and if on credit, if bartered, for what? s at which the manufactures by the manufacturer since t? e of duty is necessary to aufacturer to enter into com- one market with similar arti- been the rate of your profits, last three years? f capital? rate of wages?</p>	<p>10. One man at \$12 per month. 11. Eight hours per day, and 6 months in the year. 12. At the manufactory. 13. None imported to this place. 14. In the immediate vicinity of the tan- nery. 15. None exported. 16. Cash. 17. Same as above. 18. None. 19. Fifty per cent. on the capital. 20. Six hundred dollars. 21. Twelve dollars per month.</p>

Yours, respectfully,

ROBERT POTTER.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 207.

Tannery, Armstrong County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>county in which the manu- d? scription of the manufactory? rested in ground and build- amount in materials, and in rchase of materials and pay- e of profit on the capital in- f articles annually manufac- establishment of the manu- ipation, quality, and value of</p>	<p>1. State of Pennsylvania, Armstrong coun- ty. 2. Tannery. 3. Four hundred dollars. 4. Five hundred dollars. 5. Fifty per cent. 7. One hundred hides, 50 of sole, value of \$300; and 50 of upper of the value of \$275; all of a good quality.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 207—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. Five hundred dollars.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. 2 men at \$12 per month.
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. 8 hours per day, and 9 months year.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. At the manufactory.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In this county.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	15. None.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Cash.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Are the same as above.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. None.
19. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?	19. Three hundred dollars.
20. Amount of capital?	20. Nine hundred dollars.

Yours, respectfully,

SAMUEL CR

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 208.

Tannery, Armstrong County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Pennsylvania, Armstrong County.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Tannery.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Six hundred dollars.
4. Average amount in materials and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	4. Three hundred dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Thirty per cent.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. 40 hides of a good quality, 20 sold at \$3 each, and 20 hides of a \$2 50 each.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 208—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. 1 man at \$12 per month.
11. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	11. Five hours per day, and 8 months in the year.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. At the manufactory.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In this county.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	15. None.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Cash.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Same as above.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. None.
20. Amount of capital?	20. Nine hundred dollars.

Yours, respectfully,

JOSEPH A. BARTON.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 209.

Tannery, Armstrong County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Pennsylvania, Armstrong co.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Tannery.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. One thousand dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. One thousand dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Fifty per cent.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. Two hundred and seventy-five hides, 163 of sole, at \$8 each, and 163 hides of upper, at \$5 each.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Two men at \$125 per year each.
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. Twelve hours per day, and 9 months per year.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. Market at the manufactory.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 209—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In this county.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? If so, where?	15. None.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Cash.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. The same as above.
19. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?	19. Thirty-three per cent.
20. Amount of capital?	20. Two thousand dollars.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN SHIEL

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 210.

Tannery, Armstrong County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Pennsylvania, Armstrong ty.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Tannery.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. \$2,000.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. \$2,000.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Thirty-three per cent.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. 500 hides; 250 of sole, best quality, at \$7; 250 of upper, best quality, at \$4.
10. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. 4 men at \$12.
11. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	11. 12 hours per day, and 12 months year.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. Market at the manufactory.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	13. None imported.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In this county.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	15. None exported.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 210—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
her the manufacture is sold by turer for cash? and if on credit, lit? if bartered, for what?	16. Cash.
prices at which the manufactures sold by the manufacturer since ment?	17. The same as above.
rate of duty is necessary to ena- ufacturer to enter into competi- tione market with similar articles	18. None.
has been the rate of your profits the last three years?	19. 33 per cent.
nt of capital?	20. \$6,000.
ge rate of wages?	21. \$12.

Yours, &c.,

A. ARNOLD & Co.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 211.

James Scott, Turner and Currier, Beaver County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
nd county in which the manufac- ed?	1. Beaver county, State of Pennsylvania.
description of the manufactory?	2. Tanning and currying.
invested in ground and build-	3. One thousand dollars.
re amount in materials, and in purchase of materials and pay- ses?	4. One thousand dollars.
rate of profit on the capital in-	5. Twelve and a half per cent.
of the increase, (or decrease, as (be,) of profit?	6. Decrease; because of home competition.
it of articles annually manufac- the establishment of the manu- scription, quality, and value of	7. Not known; the year 1831 about 1,400 dollars' worth.
ty and value of different kinds ials used; distinguishing between ucts and domestic products?	8. Hides, bark, and oil, (home produce,) about \$700.
er of men, women, and children	10. Two men.
nd average wages of each class?	11. From sunrise to sunset, throughout the year.
many hours a day employed, and of the year?	12. Sold in Beaver and Alleghany coun- ties.
er the manufactures find a mar- anufactory? If not, how far they market?	13. They do not.
er foreign articles of the like into competition with them at sale, and to what extent?	

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 211—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. Supposed mostly to be where sold.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	15. None exported.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Quarter cash, the balance and trade.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Sole leather averages 27 upper do. from 24 to \$30 per do
19. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?	19. Perhaps about 12½ per ce
21. Average rate of wages?	21. Workmen about \$12 per :

JAMES

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 212.

M. T. Stokes, Tanner and Currier, Beaver County, West Pennsylvania

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Beaver county, State of P
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Tanning and currying.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. About 1,300 dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. About 500 dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Nearly 12 per centum.
6. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	6. Decreasing because of th of foreign leather.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. About \$600 worth annually
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. Hides and bark worth \$230
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Two men, at \$12 per man
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. Ten hours, throughout the
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. Sold at home.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	13. They do not.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 212—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
Where are the manufactures consumed? Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, to what countries?	14. Principally in this county. 15. None exported.
Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and, if on credit, on what terms? if bartered, for what?	16. About one-fourth cash; the rest credit and trade.
The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the commencement of the business?	17. Average 29 cts. per lb. for sole leath- er, and upper leather averages 27 cents per pound.
What rate of duty is necessary to en- able the manufacturer to enter into compe- tition in the home market with similar arti- cles imported?	18. Nearly a prohibitory duty.
What has been the rate of your profits, on the average, for the last three years?	19. About 15 per cent.
Amount of capital?	20. Five hundred dollars.
Average rate of wages?	21. Men, \$13 per month and boarded.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 213.

Tanner and Currier, Sharon, Beaver County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
In what county and in what township is the manufactory situated?	1. Beaver county, Pennsylvania.
Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Tanning and currying.
Capital invested in ground and build- ings?	3. Two thousand dollars.
Annual rate of profit on the capital in- vested?	5. Twenty-five per cent.
Amount of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	6. Profits decreasing; home competition the cause.
Amount of articles annually manufactur- ed at the establishment of the manufactory?	7. Supposed about \$1500 worth per annum.
Description, quality, and value of each kind of article?	8. About \$700 worth raw materials.
Quantity and value of different kinds of materials used; distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	10. Three men.
Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	11. Twelve throughout the year.
How many hours a day employed, and season of the year?	12. Market at home.
Whether the manufactures find a ready sale at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	13. They do not.
Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at the place of sale; and to what extent?	14. Mostly in this county.
Where are the manufactures consum- ed?	16. A part cash; the rest barter.
Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, on what terms? if bartered, for what?	

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 213—Continued.

• QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. A slight duty.
19. What has been the rate of your profits annually for the last three years?	19. About 25 per cent.
20. Amount of capital?	20. Two thousand dollars.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. Nine dollars per month.

JOSEPH MOORHE

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 214.

Robert Adams's Tannery, Greene County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Greene county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Tannery.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Three thousand dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. Two thousand dollars per year.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Six per cent.
6. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	6. Profit decreased in consequence of leather brought over the mountains from the western and eastern markets.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. Three thousand dollars.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. Used yearly \$500 of Spanish and \$1000 country hides sorted.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Five hands, two of which are women.
11. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	11. Ten hours each day the year round.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. Market at the manufactory.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. Consumed in the neighborhood.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Partly cash and in barter for leather.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Sole leather 30 years ago at 28 cents per lb. and other leather in proportion.
19. What has been the rate of your profits annually for the last three years?	19. About six per cent.
20. Amount of capital?	20. Three thousand dollars.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. Sixteen dollars per month, and nine dollars per month for women.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 215.

Wm. McAllister's Tannery, Greene County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>nd county in which the manufac- sd?</p> <p>description of the manufactory?</p> <p>invested in ground and buildings?</p> <p>amount in materials, and in purchase of materials and pay- as?</p> <p>rate of profit on the capital in-</p> <p>of the increase, (or decrease, as be,) of profit?</p> <p>t of articles annually manufac- e establishment of the manufac- tion, quality, and value of each</p> <p>y and value of different kinds rials used; distinguishing be- n products and domestic pro-</p> <p>er of men, women, and children nd average wages of each class? many hours a day employed, and of the year?</p> <p>er the manufactures find a mar- unufactory? If not, how far they market?</p> <p>er foreign articles of the like into competition with them at f sale; and to what extent?</p> <p>are the manufactures consumed?</p> <p>er the manufacture is sold by urer for cash? and if on credit, it? if bartered, for what?</p> <p>rices at which the manufactures old by the manufacturer since ment?</p> <p>has been the rate of your pro- nt of capital?</p> <p>ge rate of wages?</p>	<p>1. Pennsylvania, Greene county.</p> <p>2. Tannery.</p> <p>3. Three thousand dollars.</p> <p>4. Two thousand dollars per year.</p> <p>5. Six per cent. on capital.</p> <p>6. Property decreased in consequence of leather brought from the northern or eastern market.</p> <p>7. Equal amount of sole, upper and calf skins, to the amount of two thousand dol- lars.</p> <p>8. Used \$500 worth Spanish hides, \$1,000 country sorted.</p> <p>10. Four hands, one of which is a boy.</p> <p>11. Ten hours each day the year round.</p> <p>12. Market at the manufactory.</p> <p>13. Articles reduced 35 per cent. in con- sequence of the same being imported.</p> <p>14. At home.</p> <p>16. Part cash, and part in trade of all kinds.</p> <p>17. The article of sole leather has decreas- ed in the last 30 years, from 44 cents to 28 cents; on other articles in proportion.</p> <p>19. Six per cent.</p> <p>20. Two thousand dollars.</p> <p>21. \$16 per month for good hands.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 216.

Alexander Lindsay's Tannery, Greene County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>nd county in which the manu- ated?</p> <p>description of the manufactory?</p> <p>69.</p>	<p>1. Greene county, Pennsylvania.</p> <p>2. Tannery.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 216—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Two thousand dollars.
4. Average amount in materials; and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. One thousand dollars per year in materials, and one hundred and twenty for hands.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Six per cent.
6. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	6. Profit decreased from competition from other parts being sold here.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. Two thousand dollars' worth; amount of sole, upper, and calf skin.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. One thousand dollars' worth of hides.
9. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	9. Do not know.
10. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Two men, from 14 to \$16 per each.
11. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	11. Ten hours each day, the year.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. Sold at the manufactory.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	13. Some foreign sole leather \$ way here, but not much.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the neighborhood.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	15. None.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Part cash, part hides and prod.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Sole leather has, in the last time decreased from 44 to 28 cents per lb leather in proportion.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. Cannot tell.
19. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?	19. Six per cent.
20. Amount of capital?	20. One thousand dollars.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. Sixteen dollars per month.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 217.

John Cotterill's Tannery, Greene County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
county in which the manu- ed?	1. Greene county, Pennsylvania.
scription of the manufactory?	2. Tannery.
vested in ground and build- ing?	3. Three thousand dollars.
amount in materials, and in urchase of materials and pay- ment?	4. One thousand dollars.
te of profit on the capital in- vested?	5. Five hundred dollars.
the increase, (or decrease, as e,) of profit?	6. No loss on the profits.
of articles annually manufac- tured at the establishment of the manu- factory, quality, and value of the same?	7. About two thousand dollars.
and value of different kinds of materials used; distinguishing be- tween foreign and domestic pro- ducts?	8. No foreign materials.
in the United States of similar ar- ticle imported from abroad, and from what countries?	9. None imported.
of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Two hundred.
ny hours a day employed, and for how long the year?	11. Twelve hours, or all the day.
r the manufactures find a mar- ket? If not, how far they are from the market?	12. Sold at home.
foreign articles of the like kind, and to what extent?	13. No competition.
re the manufactures consum- ed?	14. Pennsylvania, Greene county.
any of the manufactures are imported from foreign countries? And if so, from what countries?	15. No where.
r the manufacture is sold by retail for cash? and if on credit, for how long, and for what?	16. For cash, hides and bark, and trade.
es at which the manufactures are sold by the manufacturer since the year 1860?	17. At 28 cents per lb. for sole leather, and \$2.50 per side; calf skins \$2 per skin.
been the rate of your profits, for the last three years?	19. Fifty per cent.
of capital?	20. Twelve hundred dollars.
rate of wages?	21. Ten dollars per month and found in board.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 218.

Abstract Return of Articles Manufactured in Somerset County, West Pennsylvania.

Quantity of cloth manufactured at the fulling mills	25,008 yards at \$1 per yard	\$ 25,
Quantity of flannel and blankets do do	20,000 yards at 75 cts. do	15,
Aggregate value		40,
Quantity of flannel manufactured, and "not taken to the fulling mills," as supposed		
by the fullers, 8 000 yards, at 50 cents per yard		4,
Quantity of saddles; 265 saddles at \$ 12, 8 saddles at \$ 10		\$ 3,980 00
Quantity of hats, 5,400 wool, roram, and caster	Total value,	11,442 00
Quantity of shoes 2,640 pairs	Total value,	4,585 00
Quantity of leather	Total value,	24,215 00
Quantity of paper; 150 reams of wrapping paper, \$ 1.50 per ream		225 00
Five hands 1½ months at \$18 per month		135 00
Paper mill built in 1830; cost of erecting paper mill		3,000 00
Shade forge, for six months; quantity of iron manufactured, 30 tons at \$ 110 per ton, at Pittsburgh, cash sale		3,300 00
Six hands, wages \$ 13 50 per ton		405 00
Mary Ann forge, for six months; quantity of iron, six tons at \$ 112 per ton, at Pittsburgh, cash sale		672 00
Three tons of blooms at \$ 95 per ton at Pittsburgh, cash sale		285 00
Three hands' wages \$ 13 er month each, for six months		468 00
One collier two months at \$ 26 per month		52 00
Jackson turnace, three months' blast; quantity, 60 tons pig metal \$ 36 per ton at Pittsburgh, cash sale		2,160 00
Ten horses and four oxen employed in hauling ore, wood, and coal.		
Twenty men's wages at \$ 16 50 per week		214 50
Quantity of iron consumed in Somerset county by the blacksmiths, all of which is brought from the adjoining counties, 75 tons		
	Total value	83
Quantity of sugar manufactured in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, may safely be estimated at 225,000 pounds, made out of the maple sugar tree, annually.		

WILLIAM PHILSON, *Agent.*SOMERSET, PA. *April 27, 1832.*

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 219.

Tannery, Washington County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Washington county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. A tannery.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. \$3,000.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. \$4,000.
5. Annual rate of profit on capital invested?	5. Two hundred per thousand.
19. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?	19. Three hundred per annum.
20. Amount of capital?	20. \$2,000.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. \$12 per month for each hand.

DAVID WOI

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 220.

Tannery, Washington County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
and county in which the manufac- ated? or description of the manufactory? tal invested in ground and build- age amount in materials, and in ie purchase of materials and pay- ages? ial rate of profit on the capital in-	1. Washington county, Pennsylvania. 2. Tannery. 3. \$500. 4. \$600. 5. 25 per cent.
number of men, women, and children and average wages of each class? v many hours a day employed, portion of the year? hether the manufactures find a the manufactory? If not, how far ent to a market? ere are the manufactures consum-	10. 2 men at 75 cents per day. 11. 8 hours the year round. 12. Sold at the manufactory. 14. Washington and Greene counties. 15. None.
ether any of the manufactures are to foreign countries? and if so, ether the manufacture is sold by cturer for cash? and if on credit, edit? if bartered, for what? : prices at which the manufactures sold by the manufacturer since the ent?	16. All sold for cash. 17. Sold at 28 cents per lb.

JAMES HUGHES.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 221.

Tannery, Washington County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
and county in which the manufac- ated? or description of the manufactory? al invested in ground and buildings? age amount in materials, and in ie purchase of materials and pay- ages? ial rate of profit on the capital in-	1. Williamsburg, Washington county, Pennsylvania. 2. Tannery. 3. \$600. 4. \$600. 5. \$400.
ether the manufactures find a mar- e manufactory? If not, how far ent to a market? ether foreign articles of the like r into competition with them at of sale, and to what extent?	12. At the manufactory. 13. They do not.

THOMAS WALKER.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 222.

Tannery, Washington County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Washington county, Pennsylvania
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Leather.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and in machinery?	4. \$800.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. \$1,400.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory?	6. \$600.
12. Number of men employed, and average wages of each?	12. 2 persons, average \$100.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?	25. \$500.
33. Amount of capital?	33. \$1,200 active.

JACOB SBA

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 223.

Moses Bell's Tannery, Washington County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Washington county
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Tannery.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Capital invested, &c., \$5,000.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. Average amount in materials \$
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Annual rate of profit, &c., \$1,1
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Employment found for 4 men per month.
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. Eleven hours in the day through year.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. Market at the manufactory.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. Consumed at home.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? if on a credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Sold for cash, except what is for hides, oil, and bark.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Upper at \$30 per dozen; salt cwt.; calf skins \$20 per dozen.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 223—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>What has been the rate of your profits, for the last three years?</p> <p>Amount of capital?</p> <p>Average rate of wages?</p>	<p>19. Last year \$1,100, the two preceding years \$1,000 each.</p> <p>Amount of capital \$2,100.</p> <p>21. Average rate of wages 10 dollars per month.</p>

MOSES BELL.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 224.

Summary of the Tanneries in Westmoreland County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>What county and in which the manufactory?</p> <p>or description of the manufactory?</p> <p>Invested in ground and buildings?</p> <p>Large amount in materials, and in cash?</p> <p>Expense of materials and payment of?</p> <p>What rate of profit on the capital invested?</p> <p>Reasons of the increase (or decrease, as may be) of profit?</p> <p>Amount of articles annually manufactured?</p> <p>Establishment of the manufactory?</p> <p>Description, quality, and value of each?</p> <p>Quantity and value of different kinds of materials used; distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?</p> <p>Number of men, women, and children employed?</p> <p>Average wages of each class?</p> <p>Many hours a day employed, and in what part of the year?</p> <p>Whether the manufactures find a market?</p> <p>If not, how far they are from a market?</p> <p>Where are the manufactures consumed?</p> <p>Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, to what?</p> <p>Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, for what?</p> <p>At what prices at which the manufactures are sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?</p> <p>What has been the rate of your profits for the last three years?</p> <p>Amount of capital?</p> <p>Average rate of wages?</p>	<p>1. In Westmoreland county, and State of Pennsylvania.</p> <p>2. Tanneries.</p> <p>3. 28,670 dollars.</p> <p>4. \$34,375 per annum.</p> <p>5. Annual profit \$15,525.</p> <p>6. A decrease arising from an overstocked market.</p> <p>7. \$46,405. All kinds of leather, quality, and value, given in No. 17.</p> <p>8. The bark used in the tanneries of this county will amount to \$3,300 per annum, and averages \$3 per cord. The hides will amount to \$17,700 per annum, and will average \$2 75 per hide.</p> <p>10. From 60 to 70 men, and from 20 to 30 boys: the latter receive no wages.</p> <p>11. Average about 9 hours per day, all the year.</p> <p>12. Generally at the manufactory, or in the distance of 50 or 60 miles.</p> <p>14. Principally in the neighborhood.</p> <p>15. Unable to give any answer.</p> <p>16. Generally on credit. Credit given is generally one year. Barter for hides, bark, and produce.</p> <p>17. They will average as follows: sole leather 31½ cents per lb.; upper \$2.50 per side; calf skins \$18 per dozen; harness 28 cents per lb.; and sheep \$4 per dozen.</p> <p>19. Fifty per cent. per annum.</p> <p>20. 60,935 dollars.</p> <p>21. About \$10 per month.</p>

E. D. JOHNSTON.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 225.

Tannery, Butler County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Butler county
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Leather.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Two thousand dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. Five hundred dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Five hundred dollars.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Two men at twenty dollars
11. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	11. Twelve hours a day, year and fall.
12. Whether the manufactures sold a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. At the manufactory.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	13. Yes, and three cents per sole leather.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. At Butler, Pennsylvania.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	15. No.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Some for cash, some on and some bartered for hides, &c.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Sole leather from 24 to per pound.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. Twelve and a half per cent
19. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?	19. Three hundred dollars.
20. Amount of capital?	20. Fourteen hundred dollars

WILLIAM M.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 225.—Part 2.

Tannery, Butler County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Butler county
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Leather.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Five hundred dollars.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 225—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>age amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay-ages?</p> <p>al rate of profit on capital invested?</p> <p>number of men, women, and children, and average wages of each class?</p> <p>many hours a day employed, and on of the year?</p> <p>whether the manufactures find a market? If not, how far they are from a market?</p> <p>where are the manufactures consumed?</p> <p>whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, for what?</p> <p>prices at which the manufactures are sold by the manufacturer since the commencement?</p> <p>what has been the rate of your profits in the last three years?</p> <p>amount of capital?</p> <p>average rate of wages?</p>	<p>4. Five hundred dollars.</p> <p>5. Five hundred dollars.</p> <p>10. Three men at ten dollars per month annually.</p> <p>11. Twelve hours a day all the year.</p> <p>12. At the manufactory.</p> <p>14. Butler county, Pennsylvania.</p> <p>16. Some for cash, some on credit, and some bartered for hides, &c.</p> <p>17. Sole leather at 33 cents per pound; upper 28 to 30 dollars per dozen.</p> <p>19. Five hundred dollars.</p> <p>20. One thousand dollars.</p> <p>21. Ten dollars annually.</p>

FULLERTON PARKER.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 226.

John Marshall's Tannery, in Butler County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>where and county in which the manufactory is situated?</p> <p>what is the description of the manufactory?</p> <p>what is the capital invested in ground and buildings?</p> <p>what is the average amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay-ages?</p> <p>what is the average rate of profit on the capital invested?</p> <p>number of men, women and children and average wages of each class?</p> <p>many hours a day employed, and on of the year?</p> <p>whether the manufactures find a market? If not, how far are they from a market?</p> <p>where are the manufactures consumed?</p> <p>whether any of the manufactures are sold to foreign countries? and if so, to what?</p>	<p>1. Pennsylvania, Butler county.</p> <p>2. Leather.</p> <p>3. Five hundred dollars.</p> <p>4. Two thousand dollars.</p> <p>5. Five hundred dollars.</p> <p>10. Four men, \$9 per month annually.</p> <p>11. Twelve hours a day all the year.</p> <p>12. Some at the manufactory; some sent from 80 to 300 miles.</p> <p>14. Butler, Pa., Pittsburgh, Pa., Philadelphia, Pa.</p> <p>15. No.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 226—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Some cash, some on credit, some bartered for hides, &c.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Sole leather from 25 to 28 cents per pound; upper from 24 to 34 dollars per calf-skins from 24 to 30 dollars per do.
19. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?	19. Five hundred dollars.
20. Amount of capital?	20. Two thousand dollars.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. Nine dollars per month.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 227.

A. H. Zeigler's Tannery, Butler County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Butler county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Leather.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Three thousand dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. Twelve hundred and fifty dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Five hundred dollars.
10. Number of men, women, and children, employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Six men, \$ 15 per month annual.
11. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	11. Twelve hours a day all the year.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. At the manufactory, and part abroad.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. Butler county, Pa., Pittsburgh, 1 Beaver, Pa.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Some for cash, some credit, some bartered for hides.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Sole leather from 20 to 33 cents per pound; upper from 20 to 30 dollars per calf-skins from 19 to 28 dollars per do.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. Seven per cent.
19. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?	19. Six hundred dollars.
20. Amount of capital?	20. Twelve hundred dollars.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. Fifteen dollars per month.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 227.—[PART 2.]

William McJunkin's Tannery, Butler County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>What county in which the manufactory is situated?</p> <p>What description of the manufactory? invested in ground and buildings?</p> <p>What amount in materials, and in cash, was used in the purchase of materials and payment of wages?</p> <p>What rate of profit on the capital invested?</p> <p>How many men, women and children employed? and what average wages of each class?</p> <p>How many hours a day employed; and of the year?</p> <p>Do you barter the manufactures for a manufactory? If not, how far do they find a market?</p> <p>Do you barter foreign articles of the like kind into competition with them at sale; and to what extent?</p> <p>Are the manufactures consumed here?</p> <p>Are the manufactures sold by you for cash? and if on credit, for what time?</p> <p>At what prices at which the manufactures are sold by the manufacturer since he commenced?</p> <p>What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the market with similar articles?</p> <p>What has been the rate of your profits, the last three years?</p> <p>What is the rate of capital?</p> <p>What is the rate of wages?</p>	<p>1. Pennsylvania, Butler county.</p> <p>2. Leather.</p> <p>3. One thousand dollars.</p> <p>4. Fifteen hundred dollars.</p> <p>5. Six hundred dollars.</p> <p>10. Three men, eight dollars per month.</p> <p>11. Twelve hours a day all the year.</p> <p>12. At the manufactory.</p> <p>13. Yes; six cents per pound.</p> <p>14. At Butler, Pennsylvania.</p> <p>15. Some for cash, some on credit, and bartered for hides, &c.</p> <p>17. Sole leather from 28 to 31 cents per pound; upper from 24 to 36 per dozen.</p> <p>18. Eighteen per cent.</p> <p>19. Six hundred dollars.</p> <p>20. Fifteen hundred dollars.</p> <p>21. Nine dollars per month annually.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 228.

John Reed's Tannery, Butler County, Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>What county in which the manufactory is situated?</p> <p>What description of the manufactory? invested in ground and buildings?</p> <p>What amount in materials, and in cash, was used in the purchase of materials and payment of wages?</p> <p>What rate of profit on the capital invested?</p>	<p>1. Pennsylvania, Butler county.</p> <p>2. Leather.</p> <p>3. Eight hundred dollars.</p> <p>4. One thousand dollars.</p> <p>5. Five hundred dollars.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 228—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
10. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Three hands; ten dollars per month annually.
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. Twelve hours a day all the year.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. At the manufactory.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. Butler county, Pennsylvania.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Some for cash, some at ninety credit, and some bartered for hides, &c.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Sole leather from 25 to 31 cent pound, upper from 24 to 30 dollars per dozen.
19. What has been the rate of your profits annually for the last three years?	19. Five hundred dollars.
20. Amount of capital?	20. One thousand dollars.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. Ten dollars per month annually.

PART 2.

Robert Reed's Tannery, Butler County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Butler county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Leather.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. One thousand dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. Five hundred dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Five hundred dollars.
10. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Two men, eight dollars per month
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. Twelve hours a day, nine months annually.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. At the manufactory.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. Butler county, Pennsylvania.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. All bartered.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Sole leather from 25 to 31 cent pound; upper, from 24 to 31 dollars dozen.
19. What has been the rate of your profits annually for the last three years?	19. Five hundred dollars annually.
20. Amount of capital?	20. One thousand dollars.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. Eight dollars per month.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 329.

Hugh McKee, Esq.'s Tannery, Butler County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
nd county in which the manufac- ed?	1. Pennsylvania, Butler county.
r description of the manufactory?	2. Leather.
invested in ground and build- ing?	3. One thousand dollars.
re amount in materials, and in purchase of materials and pay- ment?	4. One thousand dollars.
rate of profit on the capital in- vested?	5. Five hundred dollars.
er of men, women, and children and average wages of each class?	10. Four men eight dollars per month, an- nually.
many hours a day employed; and of the year?	11. Twelve hours a day, all the year.
her the manufactures find a mar- anufactory? If not, how far they market?	12. At the manufactory.
her foreign articles of the like into competition with them at sale; and to what extent?	13. Yes; and two cents per lb. on sole lea- ther.
are the manufactures consum- ed?	14. At Butler, Pennsylvania.
ther any of the manufactures are foreign countries? and if so,	15. No.
her the manufacture is sold by turer for cash? and if on credit, it? if bartered, for what?	16. Some for cash; some on credit; some bartered for hides, &c.
prices at which the manufactures sold by the manufacturer since 1860?	17. Sole leather from 28 to 31 cents per lb.; upper from 24 to 33 dollars per dozen.
rate of duty is necessary to en- aufacturer to enter into competi- some market with similar articles	18. Seven per cent.
has been the rate of your pro- for the last three years?	19. Five hundred dollars.
int of capital?	20. One thousand dollars.
age rate of wages?	21. Nine dollars per month.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 329.—Part 2.

Stephen Arnold's Tannery, Butler County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
nd county in which the manufac- ed?	1. Pennsylvania, Butler county.
r description of the manufactory?	2. Leather.
invested in ground and build- ing?	3. One hundred dollars.
re amount in materials, and in purchase of materials and pay- ment?	4. Two hundred dollars.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 229.—Part 2.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Fifty dollars.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. Three hundred; sole leather \$1 from 30 to 36 dolla. per doz.; calf \$1 28 to 30 dolla. per dozen.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. All domestic.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. One man, ten dollars per month
11. How many hours a day employed? and what portion of the year?	11. Twelve hours a day, all the year
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. At the manufactory.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. Butler county, Pennsylvania.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	15. No.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Cash, hides, skins, bark, &c.
19. What has been the rate of your profits annually for the last three years?	19. Fifty dollars.
20. Amount of capital?	20. Two hundred dollars.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 230.

Henry Stratton's Leather Manufactory, Crawford County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Crawford county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Leather.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Twelve hundred dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. Fifteen hundred dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Twenty-five per cent.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value, of each kind?	7. Two thousand dollars.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. Three hundred hides, all sold
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Two men and 1 boy, ten dollars
11. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	11. Twelve hours, ten months

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 230—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>ier the manufactures find a mar- anufactory? If not, how far they market?</p> <p>are the manufactures consumed?</p> <p>ier any of the manufactures are foreign countries? and, if so,</p> <p>ier the manufacture is sold by urer for cash? and, if on credit, it? if bartered, for what?</p> <p>rices at which the manufacture l by the manufacturer since the t?</p> <p>ge rate of wages?</p>	<p>12. In the vicinity.</p> <p>14. In the vicinity.</p> <p>15. None exported.</p> <p>16. Part on credit of six months, part cash, and part bartered for hides and bark.</p> <p>17. Sole leather at 28 cents per lb.; upper at \$2 50 per side; calf \$1 50.</p> <p>21. Sixteen dollars per month.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 231.

Leather Manufactory, Crawford County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>nd county in which the manu- uated?</p> <p>description of the manufactory?</p> <p>invested in ground and buildings?</p> <p>e amount in materials, and in purchase of materials and pay- es?</p> <p>rate of profit on capital invested?</p> <p>t of articles annually manufac- the establishment of the manu- scription, quality, and value of</p> <p>y and value of different kinds als used; distinguishing between ucts and domestic products?</p> <p>er of men, women, and children</p> <p>id average wages of each class?</p> <p>any hours a day employed, and of the year?</p> <p>ier the manufactures find a mar- nanufactory? If not, how far to a market?</p> <p>e are the manufactures con-</p> <p>ier the manufacture is sold by urer for cash? and if on credit, it? if bartered, for what?</p> <p>rices at which the manufactures ld by the manufacturer since the t?</p> <p>has been the rate of your profits the last three years?</p> <p>ge rate of wages?</p>	<p>1. Crawford county, Pennsylvania.</p> <p>2. Leather manufactory.</p> <p>3. Five hundred dollars.</p> <p>4. Five hundred dollars.</p> <p>5. 25 per cent.</p> <p>7. One thousand dollars.</p> <p>8. 130 hides.</p> <p>10. 2 men.</p> <p>11. 12 hours for 10 months.</p> <p>12. They do.</p> <p>14. In the vicinity.</p> <p>16. For cash in part, traded in part for hides, and credited six months.</p> <p>17. Sole 28 cents per pound, upper per side, \$2 50, calf \$1 50.</p> <p>19. Twenty-five per cent.</p> <p>21. \$16 per month.</p>

ROBERT WILLIAMSON.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 232.

Leather Manufactory, Crawford County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Crawford county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Leather manufactory.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. One thousand dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. One thousand six hundred dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Twenty-five per cent.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. \$2,000; manufactured two-thirds per leather at \$2 50, sole \$3, calf-skin \$
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. 300 hides, all domestic, \$3, or about 900 dollars; also 50 Spanish hides
9. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	9. South American hides at 16 cents pound at Philadelphia.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. 2 men and 1 boy; men at 16 ds per month; boys at \$5 per month.
11. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	11. 12 hours 10 months.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. In the vicinity.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the vicinity.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	15. None exported.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Part on credit of six months; cash, and part bartered for hides.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Sold both at twenty-eight cents pound; upper \$2 50; side, calf, \$1 50.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. Sixteen dollars per month.

WILLIAM HENRY.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 233.

John Clark's Leather Manufactory, Meadville, Crawford County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Crawford county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Leather.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 233—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
invested in ground and build-	3. \$1,200.
e amount in materials, and in cash	4. \$1,600.
hase of materials and payment	
rate of profit on the capital in-	5. 25 per cent.
t of articles annually manufac-	7. \$2,000 manufactured; $\frac{1}{3}$ upper, at \$2 50;
the establishment of the manu-	sole, \$3; calf-skins at \$1 50.
scription, quality, and value of	
ty and value of different kinds	8. 300 hides, all domestic, at \$3; making
erials used; distinguishing be-	about \$900.
rn products and domestic pro-	
der of men, women, and children	10. 2 men and 1 boy; men at \$16, the boy
nd average wages of each class?	\$5 per month.
many hours a day employed;	11. 12 hours; 10 months.
rtion of the year?	
er the manufactures find a mar-	12. In the vicinity.
inufactory? If not, how far they	
market?	
e are the manufactures consum-	14. In the vicinity.
	15. None exported.
er any of the manufactures are	
foreign countries? and if so,	
er the manufacture is sold by	16. Part on credit of 6 months; part cash,
urer for cash? and if on credit,	and part bartered for hides and bark.
it? if bartered, for what?	
rices at which the manufactures	17. Sole leather at 28 cents per lb.; up-
old by the manufacturer since	per, \$2 50 per side; calf, \$1 50.
ment?	
ge rate of wages?	21. \$16 per month.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 234.

Davis's Leather Manufactory, Meadville, Crawford County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
nd county in which the manufac-	1. Crawford county, Pennsylvania.
ed?	
r description of the manufacto-	2. Leather manufactory.
invested in ground and build-	3. \$2,200.
rate of profit on the capital in-	5. 25 per cent.
t of articles annually manufac-	7. \$3,500.
the establishment of the manu-	
scription, quality, and value of	

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 214—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. 3 men and 3 boys.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. 340 miles.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Sole leather 23 cents per lb.; up \$2 50 per side.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. \$15 per month.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 235.

Roderic Frazier's Leather Manufactory, Crawford County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Crawford county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Leather.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. \$1,000.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. \$1,500.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. 25 per cent.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. \$2,000.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. 300 hides, all domestic.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. 2 men and 1 boy; men at \$16, 1 at \$5.
11. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	11. 12 hours, and 10 months.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. In the vicinity.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the vicinity.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	15. None exported.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Part on credit of 6 months; up and part bartered for hides and bark.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 235—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
ces at which the manufactures l by the manufacturer since ent? rate of wages?	17. Sole leather at 28 cents per lb.; up- per, \$2 50 per side; calf, \$1 50. 21. \$16 per month.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 236.

Ed Bennet's Leather Manufactory, Crawford County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1 county in which the manu- factured? Description of the manufactory? Invested in ground and build- amount in materials, and in urchase of materials and pay- nt? ate of profit on the capital in- of articles annually manufac- re establishment of the man- cription, quality, and value of and value of different kinds rials used; distinguishing be- products and domestic pro- r of men, women, and chil- d, and average wages of each any hours a day employed, and of the year? er the manufactures find a mar- nufactory? If not, how far they market? are the manufactures consum- er any of the manufactures are foreign countries? and if so, er the manufacture is sold by r for cash? and if on credit, if bartered, for what? ices at which the manufactures ld by the manufacturer since ent? re rate of wages?	1. Crawford county, Pennsylvania. 2. Leather. 3. \$1,000. 4. \$1,500. 5. 25 per cent. 7. \$2,000. 8. 300 hides; all domestic. 10. 2 men and 1 boy; men \$16, boy \$5 per month. 11. 12 hours, 10 months. 12. In the vicinity. 14. In the vicinity. 15. None exported. 16. Part on credit of 6 months, part cash, and part bartered for hides and bark. 17. Sole leather at 28 cents per lb.; up- per, \$2 50 per side; calf, \$1 50. 21. \$16 per month.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 237.

J. Brown's Leather Manufactory, Crawford County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Crawford county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Leather manufactory.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. One thousand two hundred doll
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. One thousand six hundred dolla
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Twenty-five per cent.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. \$2,000. Two-thirds upper, at sole, \$3; calf skin, \$1 50.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. 300 hides, (domestic,) cost abou
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Two men, one boy.
11. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	11. 12 hours; 10 months.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. Sold in the vicinity.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the vicinity.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	15. None.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and, if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Part cash and part traded for part credit for six months.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Sole, 28 cents per lb.; upper per hide; calf skin, \$1 50.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. Sixteen dollars per month.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 238.

O. Bradley's Leather Manufactory, Crawford County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Crawford county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Leather manufactory.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. One thousand dollara.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. One thousand five hundred doll
5. Annual rate of profit on capital invested?	5. Twenty five per cent.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 238—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
articles annually manufactured at the establishment of the manufactory, quality, and value of	7. \$2,000. Two-thirds upper, residue sole and calf skins.
and value of different kinds of leather; distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	8. 300 hides, domestic, costing about \$900, about 50 Spanish hides.
number of men, women, and children employed? average wages of each class?	10. Two men, 1 boy.
hours a day employed, and the year?	11. 12 hours for 10 months.
do the manufactures find a market for their products? If not, how far are they sent?	12. They do. None sent abroad.
what are the manufactures consumed? any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, to what countries?	14. In the vicinity. 15. None.
how is the manufacture sold by the manufactory? for cash? if on a credit, at what rate? for what?	16. For cash in part; traded for hides, &c.; credited 6 months.
at what rate are the manufactures sold by the manufacturer since the year 1870?	17. Sole 28 cents per lb.; upper, per side, \$2 50; calf skins \$1 50.
what has been the rate of your profits the last three years?	19. Twenty-five per cent.
what is the rate of wages?	21. Sixteen dollars per month.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 239.

S. White's Tannery, Crawford County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Crawford county, Pennsylvania.
description of the manufactory? is it situated in ground and built up?	2. Leather manufactory.
amount in materials, and in wages of materials and pay-	3. One thousand two hundred dollars.
ment of profit on the capital invested?	4. One thousand five hundred dollars.
articles annually manufactured at the establishment of the manufactory, quality, and value of	5. Twenty-five per cent.
and value of different kinds of leather; distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	7. \$2,000 manufactured, one-half upper, at \$2 50; sole at \$3; calf-skins at \$1 50.
number of men, women, and children employed? average wages of each	8. 300 hides (domestic) at \$3 per cwt, making \$900.
	10. Two men and one boy.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 239—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. Twelve hours, ten months.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to market?	12. Market found in the vicinity.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the vicinity.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	15. None are exported.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Part in cash, part credited six part exchanged for raw materials.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Sole 28 cents; upper \$ 2 50 p calf \$ 1 50.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. Sixteen dollars per month.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 240.

David Denham's Tannery, Crawford County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Crawford county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Leather.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. One thousand dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. One thousand five hundred dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Twenty-five per cent.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. Two thousand dollars.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. Three hundred hides, all domestic.
10. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Two men and one boy; men \$ 5 per month.
11. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	11. Twelve hours, ten months.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. In the vicinity.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the vicinity.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	15. None exported.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 240—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
Whether the manufacture is sold by the tanner for cash? and if on credit, at what? if bartered, for what?	16. Part on credit of six months, part cash, and part bartered for hides and bark.
At the prices at which the manufactures are sold by the manufacturer since establishment?	17. Sole leather at 28 cents per pound; upper \$2 50 per side, and calf at \$1 50.
Average rate of wages?	21. Sixteen dollars per month.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 241.

James M. Sterrett's Tannery, Erie County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
State and county in which the manufacture is situated?	1. Erie county, Pennsylvania.
Kind or description of the manufacture? whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Leather factory.
Capital invested in ground and build- ing, water power, and in machinery?	4. Aggregate amount of capital employed is four thousand dollars.
Rate of profit on capital otherwise em- ployed in the same State and county?	8. Rate of profit on capital, say twenty per cent.
Amount of articles annually manufac- tured since the establishment of the manu- facture? Description, quality, and value of product?	9. The value of articles manufactured about \$6,000.
Quantity and value of different kinds of materials used; distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	10. The materials are principally of American production.
Number of men, women, and children, employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Number of persons employed are two men the whole year, at \$13 per month, \$312; two boys employed by the year, average wages \$6 per month, \$144.
Whether foreign articles of the like enter into competition with them at such a price; and to what extent?	17. The foreign article does not enter into the domestic consumption here.
Where are the manufactures consum- ed?	18. The manufactures are consumed with- in the county principally.

JAMES M. STERRETT.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 242.

H. Cochran & Co.'s Leather Factory, Erie County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
State and county in which the manufacture is situated?	1. Erie county, Pennsylvania.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 242—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Manufacture leather and shoes.
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established in 1824; joint stock.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Two thousand dollars.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. Three hundred dollars.
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Profit increased in consequence of increased demand.
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Five men employed.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Ten hours a day, the whole year.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Mostly at the manufactory.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	17. They do not.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. Generally in the neighborhood of manufactory.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. None exported.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. For cash in part, three fourths and country produce.

H. COCHRAN & C.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 243.

Allen & Roswell's Leather and Shoe Factory, Erie County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Situated in Erie county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Shoe and leather factory.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Amount of capital employed by general aggregate, \$3,000.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. The rate of profit on the capital estimate at 20 per cent.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 243—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
of articles annually manufactured at establishment of the manufactory, quality, and value of	9. Value of manufactured articles per year, \$4,000.
and value of different kinds of articles used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	10. The material is of American production principally.
of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Number of persons employed for the year is, four men at \$20 per month.
for foreign articles of the like kind, and its competition with them at sale, and to what extent?	17. Foreign articles do not enter into competition with us.
are the manufactures consumed?	18. The manufactures are principally consumed within the county.

ALLEN & ROOSEVELT.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 244.

Strawn's Leather Manufactory, Fayette County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Fayette county, Pennsylvania.
description of the manufactory? Is it situated in ground and buildings?	2. Leather.
Amount invested in materials, and in purchase of materials and pay-	3. One thousand four hundred dollars.
ment?	4. One thousand six hundred dollars.
and value of different kinds of articles used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	8. Cost \$850; all domestic.
of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Two men, 12 months, \$15 per month.
how many hours a day employed; and for the year?	11. Eight hours per day.
do the manufactures find a market?	13. At home and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; 30 miles.
are the manufactures consumed?	14. In this State.
Is the manufacture sold by retail or for cash? and, if on credit, if bartered, for what?	16. One half cash, and the balance trade.
What is the rate of capital?	20. Three thousand eight hundred dollars.
What is the rate of wages?	21. Fifteen dollars per month.

cert statement of my tap-yard, this 12th April, 1832.

J. C. STRAWN.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 245.

David Downer's Tannery, Fayette County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Fayette county, Pennsylvania
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Leather factory; by water po
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established in 1812 by the p cupant.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Say \$7,000 stock, ground and
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Stock.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Say 600 hides and 800 skins ent kinds, varying in price and qual
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Domestic.
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 5 hands, including boys; w month \$15 for journeymen.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Twelve hours per day.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Two horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Market at home.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. No competition.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. At home.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. Not exported.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. For cash, and exchanged for M credit.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased, and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. About the same as when first lished.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Upper and skins by the piece, ing to the size and quality.

The above is a true statement of my tannery. April 11, 1832.

LEVI DOW.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 246.

Tannery, Fayette County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>1. and county in which the manufactory is situated?</p> <p>2. or description of the manufactory?</p> <p>3. Capital invested in ground and building?</p> <p>4. Average amount in materials, and in cash purchase of materials and payment of wages?</p> <p>5. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?</p> <p>6. For how many hours a day employed, and on of the year?</p> <p>7. Whether the manufactory finds a market for its manufactures? If not, how far they are from a market?</p> <p>8. Where are the manufactures consumed?</p> <p>9. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what rate? if bartered, for what?</p> <p>10. Average rate of wages?</p>	<p>1. Fayette county, Pennsylvania.</p> <p>2. Tannery.</p> <p>3. Seventeen hundred dollars.</p> <p>4. Thirty-six hundred dollars.</p> <p>10. Four men and two women.</p> <p>11. Whole year.</p> <p>12. At home and in Pittsburgh.</p> <p>14. In the United States.</p> <p>16. Cash, and credit at 60 and 90 days.</p> <p>21. From 10 to \$12 per month.</p>

W. STONE.

At SALEM, 14th April, 1832.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 247.

Tannery, Fayette County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>1. and county in which the manufactory is situated?</p> <p>2. or description of the manufactory?</p> <p>3. Capital invested in ground and building?</p> <p>4. Average amount in materials, and in cash purchase of materials and payment of wages?</p> <p>5. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?</p> <p>6. For how many hours a day employed, and on of the year?</p> <p>7. Whether the manufactory finds a market for its manufactures? If not, how far they are from a market?</p> <p>8. Where are the manufactures consumed?</p> <p>9. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what rate? if bartered, for what?</p> <p>10. Average rate of wages?</p>	<p>1. Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania.</p> <p>2. Tannery.</p> <p>3. One thousand dollars.</p> <p>8. About half foreign and half domestic.</p> <p>14. In the neighborhood.</p> <p>20. Three thousand five hundred dollars.</p>

DAVID BINNS.

At 19th, 1832.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 248.

Tannery, Fayette County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Fayette county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Tannery.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. About one thousand eight hundred lars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. About one thousand two hundred lars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. About forty per cent.
6. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	6. Because imported leather is lower.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. The Spanish hides compose a prime part of stock.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. About three-fourths domestic hides balance Spanish.
10. Number of men, women, and children, employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Two hands, at \$10 per month each.
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. Twelve months.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. At manufactory, and Pittsburgh, six miles.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. Mostly in the immediate neighborhood.
16. Whether the manufactures are sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Sold for cash, at different credits; bartered for farmers' produce.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Sale leather from 24 to 30 cents pound; other kinds in proportion.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. From 12 to \$15 per month.

I do assert this to be as correct statement as my judgment can give to the above questions.

JAMES, for E. COLEMAN.

MERRITSTOWN, April 17th, 1832.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 249.

Tannery, Fayette County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Fayette county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Tannery.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 249—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>1. Amount invested in ground and build-</p> <p>2. Amount in materials, and in purchase of materials and pay-</p> <p>3. Number of men, women, and children and average wages of each class?</p> <p>4. How many hours a day employed, portion of the year?</p> <p>5. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far to market?</p> <p>6. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, for what?</p> <p>7. What is the average rate of wages?</p>	<p>3. Seventeen hundred dollars.</p> <p>4. Sixteen hundred dollars.</p> <p>10. 3 men and 2 women.</p> <p>11. Whole year.</p> <p>12. At home and Pittsburgh.</p> <p>16. Cash, and credit at sixty and ninety days.</p> <p>21. From ten to twelve dollars per month.</p>

WILLIAM DALES.

DUNSMITH, April 16, 1832.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 250.

Tannery, Jefferson County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?</p> <p>2. Description of the manufactory?</p> <p>3. Amount invested in ground and build-</p> <p>4. Amount in materials, and in purchase of materials and pay-</p> <p>5. Rate of profit on the capital in-</p> <p>6. Quantity of articles annually manufactured at the establishment of the manufactory? description, quality, and value of</p> <p>7. Variety and value of different kinds of articles used; distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?</p> <p>8. Whether the United States of similar manufactures imported from abroad, or from other countries?</p> <p>9. Number of men, women, and children employed and average wages of each class?</p> <p>10. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far to a market?</p>	<p>1. State of Pennsylvania, Jefferson county.</p> <p>2. Tannery.</p> <p>3. Four hundred dollars.</p> <p>4. Three hundred dollars.</p> <p>5. Thirty per cent.</p> <p>7. Sixty sides of sole, fifty of calf-skins, and seventy-five of upper leather; sole per side, \$3; calf-skins each, \$1 75; upper \$3 per side.</p> <p>8. Ten gallons oil at one dollar per gallon; bark, 25 cords, at \$2 25; 185 hides at six cents per lb.</p> <p>9. Same as manufactured by me, and from England.</p> <p>10. None except myself.</p> <p>12. Market at the manufactory.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 250—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In Jefferson county.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	15. None exported.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. For cash, and at the prices to question No. 7.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Are the same as above.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. No duty necessary.
19. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?	19. Manufactory has been but in operation.
20. Amount of capital?	20. Seven hundred dollars.

Yours, respectfully,

DAVID HEN

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 251.

Enos Gillis's Tannery, Jefferson County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Pennsylvania, Jefferson
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Tannery.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. One thousand dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. Five hundred dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. One per cent.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. 200 sides sole, of the value 200 sides upper, of the value of \$8
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Two men, at \$25 each per
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. Eight hours per day, and 12 per year.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. Partly at the tannery, and in the adjoining counties.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In this and the adjoining coun
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	15. None exported.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 251—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
her the manufacture is sold by turer for cash? and if on credit, lit? if bartered for what?	16. Cash.
prices at which the manufactures sold by the manufacturer since ment?	17. Thirty cents per lb. for sole, and \$3 per side for upper.
rate of duty is necessary to ena- ufacturer to enter into competi- one market with similar articles	18. Not any.
age rate of wages?	21. Twenty dollars.

Yours, respectfully,

ENOS GILLIS.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 252.

Christopher Barr's Tannery, Jefferson County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
nd county in which the manufac- ted?	1. State of Pennsylvania, Jefferson county.
r description of the manufactory?	2. Tannery.
l invested in ground and build-	3. Two hundred dollars.
ge amount in materials, and in purchase of materials and pay- ges?	4. One hundred dollars.
l rate of profit on the capital in-	5. Fifty per cent.
of the increase (or decrease, as y be) of profit?	6. The quantity of leather imported into the country causes a great decrease of profit.
nt of articles annually manufac- the establishment of the manufac- tion, quality, and value of each	7. Fifty hides: 25 hides sole, value each \$3; 25 of upper, value of each \$3.
ber of men, women, and children and average wages of each class?	10. One man at \$12 per month.
many hours a day employed; and n of the year?	11. Twelve.
her the manufactures find a mar- manufactory? If not, how far they a market?	12. Market at the manufactory.
re are the manufactures consum-	14. In the immediate vicinity.
ther any of the manufactures are o foreign countries? and if so,	15. None exported.
ther the manufacture is sold by cturer for cash? and if on credit, dit? if bartered, for what?	16. For cash.
prices at which the manufactures old by the manufacturer since the nt?	17. About the same as in answer to ques- tion No. 7.
t has been the rate of your profits, r the last three years?	19. Fifty per cent.
unt of capital?	20. Three hundred dollars.
age rate of wages?	21. Twelve dollars.

Yours, respectfully,

CHRISTOPHER BARRY.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 253.

William Leech's Leather Manufactory, Mercer County, West Pennsylvania

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Mercer county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Leather manufactory.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. One thousand dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. One thousand two hundred dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Twenty-five per cent. on capital employed.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. \$800, all domestic hides.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Two men, average wages \$3.00.
11. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	11. 14 hours; 11 months.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. At the manufactory.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	13. It does.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the vicinity.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries; and if so, where?	15. None exported.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Half cash; 3 months' credit on balance bartered for hides, &c.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Sole leather 31½ cents per lb.; ¼ do. \$2 50 per side; calf-skins \$2.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. The duty should not be reduced.
19. What has been the rate of your profits annually for the last three years?	19. Two hundred dollars.
20. Amount of capital?	20. Eight hundred dollars employed.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. Two hundred and fifty dollars.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 254.

Robert G. Mossman's Leather Manufactory, West Granville, Mercer County, West Pennsylvania

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Mercer county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Leather manufactory.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 254—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
invested in ground and build-	3. \$1,500.
e amount in materials, and in	4. \$2,000.
purchase of materials and pay-	
res?	5. 25 per cent.
rate of profit on the capital in-	
y and value of different kinds	8. \$500 of foreign products, \$700 of do-
als used; distinguishing between	mestic; making \$1,200.
ucts and domestic products?	
the United States of similar arti-	9. Best La Plata hides, 16 cents per lb. at
facture imported from abroad,	Philadelphia.
at countries?	
er of men, women and children	10. Three men, average wages \$250.
nd average wages of each class?	
many hours a day employed; and	11. 14 hours, 11 months.
of the year?	
er the manufactures find a mar-	12. At the manufactory.
anufactory? If not, how far they	
market?	13. It does.
her foreign articles of the like	
into competition with them at	14. In the vicinity.
f sale, and to what extent?	15. None exported.
are the manufactures consumed?	
er any of the manufactures are	
foreign countries? and, if so,	
her the manufacture is sold by	16. About half cash, three months' credit
urer for cash? and, if on credit,	on part, and part bartered for hides, &c.
it? if bartered, for what?	
rices at which the manufactures	17. Sole leather at 31½ per lb., upper lea-
ld by the manufacturer since the	ther \$2 50 per side, calf skins \$2.
t?	
nt of capital?	20. \$1,500.
ge rate of wages?	21. \$250.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 255.

Leather's Leather Manufactory, Neshanoch, Mercer County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
ld county in which the manufac-	1. Mercer county, Pennsylvania.
ed?	
description of the manufactory?	2. Leather manufactory.
invested in ground and build-	3. \$1,000.
e amount in materials, and in	4. \$750.
purchase of materials and pay-	
es?	5. 25 per cent.
rate of profit on the capital in-	

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 255—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. \$600 worth domestic; no foreign
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. One man at \$175 per year.
11. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	11. 11 hours, the whole year.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. At the manufactory.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	13. They do.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the vicinity of the manufactory
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	15. Not exported.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Sold on a credit of one year, as bartered for hides and the produce of the try.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Sole leather 28 cents per lb., leather \$2 44 per side, calf skins at \$1 50 to \$2 per skin.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. A higher duty than the present necessary, but it is believed that a red would be injurious.
20. Amount of capital?	20. \$1,500.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 256.

Ebenezer Byers's Leather Manufactory, Sharon, Mercer County, West Pennsylvania

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Mercer county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Leather manufactory.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. \$200.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. \$500.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. 25 per cent.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. Sole leather 31½ per lb., upper 3 per lb., calf skins from 75 cents to \$2
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. Raw materials about \$275; no foreign

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 256—Continued.

NS.	ANSWERS.
men and children ges of each class? lay employed, and	10. One man and one boy; the man at \$150 per year; the boy at \$75 per year. 11. 8 hours, ten months.
ictures find a mar- not, how far they	12. At the manufactory.
ictures consumed? manufatures are tries? and if so,	14. In the vicinity of the manufactory. 15. Not exported.
facture is sold by and if on credit, , for what?	16. On a credit of one year, and bartered for hides and bark. 20. \$450.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 257.

Manufactory, Wilmington, Mercer County, West Pennsylvania.

NS.	ANSWERS.
hich the manufac-	1. Mercer county, Pennsylvania.
the manufactory?	2. Leather manufactory.
ground and build-	3. \$500.
materials, and in	4. \$1,000.
materials and pay-	5. 25 per cent.
on the capital in-	7. Sole leather 31½ per lb., upper leather \$30 per dozen sides, calf-skins \$21 per dozen.
nnually manufac-	8. \$600 worth of hides and skins.
ment of the manu-	10. One man and one boy; \$18 per month for the man, and \$10 per month for the boy.
lity, and value of	11. 10 hours per day the whole year.
of different kinds	12. At the manufactory.
nguishing between	14. In the vicinity of the manufactory.
estic products?	15. None exported.
men and children	16. Part on a credit of six months, part bartered for stock and the produce of the country.
ges of each class?	
day employed, and	
ictures find a mar-	
not, how far they	
ictures consumed?	
manufatures are	
tries? and, if so,	
facture is sold by	
and if on credit,	
l, for what?	

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 257—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Sole leather has varied from 36 t cents per lb.; upper leather has remained more steady.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. A high duty.
20. Amount of capital?	20. \$1,000.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 258.

M. Cadwallader's Tannery, Mahoning, Mercer County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Mercer county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Leather manufactory.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Two thousand dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. One thousand five hundred dollars.
5. Annual rates of profit on the capital invested?	5. About twenty-five per cent.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. About \$100 worth of foreign hide about \$800 for domestic hides and skins, \$300 for oil, bark, and blacking.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Two men at \$13 per month each.
11. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	11. Fourteen hours, eleven months.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. At the manufactory.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	13. They do, but not to a great extent.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the vicinity of the manufactory.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries; and if so, where?	15. They are not exported.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Half for cash, a part on a credit of months, and a part bartered for hides, &c. &c.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Sole leather 31½ cents per pound; per leather \$2.50 per side; calf skins at \$1.75 to \$2.25 per skin.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. A high duty.
20. Amount of capital?	20. About \$3,000.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 259.

Moore's Tannery, New Bedford, Mercer County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
county in which the manufac-	1. Mercer county, Pennsylvania.
scription of the manufactory?	2. Leather manufactory.
vested in ground and build-	3. Four hundred dollars.
amount in materials, and in	4. Six hundred and thirty-eight dollars.
urchase of materials and pay-	
te of profit on the capital in-	5. Twenty-five per cent.
f articles annually manufac-	7. Sole leather is worth 31½ cents per lb.;
establishment of the manu-	upper from \$ 2 to \$ 3 25 per side, calf skins
ption, quality, and value of	\$ 1 50 to \$ 3; horse leather \$ 1 to \$ 1 50 per
and value of different kinds	side.
ls used, distinguishing be-	8. Three hundred and fifty dollars; all
products and domestic pro-	domestic.
of men, women, and children	10. Two men at \$ 12 per month.
average wages of each class?	11. Ten hours, ten months.
y hours a day employed; and	
the year?	12. At the manufactory.
the manufactures find a mar-	
factory? If not, how far they	14. In the vicinity of the manufactory.
rket?	15. Not exported.
the manufactures consumed?	
any of the manufactures are	16. One-third for cash, one-third on a cre-
reign countries? and, if so,	dit of six month, and one-third bartered for
	hides and country produce.
the manufacture is sold by	18. A high duty.
er for cash? and if on credit,	
if bartered, for what?	
e of duty is necessary to ena-	
turer to enter into competi-	
market with similar articles	

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 260.

Johnson's Tannery, Mahoning, Mercer County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
county in which the manufac-	1. Mercer county, Pennsylvania.
scription of the manufactory?	2. Leather manufactory.
vested in ground and build-	3. Three hundred dollars.
amount in materials, and in	4. Three hundred dollars.
urchase of materials, and pay-	
te of profit on the capital in-	5. Twenty-five per cent.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 260—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. About \$ 400. Sole leather 31½ cen pound; upper 50 cents per pound; calf from \$ 1 to \$ 2 50.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. About \$ 200 of domestic; no foreign.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. One man.
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. Ten hours; eight months.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. At the manufactory.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the vicinity of the manufactory.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. On a credit of six months, and held for stock for the manufactory and produce of the country.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. A high duty.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 261.

William Dickson's Leather Manufactory, Newcastle, Mercer County, West Pennsylvania

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Mercer county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Leather manufactory.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Two thousand dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. One thousand five hundred dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on capital invested?	5. About 25 per cent. profit.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. About \$100 worth of foreign, about \$800 for domestic hides, and \$200 oil, bark, and blacking.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Two men, at \$13 per month.
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. Fourteen hours, 11 months.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to market?	12. At the manufactory.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	13. They do, but not to a great extent.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the vicinity of the manufactory.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	15. They are not exported.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 261.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>whether the manufacture is sold by cturer for cash? and if on credit, dit? if bartered, for what?</p> <p>prices at which the manufactures sold by the manufacturer since the ent?</p> <p>t rate of duty is necessary to ena- nufacturer to enter into competi- home market with similar articles</p> <p>unt of capital?</p>	<p>16. Half for cash, a part on a credit of 6 months, and a part bartered for hides, bark, &c.</p> <p>17. Sole leather 31½ cents per lb.; upper leather \$2 50 per side; calf-skins \$2 per skin.</p> <p>18. The present duty is not deemed inju- rious, but it is believed that a reduction would be so.</p> <p>20. About \$3,000.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 262.

Leather Manufactory, Slippery Rock, Mercer County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>and county in which the manu- factured?</p> <p>or description of the manufactory?</p> <p>al invested in ground and build-</p> <p>ge amount in materials, and in e purchase of materials and pay- ages?</p> <p>al rate of profit on the capital in-</p> <p>nt of articles annually manufac-</p> <p>e the establishment of the manu- escription, quality, and value of</p> <p>tity and value of different kinds erials used; distinguishing between ducts and domestic products?</p> <p>iber of men, women and children and average wages of each class?</p> <p>many hours a day employed, and n of the year?</p> <p>ether the manufactures find a he manufactory? If not, how far nt to a market?</p> <p>ere are the manufactures consum-</p> <p>ether the manufacture is sold by cturer for cash? and if on credit, dit? if bartered, for what?</p> <p>at rate of duty is necessary to en- nufacturer to enter into competi- home market with similar articles</p>	<p>1. Mercer county, Pennsylvania.</p> <p>2. Leather manufactory.</p> <p>3. Three hundred dollars.</p> <p>4. Three hundred dollars.</p> <p>5. Twenty-five per cent.</p> <p>7. About four hundred dollars; sole leather 31½ cents per pound; upper 50 cents per pound; calf skins from \$1 to \$2 50 each.</p> <p>8. About two hundred dollars of domes- tic; no foreign.</p> <p>10. 1 man.</p> <p>11. 10 hours, 8 months.</p> <p>12. At the manufactory.</p> <p>14. In the vicinity of the manufactory.</p> <p>16. On a credit of six months, and bar- tered for stock for the manufactory, and the produce of the country.</p> <p>18. A high duty.</p>

JOHN STEVENSON.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 263.

Leather Manufactory, Mercer County, Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Mercer county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Leather manufactory.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Two thousand dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. One thousand five hundred dol
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Seventy-five per cent.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. 2,000 dollars; upper \$5 30, aid sole \$3 20, sides \$3 50 or 31½ cts. calf-skin \$1 50.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. Hides and bark, oil, &c., all @ \$1,300; Spanish hides \$200.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Three men.
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. Twelve hours all the year.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. In the vicinity, and at Pittsb miles.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	13. No.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. Vicinity, and at Pittsburgh.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	15. No.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Some for cash, part credit \$1 and 6 years, and bartered for com duce, hides, bark, &c.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Upper \$2 50 per side; sole \$1

JONATHAN

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 264.

Bevan Pearson's Leather Manufactory, Mercer County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Mercer county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Leather manufactory.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. \$1,500.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 264—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>rage amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay-wages?</p> <p>ual rate of profit on the capital in-</p>	<p>4. About \$1,200.</p>
<p>se of the increase (or decrease, as may be,) of profit?</p> <p>ount of articles annually manufac-</p> <p>the establishment of the manu-</p>	<p>5. About \$500.</p> <p>6. Little or no change.</p> <p>7. Cannot answer.</p>
<p>Description, quality, and value of?</p> <p>nity and value of different kinds.</p> <p>materials used; distinguishing be-</p> <p>foreign products and domestic pro-</p>	<p>8. Answered, in part, in 4th query</p>
<p>t in the United States of similar ar-</p> <p>manufacture imported from abroad,</p> <p>what countries?</p> <p>umber of men, women, and chil-</p> <p>employed, and average wages of each</p>	<p>9. Cannot answer.</p> <p>10. Generally two men.</p>
<p>ow many hours a day employed; and</p> <p>tion of the year?</p> <p>hether the manufactures find a mar-</p> <p>manufactory? If not, how far they</p> <p>is a market?</p> <p>hether foreign articles of the like</p> <p>ter into competition with them at</p> <p>se of sale; and to what extent?</p> <p>here are the manufactures consum-</p>	<p>11. No particular time; generally the whole day, except winter.</p> <p>12. Market at the factory.</p> <p>13. No competition by foreign articles, except some brought from York State.</p> <p>14. In the neighborhood.</p>
<p>hether any of the manufactures are</p> <p>to foreign countries? and if so,</p>	<p>15. None.</p>
<p>hether the manufacture is sold by</p> <p>factor for cash? and if on credit,</p> <p>redit? if bartered, for what?</p> <p>ie prices at which the mannufactures</p> <p>n sold by the manufacturer since the</p> <p>ment?</p> <p>hat rate of duty is necessary to ena-</p> <p>manufacturer to enter into competi-</p> <p>the home market with similar articles</p>	<p>16. Sold for cash: sometimes bartered for hides and grain, or other trade.</p> <p>17. Sole leather at 31½ cents per lb.; for the upper about \$2 50 per side.</p> <p>18. None required.</p>
<p>hat has been the rate of your pro-</p> <p>fit, for the last three years?</p> <p>mount of capital?</p> <p>verage rate of wages?</p>	<p>19. We calculate on about 50 per cent. profit, expense deducted.</p> <p>20. About \$1,000.</p> <p>21. From \$150 to \$200 per year.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 265.

Charles Dickson's Leather Manufactory, Harlensburg, Mercer County, West Pennsy

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Mercer county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Leather manufactory.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. \$600.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. \$800.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. 25 per cent.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. Sole leather is worth 31½ cent pound; upper, from \$2 to \$3 25, per calf-skins, \$1 50 to \$3; horse, \$1 to per side.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. \$500; all domestic.
10. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. 2 men at \$15 per month.
11. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	11. 10 hours, 10 months.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. At the manufactory.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the vicinity of the manufactory.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	15. Not exported.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and, if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. One-third for cash; one-third on a dit of 6 months; one-third bartered for country produce.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. A high duty.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 266.

David McEwen's Leather Manufactory, Slippery Rock, Mercer County, West Pennsy

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Mercer county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Leather manufactory.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. \$1,000.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. \$750.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. 25 per cent.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 266—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
ty and value of different kinds als used; distinguishing between ucts and domestic products?	8. \$600 domestic; no foreign.
er of men, women and children nd average wages of each class?	10. 1 man at \$175 per year.
many hours a day employed, and of the year?	11. 11 hours, the whole year.
her the manufactures find a mar- anufactory? If not, how far they market	12. At the manufactory.
her foreign articles of the like into competition with them at f sale; and to what extent?	13. They do.
e are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the vicinity of the manufactory.
her any of the manufactures are foreign countries? and, if so,	15. Not exported.
her the manufacture is sold by turer for cash? and, if on credit, it? if bartered, for what?	16. Sold on a credit of 6 months, and bar- tered for hides and country produce.
rices at which the manufactures sold by the manufacturer since ment?	17. Sole leather 28 cents per pounds; up- per, \$2 44 per side; calf-skins, \$1 75 per skin.
rate of duty is necessary to en- manufacturer to enter into compe- home market with similar arti- d?	18. A higher duty than the present is not necessary; but it is believed that a reduction would be injurious.
nt of capital?	20. \$1,500.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 267.

omas Full's Tannery, New Castle, Mercer County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
nd county in which the manu- uated?	1. Mercer county, Pennsylvania.
rdescription of the manufactory?	2. Leather manufactory.
l invested in ground and build- ing?	3. One thousand dollars.
ge amount in materials, and in purchase of materials and pay- ees?	4. Seven hundred and fifty dollars.
rate of profit on the capital in- vested?	5. Twenty-five per cent.
ty and value of different kinds erials used; distinguishing be- ga products and domestic pro- ducts?	8. Six hundred dollars domestic; no for- eign.
er of men, women and children nd average wages of each class?	10. One man at \$175 per year.
many hours a day employed; and of the year?	11. Eleven hours, the whole year.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 267—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. At the manufactory.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them, at such place of sale; and to what extent?	13. They do.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the vicinity of the manufactory.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? And if so, where?	15. Not exported.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Sold on a credit of one year, as bartered for hides and the produce of the country.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Sole leather 28 cents per pound per \$2 44 per side; calf-skins \$1 77 skin.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. A higher duty than the present necessary, but it is believed that a rate would prove injurious.
20. Amount of capital?	20. Fifteen hundred dollars.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 268.

Lewis Carey's Tannery, Sharon, Mercer County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Mercer county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Leather manufactory.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Two hundred dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. Five hundred dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Twenty-five per cent.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. Sole leather 31½ cents per lb.; 50 cents per lb.; calf-skins from 75¢ to two dollars.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. Raw materials \$275; no foreign.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. One man, one boy, the man \$75 per year, the boy at \$75 per year.
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. Eight hours, ten months.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. At the manufactory.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 268—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
are the manufactures consumed? her any of the manufactures are foreign countries? and if so,	14. In the vicinity of the manufactory. 15. Not exported.
her the manufacture is sold by turer for cash? and if on credit, it? if bartered, for what? nt of capital?	16. On a credit of one year, and bartered for hides and bark. 20. Four hundred and fifty dollars.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 269.

Andrew Bowman's Tannery, Venango County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
nd county in which the manufac- ed?	1. Venango county, Pennsylvania.
r description of the manufactory?	2. Tanyard and currying shop.
l invested in ground and build-	3. One thousand collars.
pe amount in materials, and in purchase of materials and pay- es?	4. Two thousand dollars.
l rate of profit on the capital in-	5. Three hundred dollars.
of the increase (or decrease, as be) of profit?	6. Decrease of profit, owing to the scarcity of cash in the country.
it of articles annually manufac- the establishment of the manu- scription, quality, and value of	7. 200 sides of sole, 250 upper and har- ness at \$3 per side, amount \$1,250; sixty calf-skins at \$1 50, \$90.
ity and value of different kinds rials used; distinguishing between ducts and domestic products?	8. Between three and four hundred hides and skins; beef hides five cents per lb., calf eight; no Spanish hides manufactured.
er of men, women, and children nd average wages of each class?	10. Three men and a boy, or two, most of the time.
many hours a day employed, and n of the year?	11. Nine hours for three-fourths of the year, <i>more or less</i> .
ther the manufactures find a mar- manufactory? If not, how far at to a market?	12. Sell all at the place manufactured.
ther foreign articles of the like into competition with them at of sale, and to what extent?	13. Spanish sole sometimes vended here lower than we can afford country sole.
e are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the county of Venango principally.
ther any of the manufactures are o foreign countries? and if so,	15. None exported.
ther the manufacture is sold by turer for cash? and if on credit, dit? if bartered, for what?	16. Not much for cash, (grain after har- vest, &c. &c.)

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 269—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Sole at 33½ cents per pound from \$ 2 50 to \$ 3 50 per side; call to \$ 3.
19. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?	19. From 25 to 30 per cent.
20. Amount of capital?	20. Stock in the yard worth from to \$ 2,500.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. From \$ 10 to \$ 12 per month.

ANDREW BOWI

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 270.

Shoe and Boot Manufactory, Armstrong County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Pennsylvania, Armstrong County.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Shoe and boot.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Forty dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. One thousand dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. \$100, or 10 per cent.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. Hemp thread \$75 per annum, 1 knives \$6, domestic.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Two men, at \$5 per week.
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. 12 hours per day, and all the year.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to market?	12. Market at the manufactory.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	13. To the fullest extent.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the immediate vicinity.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? it bartered, for what?	16. For cash; \$2 50 for boots \$2 25 for shoes, &c.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Have always been the same.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. 25 cents per pair on shoes, 25 on bootes.
19. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?	19. Thirty per cent.
20. Amount of capital?	20. Is three hundred dollars.

Yours, respectfully,

PATRICK SHU

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 271.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory, Beaver, Beaver County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>ite and county in which the manufac- tified?</p> <p>id or description of the manufactory?</p> <p>pital invested in ground and build-</p>	<p>1. Beaver county, Pennsylvania.</p> <p>2. Boot and shoe manufactory.</p> <p>3. Three hundred dollars.</p>
<p>annual rate of profit on the capital in-</p>	<p>5. Twelve per cent.</p>
<p>use of the increase, (or decrease, as may be,) of profit?</p>	<p>6. Cause of decrease, foreign importation.</p>
<p>ount of articles annually manufac- the establishment of the manu-</p>	<p>7. 100 pairs of boots, and 1,000 pairs of shoes; average value of boots, 6 dollars; shoes, 2 dollars.</p>
<p>Description, quality, and value of d?</p>	<p>8. 1,600 lbs. sole leather; 28 dozen calf- skins and upper leather; sole leather, 28 cts. per lb.; calf-skins, 24 dollars per doz.</p>
<p>antity and value of different kinds of erials used; distinguishing between products and domestic products?</p>	<p>10. 5 men employed, each at 15 dollars per month; 1 woman at 4 dollars per month.</p>
<p>umber of men, women, and children d, and average wages of each class?</p>	<p>11. Average time employed, 12 hours of the 24.</p>
<p>ow many hours a day employed, and tion of the year?</p>	<p>12. They find a market the manufactory.</p>
<p>Whether the manufactures find a mar- e manufactory? If not, how far they to a market?</p>	<p>13. Foreign articles, of the same kind enter into competition, but to what extent is not exactly known.</p>
<p>Whether foreign articles of the like ter into competition with them at ce of sale; and to what extent?</p>	<p>14. In the county above named.</p>
<p>Where are the manufactures consumed?</p>	<p>15. None of the manufactures are ex- ported.</p>
<p>Whether any of the manufactures are to foreign countries? and, if so,</p>	<p>16. One-fourth of the articles manufac- tured sold for cash; the balance on credit of six to twelve months.</p>
<p>Whether the manufacture is sold by ufacturer for cash? and if on credit, credit? if bartered, for what?</p>	<p>17. The average price of boots has been as high as eight dollars per pair; of shoes, two dollars and fifty cents per pair.</p>
<p>At what prices at which the manufactures en sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?</p>	<p>18. A duty that will amount to a prohibi- tion.</p>
<p>What rate of duty is necessary to en- manufacturer to enter into competi- the home market with similar articles?</p>	<p>19. Profits per annum, about four hundred dollars.</p>
<p>What has been the rate of your profits, for the last three years?</p>	<p>20. Two thousand dollars.</p>
<p>Amount of capital.</p>	<p>21. Average wages about fifteen dollars.</p>
<p>Average rate of wages?</p>	

JOSEPH VERA.



DOCUMENT 14.—No. 272.

Wm. Phillips's Boot and Shoe Manufactory, Beaver County, West Pennsylvania

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Beaver county, State of Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Boot and shoe manufactory.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. \$2,000.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. \$1,000.
5. Annual rate of profit on capital invested?	5. 12 per cent.
6. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	6. Decreased because of the New land competition.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. \$2,000 Spanish hides, home manufactured, and other necessary foreign materials \$1,000 of home manufactured leather this country hides.
10. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. 4 men; 2 boys; 2 women.
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. 12 hours throughout the year.
12. Whether the manufactures finds a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. Sold at the manufactory.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	13. Foreign articles do not affect the
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In Beaver county.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	15. They are not exported from this county.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. $\frac{1}{2}$ cash; $\frac{1}{4}$ credit; $\frac{1}{4}$ trade.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. A duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem
19. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?	19. 25 per centum.
20. Amount of capital?	20. \$1,000.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. Men, \$6.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 273.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory, Beaver County, West Pennsylvania

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Beaver county, State of Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Boot and shoe manufactory.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 273—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>invested in ground and build-</p> <p>amount in materials, and in purchase of materials and pay-</p> <p>rate of profit on the capital in-</p> <p>the increase (or decrease, as e) of profit?</p> <p>of articles annually manufac-</p> <p>establishment of the manu-</p> <p>scription, quality, and value of</p> <p>of men, women, and children</p> <p>average wages of each class?</p> <p>any hours a day employed, and the year?</p> <p>for the manufactures find a manufactory? If not, how far to a market?</p> <p>for foreign articles of the like to competition with them at sale, and to what extent?</p> <p>are the manufactures consum-</p> <p>for any of the manufactures are foreign countries? and if so,</p> <p>for the manufacture is sold by for cash? and if on credit, if bartered, for what?</p> <p>what duty is necessary to en-</p> <p>acturer to enter into compe-</p> <p>come market with similar arti-</p> <p>has been the rate of your profits, the last three years?</p> <p>of capital?</p> <p>rate of wages?</p>	<p>3. Fifteen hundred dollars.</p> <p>4. Two thousand dollars.</p> <p>5. Twelve per cent.</p> <p>6. Decreased because of New England competition.</p> <p>7. \$3,000 Spanish hides, home manufac-</p> <p>tured, and other necessary foreign mate-</p> <p>rials; \$2,000 of home manufactured leather</p> <p>from country hides.</p> <p>10. 7 men, 5 boys, and 2 women.</p> <p>11. 12 hours throughout the year.</p> <p>12. Sold at the manufactory.</p> <p>13. Foreign articles do not affect them.</p> <p>14. In Beaver county.</p> <p>15. They are not exported from this county.</p> <p>16. One-half credit, one-quarter cash, one-quarter trade.</p> <p>18. A duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem.</p> <p>19. Twenty-five per cent.</p> <p>20. Two thousand dollars.</p> <p>21. Men, 8 dollars.</p>

Respectfully,

JOHN Y. MILLER.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 274.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory, Erie County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>county in which the manufac-</p> <p>description of the manufactory?</p> <p>invested in ground and buildings?</p>	<p>1. Pennsylvania, Erie, Erie county.</p> <p>2. Boots and shoes of ordinary kinds.</p> <p>3. Shop and ground, four hundred dollars.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 274—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. Whole amount, embracing z and wages, \$2,100.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. One-third on amount.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Average number of men 6; \$18 per month.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. Within the county.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Credit and barter.

J. & J. WILLIAMS

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 275.

Samuel Woods, Shoemaker, Waynesburg, Greene County, West Pennsylvania

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Greene county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Boot and shoemaking.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Six hundred and fifty dollars .
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. Three hundred and fifty dollars .
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Fifteen per cent.
10. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. One man and one boy, 44 a day, each.
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. 12 hours per day, the year round .
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. Sold at the factory.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In Greene county, Pennsylvania.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	15. None.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Generally bartered.
21. Average rate of wages.	21. Men about 50 cents per day.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 276.

2. Sharpneck, Shoemaker, Jefferson, Greene County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>and county in which the manufac- ted?</p> <p>or description of the manufactory? al invested in ground and build- ge amount in materials, and in cash rchase of materials and payment al rate of profit on the capital in- of the increase, (or decrease, as y be) of profit?</p> <p>nt of articles annually manufac- the establishment of the manufac- ription, quality, and value of each</p> <p>ity and value of different kinds rials used, distinguishing between ducts and domestic products? in the United States of similar manufacture imported from abroad, that countries?</p> <p>iber of men, women, and children and average wages of each class? many hours a day employed, and n of the year?</p> <p>ether the manufactures find a mar- anufactory? If not, how far they a market?</p> <p>ether foreign articles of the like r into competition with them at of sale; and to what extent? ere are the manufactures consum-</p> <p>ether any of the manufactures are to foreign countries? and if so,</p> <p>ether the manufacture is sold by cturer for cash? and if on credit, edit? if bartered, for what?</p> <p>prices at which the manufactures sold by the manufacturer since shment?</p> <p>it rate of duty is necessary to ena- nufacturer to enter into competi- home market with similar articles</p> <p>it has been the rate of your profits r the last three years?</p> <p>unt of capital?</p> <p>rage rate of wages?</p>	<p>1. Jefferson, Greene county, Pennsylv'a.</p> <p>2. Boot and shoe manufactory. 3. One thousand dollars.</p> <p>4. Two hundred dollars.</p> <p>5. Fifty per cent.</p> <p>6. No change in business or profits.</p> <p>7. Twenty pair boots annually, worth \$5 per pair; two hundred and fifty pair shoes annually, at \$2 per pair.</p> <p>8. About six hundred dollars' worth of leather; no foreign materials.</p> <p>9. No articles or materials imported.</p> <p>10. No assistance employed.</p> <p>11. Work about 12 hours each day, and all seasons of the year.</p> <p>12. Find a market for all at the manufactory.</p> <p>13. No foreign articles offered here for sale.</p> <p>14. In the State of Pennsylvania.</p> <p>15. None exported.</p> <p>16. Sold for cash and produce, as we can agree.</p> <p>17. Answered in the 7th answer.</p> <p>18. There being none imported, no duty can be laid; we don't suffer from imported articles in our line.</p> <p>19. About fifty per cent.</p> <p>20. About six hundred dollars.</p> <p>21. It ought to be \$12 per month.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 277.

Jacob A. Sanders, Boot and Shoemaker, Amity, Washington County, West Pennsylvania

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Washington county, Pennsylvania
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Boot and shoe manufactory.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Eight hundred dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. One hundred and fifty dollars.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Four men at 50 cents per day woman at 25 cents per day.
11. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	11. Nine hours, the year round.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. All sold at the manufactory.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In Washington and Greene counties
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	15. None.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Sold for cash.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Shoes \$1 75; boots \$5.
19. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?	19. One hundred dollars per year.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. About 44 cents per day.

JACOB A. SANDER

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 278.

John R. Griffith's Boot and Shoe Manufactory, Washington County, West Pennsylvania

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Washington county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Boots and shoes of leather; prun and morocco shoes and boots.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. \$5,761.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. \$648.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory?	7. \$6,400.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 278—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
Whether the manufactures find a market? If not, how far they to a market?	12. At home.
Whether foreign articles of the like enter into competition with them at price of sale; and to what extent?	13. They do not.
Amount of capital?	20. \$800.

JOHN R. GRIFFITH.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 279.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory, Washington County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Washington county, State of Pennsylvania.
Name or description of the manufactory?	2. Boots and shoes.
Capital invested in ground and building?	3. Two hundred and fifty dollars.
Average amount in materials, and in cash purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. Six hundred dollars.
Annual rate of profit on the capital in- vested?	5. Two hundred dollars.
Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Five hands.

ANDREW ALEXANDER.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 280.

Factory of the Boot and Shoe Manufactories in Westmoreland County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. In Westmoreland county, and State of Pennsylvania.
Name or description of the manufactory?	2. Boot and shoe factories.
Capital invested in ground and building?	3. \$270.
Average amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay- ment of wages?	4. Average amount in materials, &c., throughout the county, is about \$ 18,270 per annum.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 280—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. \$7,370.
6. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	6. There has been no material decrease for some time.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. Articles annually manufactured amount to \$25,095. All kinds of boots and shoes, quality and value, given in No. 17.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. From 70 to 80 men, and from 16 to 20 boys; wages stated in No. 21.
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. Average about 12 hours per day all the year.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. Generally at home, or in the distance of 40 miles.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. Generally in Westmoreland county.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	15. None.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Generally on credit; the credit will average 1 year; barter for produce, leather, &c. &c.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Boots from \$3 50 to \$7; Monroe's from \$2 to \$3; shoes \$2 to \$2 75.
19. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?	19. Average fifteen per cent. per annum.
20. Amount of capital?	20. Capital will amount to \$3,865.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. Average 18 dollars per month in the towns, and from 8 to 10 dollars in the country.

N. B. There are yet a few whom I have not seen.

ED. JOHNSTON.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 281.

Saddlery, Pittsburgh, Alleghany County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Pennsylvania, Alleghany co'y.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Saddlery and harness.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Fifteen thousand dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. Sixteen thousand dollars.
6. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	6. Competition at home.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. Seventeen thousand dollars.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 281—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>y and value of different kinds of used; distinguishing between icts and domestic products?</p> <p>er of men, women, and children d average wages of each class?</p> <p>any hours a day employed, and of the year?</p> <p>her the manufactures find a e manufactory? If not, how far to a market?</p> <p>er foreign articles of the like into competition with them at sale, and to what extent?</p> <p>er the manufacture is sold by urer for cash? and if on credit, it? if bartered, for what?</p> <p>rices at which the manufactures ld by the manufacturer since the t?</p>	<p>8. About five hundred dollars foreign pro- ductions.</p> <p>10. 18 men at 35 dollars per month.</p> <p>11. From 11 to 12.</p> <p>12. At Pittsburgh, and down the river.</p> <p>13. They do not interfere with us.</p> <p>16. The best way we can sell them.</p> <p>17. The present.</p>

JAMES HANSON.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 282.

kin & Beatty, Saddlers, Pittsburgh, Alleghany County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>nd county in which the manufac- ed?</p> <p>description of the manufactory?</p> <p>invested in ground and build-</p> <p>ge amount in materials, and in purchase of materials and pay- ses?</p> <p>it of articles annually manufac-</p> <p>the establishment of the manu- scription, quality, and value of</p> <p>ty and value of different kinds of is used; distinguishing between luets and domestic products?</p> <p>the United States of similar ar- nufacture imported from abroad, at countries?</p> <p>er of men, women and children nd average wages of each class? many hours a day employed; and n of the year?</p> <p>her the manufactures find a mar- anufactory? If not, how far they a market?</p> <p>ther foreign articles of the like into competition with them at of sale; and to what extent?</p>	<p>1. State of Pennsylvania, Alleghany coun- ty.</p> <p>2. Saddlery, bridle, and harness.</p> <p>3. Seven thousand dollars.</p> <p>4. Eight thousand five hundred dollars.</p> <p>7. Ten thousand seven hundred dollars.</p> <p>8. About 2 or \$300 foreign, the balance domestic.</p> <p>9. I am not able to answer.</p> <p>10. 11 men, 1 woman: men \$7 per week, women \$3 per week.</p> <p>11. About ten.</p> <p>12. In Pittsburgh, and the States of Ohio and Kentucky.</p> <p>13. No foreign articles of the kind come to the market.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 283.

John L. Greer's Saddlery, Pittsburgh, Alleghany County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Pennsylvania, Alleghany ty.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Saddlery, bridles and harness.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Twelve thousand dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. Eleven thousand five hundred dollars.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. Say \$ 13,200.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. The best part domestic; foreign trifling.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Thirteen men at one dollar per day.
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. Say about eleven hours.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. All sold in Pittsburgh.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	13. I believe not.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Cash, and a credit from three to months.

JOHN L. GREER.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 284.

J. Burnside's Saddlery, Pittsburgh, Alleghany County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania State, Alleghany county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Saddles and bridles and harness.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Five thousand dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages.	4. Six thousand dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Hard case to tell.
6. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	6. Don't know.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. About seven thousand dollars.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 284—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
ity and value of different kinds of materials used; distinguishing foreign products and domestic products?	8. All domestic.
in the United States of similar manufacture imported from abroad, what countries?	9. Can't tell.
number of men, women, and children and average wages of each class?	10. Four men.
many hours a day employed, and a year?	11. Six days in the week.
whether the manufactures find a market?	12. At home.
whether foreign articles of the like enter into competition with them at sale, and to what extent?	13. No.
whether the manufactures consumed?	14. Did answer this.
whether the manufacture is sold by retailer for cash; and if on credit, at what rate?	15. Cash, and a little credit.
average rate of wages?	21. From \$1 to \$1.50 per day.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 285.

of Mathews Saddlery, Pittsburgh, Alleghany County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
and county in which the manufacture is situated?	1. Pittsburgh, Alleghany county, Pennsylvania.
description of the manufacture?	2. Saddles, bridles, and harness.
invested in ground and buildings?	3. About five thousand dollars.
amount in materials; and in cash purchase of materials and payment of	4. About 50,000 thousand dollars.
number of articles annually manufactured; the establishment of the manufacture; description, quality, and value of	7. Fifteen thousand to twenty thousand dollars.
number of men, women, and children and average wages of each class?	10. From 15 to 20 men and boys.
average rate of wages?	21. From 35 to 36 dollars per month.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 286.

Saddlery, Pittsburgh, Alleghany County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Alleghany county, State of Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Saddlery and harness making.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Ten thousand dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. Eight thousand five hundred dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Can't tell, but know that I take in more than I give out.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. I believe about \$10,000.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. Saddles, bridles, and harness.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. 12 men: some make \$9 a week, and some \$6 a week.
11. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	11. From ten to twelve.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to market?	12. I sell all mine in Pittsburgh.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the country and down the river.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. Stick to Stevenson's tariff.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. I told you that higher up.

J. SHEPPARD.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 287.

Saddlery, Pittsburgh, Alleghany County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Alleghany county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Saddles, bridles, and harness.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. 10 thousand dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. 8,700 dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. About a living profit counting both debts.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 287—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
se of the increase (or decrease, as may be) of profit?	6. Competition in our home market.
ount of articles annually manufac-	7. Say 11,000 dollars.
the establishment of the manu-	8. Chiefly domestic; very small amount foreign.
Description, quality, and value of	10. 10 men and 3 women; men \$1 25 per day, women 50 cents per day.
ntity and value of different kinds	11. From 10 to 12.
aterials used; distinguishing between	12. At Pittsburgh, and down the Ohio.
oducts and domestic products?	13. Does not interfere with us.
mber of men, women, and children	15. I believe not.
, and average wages of each class?	16. Cash, and credit from three to twelve months.
w many hours a day employed, and	18. We are doing very well as we are.
ion of the year?	
hether the manufactures find a	
the manufactory? If not, how far	
ent to a market?	
ether foreign articles of the like	
er into competition with them at	
e of sale; and to what extent?	
ether any of the manufactures are	
to foreign countries? and if so,	
ether the manufacture is sold by	
acter for cash? and if on credit,	
edit? if bartered, for what?	
at rate of duty is necessary to ena-	
anufacturer to enter into competi-	
home market with similar articles	

C. WALTERS.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 288.

Saddlery, Pittsburgh, Alleghany County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
and county in which the manufac-	1. State of Pennsylvania, Alleghany co'y.
ated?	2. Saddlery.
or description of the manufactory?	3. Ten thousand dollars.
al invested in ground and build-	4. 16 thousand dollars per year.
age amount in materials, and in	7. 20 thousand dollars.
re purchase of materials and pay-	10. 23 men.
ages?	11. 11 hours per day.
ount of articles annually manufac-	
the establishment of the manu-	
Description, quality, and value of	
iber of men, women, and children	
and average wages of each class?	
many hours a day employed; and	
in of the year?	

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 288—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. At Pittsburgh, and down the river
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	13. They do not.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Cash and short credits.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. The present.
19. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?	19. Will not tell.
20. Amount of capital?	20. 8 thousand dollars.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. One dollar per day.

WM. & R. MACKEY.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 289.

John Little's Saddle Manufactory, Pittsburgh, Alleghany County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Pennsylvania, Alleghany county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Saddles, bridles, and harness.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1804.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. About \$70,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. \$50,000.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. From 60 to \$70,000.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Domestic generally.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Cannot tell.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. About 50 men, and 6 women; me per day.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. Cannot tell.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. At Pittsburgh and the western country, generally.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 289.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind, enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. No interference.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Cash and short credit.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. The present dated.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if not be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingencies or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. Will not tell.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. Cannot tell.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 290.

J. J. Sedwick's Saddlery, Butler County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Butler county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Saddle.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Three hundred dollars.
4. Average amount in material, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. Nine hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifty cents.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Three hundred and thirty-one dollars and fifty cents.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Three men, \$ 26 per month.
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. Twelve hours a day all the year.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. At the manufactory, and sent 40 miles.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. At Butler, and Venango county, Pa.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Some for cash, some on credit, some bartered for leather.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. From six to twenty-five dollars.
19. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?	19. Four hundred dollars.
20. Amount of capital?	20. Three hundred dollars.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. Twenty-six dollars per month.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 291.

A. W. Wasson's Saddlery, Erie County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Pennsylvania, county of Erie.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Saddles, harness, bridles, trunks.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established three years.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. One thousand five hundred dollars.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. About two thousand dollars.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. \$ 300 of hardware, about \$ 50 imported, and \$ 1,200 in leather of different kinds.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Find a market at the manufactory.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. None of any account.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. Not any.
40. Average rate of wages?	40. Fifteen dollars per month.

A. W. WASSON.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 292.

John Lantz's Saddlery, Erie County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Situate in Erie county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. A saddle and harness factory.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Amount of capital employed the last year \$ 1,650.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Rate of profit on capital employed 9 per cent.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. I should think that seven-eighths of the materials were of American production.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Three men employed the whole year, average wages at \$ 25 per month.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. The manufactures find a market at the manufactory.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	13. Foreign articles of the like kind do not enter into the domestic competition here.

JOHN LANTZ.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 293.

Hood and Slopers' Saddlery, Greene County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
nd county in which the manufac- ted?	1. Pennsylvania, Greene county.
r description of the manufactory?	2. Saddlery.
ge amount in materials, and in purchase of materials and pay- res?	4. \$1,000.
l rate of profit on the capital in-	5. 15 per cent.
of the increase (or decrease, as be) of profit?	6. Profit decreased from competition in business.
it of articles annually manufac- the establishment of the manu- scription, quality, and value of	7. Manufactured \$1,800 worth last year.
y and value of different kinds erials used; distinguishing be- gn products and domestic pro-	8. \$800.
er of men, women, and children nd average wages of each class?	10. 3 men and 2 boys; average wages of men \$16 each per month.
many hours a day employed; rtion of the year?	11. 10 hours per day the year round.
er the manufactures find a mar- anufactory? If not, how far they market?	12. Sent to Ohio and Virginia.
er foreign articles of the like into competition with them at f sale, and to what extent?	13. None enter into competition.
are the manufactures consumed?	14. In Ohio and Virginia principally.
er any of the manufactures are foreign countries? and if so,	15. None.
er the manufacture is sold by urer for cash? and if on credit, it? if bartered, for what?	16. Part cash; part 9 months' credit; part trade for sugar, linen, and grain, made in the country.
rices at which the manufactures old by the manufacturer since nent?	17. Men's saddles from \$7 to \$15.
has been the rate of your pro- for the last three years?	19. 20 per cent.
nt of capital?	20. \$1,200.
ge rate of wages?	21. \$16 per month.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 294.

John Taylor's Saddlery, Greene County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
d county in which the manufac- d?	1. Greene county, Pennsylvania.
description of the manufactory?	2. Saddlery.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 294—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. \$500.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. About \$600.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. About \$300.
6. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	6. Rather increasing, in consequence of the population.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. Kept no account of such matters.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. Cannot tell the quantity of foreign materials or manufactory.
9. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	9. Never bought any foreign materials.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Only 2 apprentices now in.
11. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	11. Work all hours in the day to ancient custom.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. Find a market at the factory.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	13. No foreign articles of the like kind bought here.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the place where manufactures are about.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	15. None from me.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Sell on credit, and take as much as can be agreed on.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Little or no difference in length of time; if any, the price declining.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. No imported articles of the like nature in market here.
19. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?	19. About 25 per cent.
20. Amount of capital?	20. Answered in 4th query.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. Hire but few; good hands monthly.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 295.

Saddlery, Washington County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
and county in which the manufactured?	1. West Middletown, Washington county, Pennsylvania.
or description of the manufactory?	2. Saddlery.
al invested in ground and build-	3. \$100.
ge amount in materials, and in	4. How much cash is not a fair question.
purchase of materials and pay-	5. The rate of profit upon the capital is
ges?	40 per cent.
l rate of profit on the capital in-	7. The value of the manufactured articles,
ent of articles annually manufac-	\$1,500.
the establishment of the manu-	8. Materials are domestic.
scription, quality, and value of	
ity and value of different kinds	10. 4 persons employed at the rate of 50
materials used; distinguishing be-	cents per day.
ign products and domestic pro-	16. Credit 3, 6, 9, and 12 months; some-
ber of men, women, and children	times forgive the debt; barter for every thing,
and average wages of each class?	such as oats, straw, corn, rye, potatoes, buck-
ther the manufacture is sold by	wheat, dearborns, gigs, carriage-horses, and
sturer for cash? and if on credit,	many other things too tedious now to name.
dit? if bartered, for what?	18. No reduction of duty.
t rate of duty is necessary to en-	
manufacturer to enter into competi-	19. \$400.
tive market with similar articles	20. \$1,000.
has been the rate of your pro-	
for the last three years?	
ent of capital?	

WM. W. McNULTY.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 296.

William Gunning, Saddler, Buffalo, Washington County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
and county in which the manufac-	1. Washington county.
ted?	2. Saddlery.
r description of the manufactory?	3. \$400.
l invested in ground and build-	4. \$200.
ge amount in materials, and in	5. \$66.
purchase of materials and pay-	
ges?	
l rate of profit on the capital in-	

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 296—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
10. Number of men, women, and children, employed, and average wages of each class?	10. One person employed.
19. What has been the rate of your profits annually for the last three years?	19. \$70.
20. Amount of capital?	20. \$200.

WM. GUNNI

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 297.

Thomas Wilson, Saddler, Wilmington, Mercer County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Mercer county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Saddles and bridles, &c. &c.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. \$150.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. \$800.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. From 25 to 37 per cent.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. About \$300 worth of domestic leather &c., and about \$5 worth of foreign silk.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. One man and two boys; the man at \$180 per year; the boys at \$96 each per year.
11. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	11. Ten hours per day, the whole year.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. At the manufactory.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the vicinity of the manufactory.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	15. Not exported.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Half on a credit for six months, the other half bartered for the produce of the surrounding country.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. A high duty.
20. Amount of capital?	20. \$500.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 298.

1. Dickson, Saddler, Newcastle, Mercer County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
county in which the manu- factured? description of the manufactory? invested in ground and build- ing? amount in materials, and in purchase of materials and pay- ment? rate of profit on the capital in- vested? the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit? and value of different kinds of goods used; distinguishing between foreign and domestic products? number of men, women, and children employed; average wages of each class? how many hours a day employed, and for how long of the year? where the manufactures find a market? If not, how far from a market? do foreign articles of the like kind compete with them at sale; and to what extent? where are the manufactures consum- ed? where the manufacture is sold by retail for cash? and if on credit, for how long? if bartered, for what? what rate of duty is necessary to en- able the manufacturer to enter into competi- tion in the market with similar articles from foreign countries? cost of capital?	<p>1. Mercer county, Pennsylvania.</p> <p>2. Saddle and bridle manufactory.</p> <p>3. \$150.</p> <p>4. \$800.</p> <p>5. 25 per cent.</p> <p>6. A decrease of profit is often occasioned by merchants bringing similar articles from the Atlantic cities.</p> <p>8. About \$783 of domestic; about \$17 of foreign silk and plush.</p> <p>10. One man and two boys; the man at \$17 per month; the boy at \$8 per month.</p> <p>11. Ten hours, the whole year.</p> <p>12. At the manufactory.</p> <p>13. They do to a considerable extent.</p> <p>14. In the vicinity of the manufactory.</p> <p>16. One half for cash; the remaining part is sold on a credit of six months, and produce of the surrounding country.</p> <p>18. A high duty.</p> <p>20. About \$300.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 299.

Isaac Rogers, Saddler, New Bedford, Mercer County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
county in which the manu- factured? description of the manufactory? invested in ground and build- ing? amount in materials, and in purchase of materials and pay- ment?	<p>1. Mercer county, Pennsylvania.</p> <p>2. Saddles, bridles, harness, &c.</p> <p>3. \$100.</p> <p>4. \$600.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 299—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. About 33 per cent.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. About \$900 worth.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. \$300 worth of domestic products; a \$5 of foreign silk.
10. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. One man, \$150 per year.
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. Ten hours, the whole year.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. At the manufactory.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the vicinity of the manufactory.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	15. Not exported.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Three-fourths on a credit of six months and one-fourth bartered for stock for manufactory and for country produce.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. A high duty.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 300.

Saddlery, Mercer County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Mercer county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Saddles, bridles, &c. &c.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. One hundred dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. Six hundred dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. About thirty-three per cent.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. About eight hundred dollars' worth.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. Three hundred dollars' worth domestic products; about 5 dollars of foreign silk.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 300—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. 1 man at 150 dollars per year.
11. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	11. 10 hours the whole year.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. At the manufactory.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the vicinity of the manufactory.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	15. Not exported.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Three-fourths on a credit of 6 months; one-quarter bartered for stock for the manufactory and country produce.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. A high duty.

BOOK & EATON.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 301.

Summary of the Saddle Manufactories, Westmoreland County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. In Westmoreland county, and State of Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Saddle manufactories.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. \$1,680.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. \$11,560 per annum.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. \$3,625.
6. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	6. No material increase or decrease.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. \$13,175; all kinds and descriptions; value and quality given in No. 17.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. From 16 to 20 men at 20 dollars per month, and the same number of boys who receive no other compensation than their clothing and boarding.
11. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	11. Average 11 hours per day all the year.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. At the manufactory.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 301—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	13. No.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In Westmoreland county.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	15. None.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Generally on credit, which is year; barter for produce and leather.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Men's saddles from \$6 to \$30; women's saddles from \$16 to \$25.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. Unable to answer.
19. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?	19. Twenty-five per cent. per annum.
20. Amount of capital?	20. \$5,970.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. Average wages \$15 per month.

ED. JOHNSTON.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 302.

Isaac McConnell's Hat Manufactory, Armstrong County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Pennsylvania, Armstrong county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Hat manufactory.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Five hundred dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. Six hundred dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Fifty per cent.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. Two hundred hats; 25 wool hats cents, and 175 fine at from \$3 to \$4.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Three men at \$26 per month each.
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. Twelve hours per day, and 11 months of the year.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. At the manufactory.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 302—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>ether foreign articles of the like r into competition with them at : of sale, and to what extent? ere are the manufactures consumed? ether any of the manufactures are to foreign countries? and, if so,</p> <p>ether the manufacture is sold by acturer for cash? and if on credit, redit? if bartered, for what? : prices at which the manufactures n sold by the manufacturer since ishment? at rate of duty is necessary to ena- nufacturer to enter into competi- e home market with similar articles</p> <p>at has been the rate of your profits, for the last three years? ount of capital? rage rate of wages?</p>	<p>13. They do not.</p> <p>14. In Armstrong county. 15. None exported.</p> <p>16. Cash.</p> <p>17. Same as above.</p> <p>18. None.</p> <p>19. Forty-five per cent.</p> <p>20. Eleven hundred dollars. 21. Twenty-six dollars.</p>

Very respectfully,

ISAAC McCONNELL.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 303.

Wivelay & McCleery's Hat Manufactory, Beaver County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>e and county in which the manufac- uated? 1 or description of the manufactory; her water, steam, or other power? en established; and whether a joint cern? ital invested in ground and build- water power, and in machinery? rage amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay- wages? ual rate of profit on the capital in- ce the establishment of the manu- distinguishing between the rate of on that portion of the capital which ed, after providing for the interest and the rate of the profit upon that which is not borrowed? use of the increase, (or decrease, as may be,) of profit? es of profit on capital otherwise em- the same State and county?</p>	<p>1. Beaver county, State of Pennsylvania.</p> <p>2. Hat manufactory.</p> <p>3. In 1828; a partnership concern.</p> <p>4. \$ 1,500 in ground and buildings.</p> <p>5. \$ 1,400, perhaps nearly \$ 1,500.</p> <p>6. About 18 per cent.</p> <p>7. Profits nearly stationary.</p> <p>8. Saddle-making and tanning, supposed to realize 20 per cent. on the entire capital.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 303—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Ab out \$ 10,000 worth annually.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Furs \$2,000; trimmings, silk, and morocco \$ 1,000; all, or nearly so, home produce.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Unknown.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Eight men and two women; former each \$1 per day, the latter 37½ cents per day each.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Average eight hours per day.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. Average the same wages throughout this State.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. None.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Principally sold at home; none further than 50 miles from the place of manufacture.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	17. Supposed to be no competition.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. Most of them where sold.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. Supposed to be none.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. One-quarter cash, other three-quarters credit of three months, and barter for agricultural produce.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer,) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. Remained about stationary for one year past; prior to then cost was somewhat less.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. About the same prices for the last four years as now, viz. from \$24 to \$80 per dozen.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. A duty amounting almost to prohibition.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. Do not know.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. Perhaps 18 per cent.; dividend to each partner nine per cent.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 303—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, what portion of the profits of capital?</p> <p>What amount of the agricultural products of the country is consumed in your manufactory, and what amount of other productions?</p> <p>What quantity or amount of manufactures as you make, are produced in the States, and what amount in your own manufactory?</p> <p>What duty upon the foreign manufactures of the kind of goods which you make, reduced to 12½ per cent, with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would induce you to abandon your business, or to continue to manufacture at reduction?</p> <p>What would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ the capital?</p> <p>Where are there any pursuit in which you could engage from which you could derive greater benefit after a reduction of the import twelve and a half per cent.?</p> <p>Are not the manufactures of salt and soda from the points of importation, foreign competition within a certain distance around them, and what is the extent of the same?</p> <p>What amount of capital; and what proportion of borrowed capital bears to that which is your own?</p>	<p>26. About ¼, wages ¼, profits about 1-6.</p> <p>27. None; other productions, including raw materials for hatching, about \$2,000.</p> <p>28. Unknown.</p> <p>29. It would.</p> <p>30. In agriculture.</p> <p>31. Supposed to be none.</p> <p>32. Partially so; cannot long remain so from the rapid advance of internal improvements.</p> <p>33. Nearly \$3,000 of real capital; none borrowed or fictitious.</p>

Respectfully,

SHIVELAY & McCLEERY.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 304.

B. F. Gilmore's Hat Manufactory, Butler County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>Where and county in which the manufactory is situated?</p> <p>What is the description of the manufactory? What capital invested in ground and buildings?</p> <p>What is the average amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay wages?</p> <p>What is the usual rate of profit on the capital invested?</p>	<p>1. Pennsylvania, Butler county.</p> <p>2. Hat.</p> <p>3. \$700.</p> <p>4. \$400.</p> <p>5. \$800.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 304.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. 2 men; \$30 per month, annually.
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. 9 hours a day, all the year.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. At the manufactory.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. Butler county, Pennsylvania.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	15. No.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Some for cash, some on credit, so bartered for country produce.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. From 50 cents to \$8.
19. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?	19. \$200.
20. Amount of capital?	20. \$100.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. \$30 per month.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 305.

C. Buhl's Hat Manufactory, Butler County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Butler county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Hats.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. \$400.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. Wool, 2,000 lbs.; fur, about 400 lbs. wages, about \$400, part payment in cash total, \$1,600.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Clear profit about \$200.
6. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	6. Decreasing on account of change head dress—men wearing caps.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. 2,000 lbs. wool, \$400; fur about \$400 for foreign furs.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. From 5 to 6 men; 1 woman.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to market?	12. $\frac{3}{4}$ sent down the river; $\frac{1}{4}$ sold at home.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Sold for cash about $\frac{1}{4}$; $\frac{3}{4}$ for barter.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 305—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
20. Amount of capital?	20. About \$1,600.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. A man's earnings, per month, besides boarding, \$12.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 306.

Lot Lewis's Woollen Manufactory, Crawford County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Crawford county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Woollen manufactory.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. \$1,500.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. \$200.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. 33 per cent.
6. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	6. Stationary.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. 4,500 yards, $\frac{2}{3}$ cloth and $\frac{1}{3}$ flannel.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. Dye stuffs, foreign, \$25; domestics, copperas, soap, &c., \$25.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. 2 men, \$17 per month.
11. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	11. 14 hours; 7 months of the year.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the vicinity.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	15. None exported.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Cloth, \$1; flannel, 75 cents.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. Duties should not be reduced.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 307.

Clinton George's Hat Factory, Erie County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Erie county, State of Pennsylvania
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. A hat factory.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Capital invested in ground and buildings \$1000.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. Say about \$2,000.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. Articles manufactured per year \$
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Men employed, four per year.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. Market at the factory.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	13. There is no competition in the article.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. Within the county.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	15. None.

CLINTON GEORGE.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 308.

Mr. P. K. Rockwell's Hat Manufactory, Erie County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Erie county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Hat manufactory.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Eight hundred dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. Two thousand seven hundred dollars
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Three men at \$24 per month.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. At home.

P. K. ROCKWELL.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 309.

Edward Parkinson's Hat Manufactory, Greene County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
and county in which the manufac- tured?	1. Greene county, Pennsylvania.
or description of the manufactory?	2. Hat manufactory.
tal invested in ground and build-	3. One thousand five hundred dollars.
age amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay- ages?	4. One thousand four hundred dollars.
nal rate of profit on the capital in-	5. Six hundred dollars.
e of the increase (or decrease, as may be,) of profit?	6. No cause of increase or decrease of the profits.
unt of articles annually manufac-	7. 600 fur hats, 500 of wool; fur hats at \$3 each, 62½ cents for wool hats.
the establishment of the manu- description, quality, and value of	8. See 4th query for this; say one-fourth of the materials imported.
tity and value of different kinds of ials used; distinguishing between oducts and domestic products?	9. Cannot answer.
in the United States of similar arti- manufactory imported from abroad, what countries?	10. Four men, no women or children; about \$5 per week each.
number of men, women, and children and average wages of each class?	11. All day throughout the year.
r many hours a day employed; and on of the year?	12. Half sold at the manufactory, half tak- en to another State.
whether the manufactures find a mar- manufactory? If not, how far they a market?	13. No foreign competition in my line.
whether foreign articles of the like r into competition with them at of sale; and to what extent?	14. In Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Ohio.
ere are the manufactures consum-	15. None of my manufacture.
whether any of the manufactures are to foreign countries? and if so,	16. Mostly a credit of six to 12 months, trade and cash, as agreed for; trade the pro- duce of the neighborhood.
whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, edit? if bartered, for what?	17. Answered in query 7th.
prices at which the manufactures sold by the manufacturer since the ent?	18. None imported here.
at rate of duty is necessary to ena- manufacturer to enter into competi- home market with similar articles	19. Answered in 7th query.
at has been the rate of your pro- fit, for the last three years?	20. Answered—but say \$1000.
amount of capital?	21. About \$5 per week for each hand.
average rate of wages?	

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 310.

Hat Manufactory, Greene County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Pennsylvania, Greene county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Hat manufactory.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Eight hundred dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. Six hundred dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Fifteen per cent.
6. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	6. Decreased from competition.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. Eight hundred dollars' worth, pally roram hats.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. \$15 imported furs; 100 dollars of wool and fur, domestic.
10. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	10. Three men; wages about 175 a year each.
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. Ten hours per day.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. Sold at the manufactory.
13. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	13. They do, but extent not known.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In Greene county.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	15. None exported.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Generally on credit nine months.
17. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	17. Seven years ago hats brought 4 which now bring no more than three.
19. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years?	19. Sixteen per cent.
21. Average rate of wages?	21. 175 dollars per year.

WM. BATES

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 311.

Hat Manufactory, Greene County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Greene county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Hat manufactory.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 311.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>al invested in ground and build-</p> <p>age amount in materials, and in ie purchase of materials and pay- ages?</p> <p>al rate of profit on the capital in-</p> <p>: of the increase, (or decrease, as ay be,) of profit?</p> <p>ant of articles annually manufac-</p> <p>: the establishment of the manu- Description, quality, and value of</p> <p>ity and value of different kinds erials used; distinguishing between oducts and domestic products?</p> <p>nber of men, women, and children and average wages of each class?</p> <p>r many hours a day employed; and on of the year?</p> <p>ether the manufactures find a mar- manufactory? If not, how far they a market?</p> <p>ere are the manufactures consum-</p> <p>ether any of the manufactures are to foreign countries? and if so,</p> <p>ether the manufacture is sold by acter for cash? and if on credit, edit? if bartered, for what?</p> <p>: prices at which the manufactures sold by the manufacturer since shment?</p> <p>ount of capital?</p> <p>rage rate of wages?</p>	<p>3. Four hundred dollars.</p> <p>4. Six hundred dollars.</p> <p>5. Fifteen per cent.</p> <p>6. Decrease is fifteen per cent.</p> <p>7. Two hundred fur hats, and 556 wool hats; fur hats at \$3 each; wool at \$7 per doz.</p> <p>8. Five hundred dollars, domestic pro- ductions.</p> <p>10. Three men and one woman.</p> <p>11. From the 1st March to the 1st of Octo- ber, 10 hours per day, and the balance of the year 8 hours.</p> <p>12. At the manufactory and other adjoining States.</p> <p>14. In the neighborhood.</p> <p>15. Not any exported to foreign coun- tries.</p> <p>16. Part cash, and part wool, and the balance fur; credit for cash, six months.</p> <p>17. Fur hats from 3 to 6 dollars; wool hats from 75 cents to 1 dollar retail.</p> <p>20. Twelve hundred dollars.</p> <p>21. Two hundred and eighty dollars, or six dollars per week for good hands.</p>

HUGH SWAN.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 312.

Hat Manufactory, Mercer County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>: and county in which the manufac- tured?</p> <p>l or description of the manufactory?</p> <p>tal invested in ground and build-</p> <p>rage amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay- wages?</p>	<p>1. Mercer county, Pennsylvania.</p> <p>2. Manufactory of hats.</p> <p>3. Fifty dollars.</p> <p>4. One thousand four hundred dollars.</p>

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 312—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Twenty-five per cent.
7. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	7. Wool hats 75 cents to \$1; water furs from \$3 to \$6.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. About \$1,000 worth; about \$3 which is foreign furs and dye stuff, domestic.
10. Number of men, women, and children, employed, and average wages of each class?	10. One man and one boy; the man at per year, the boy at \$150.
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. Ten hours the whole year.
12. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	12. At the manufactory.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. In the vicinity.
15. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	15. Not exported.
16. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	16. One-fourth for cash, three-fourths a credit of six months, to a year.
18. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	18. The present duty is sufficient.
20. Amount of capital?	20. Six hundred dollars.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 313.

Hat Manufactory, Mercer County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Mercer county, Pennsylvania.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Hat manufactory.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. One hundred dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. Three hundred and ninety dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Twenty-five per cent.
8. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw material used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	8. \$150; of which \$25 are foreign stuffs and furs, and of domestic furs and about \$125 worth.
10. Number of men, women, and children, employed; and average wages of each class?	10. Two men; wages \$240 per year.
11. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	11. Ten hours the whole year.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 313—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they go to a market?	12. About one-half at the manufactory, and one-half sent about fifty miles.
Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at credit? if bartered, for what?	16. Part on credit, part for cash, and part bartered for furs and wool.
The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since establishment?	17. Wool hats at \$6 per dozen, fur hats at \$36 per dozen.
Average rate of wages?	21. Fourteen dollars per month for a man.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 314.

Joseph Justice, Hat Manufacturer, Newcastle, Mercer County, West Pennsylvania.

- Answer to question 1. Mercer county, Pennsylvania.
2. Hat manufactory.
 3. \$330.
 4. \$900.
 5. 25 per cent.
 8. About \$100 of foreign furs and dye stuffs; and about \$300 of domestic furs, wool, dye stuffs, &c. &c.
 10. Two men and one boy; the men at \$200 each per year, and the boy at \$100.
 11. Ten hours, the whole year.
 12. Two-thirds at the manufactory; one-third between forty and fifty miles.
 16. Half for cash; the other half bartered for stock for the manufactory and the produce of the surrounding country.
 17. Wool hats at \$6 50 per dozen; fur hats at from 30 to \$42 per dozen.
 20. \$650.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 315.

White McMilen, Hat Manufacturer, Newcastle, Mercer County, West Pennsylvania.

- Answer to question 1. Mercer county, Pennsylvania.
2. Hat manufactory.
 3. \$400.
 4. \$860.
 5. 25 per cent.
 8. \$500 in the aggregate; of which \$100 worth is foreign dye stuffs and furs, and \$400 of domestic furs, &c.
 10. Two men and one boy; the man at \$20 per month, and the boy at \$8 per month.
 11. Ten hours, the whole year.
 12. About three-fourths at the manufactory, and one-fourth sent about fifty miles.
 15. Not exported.
 16. Half is sold for cash, and half is bartered for stock to carry on the manufactory.
 17. Wool hats at \$6 per dozen; fur hats at from 30 to \$36 per dozen.
 20. \$600.
 21. \$20 per month for a man.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 316.

William Cox, Hat Manufacturer, Newcastle, Mercer County, West Pennsylvania.

Answer to question 1. Mercer county, Pennsylvania.

2. Hat manufactory.
3. \$350.
4. \$900.
5. 25 per cent.
8. About \$100 of foreign furs and dye stuffs; and about \$300 of domestic furs, wool, dye stuffs, &c.
10. Two men and one boy; the men at \$22, each, per month, and the boy at \$100 per year.
11. 10 hours, the whole year.
12. Two-thirds at the manufactory; one-third carried between forty and fifty miles.
16. Half for cash, the other half bartered for stock and country produce.
17. Wool hats at \$6 50 per dozen; fur hats at from 30 to \$42 per dozen.
20. \$650.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 317.

John Crawford, Hat Manufacturer, Pulaski, Mercer County, West Pennsylvania.

Answer to question 1. Mercer county, Pennsylvania.

2. Hat manufactory.
3. \$50.
4. \$100.
5. 25 per cent.
7. \$160; \$80 worth of fur hats at \$3 50 to \$4; wool hats worth 75 cents each.
8. \$60 worth of domestic wool and fur; \$5 worth of foreign dye stuff.
10. One man and one woman; the man at \$100 per year; the woman at \$37.
11. 8 hours a day, 9 months.
12. At the manufactory.
14. In the vicinity of the manufactory.
16. On a credit of six months, and bartered for stock for the manufactory and the produce of the country.
18. A high duty.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 318.

Tanneries in Warren County, West Pennsylvania.

		Build- ings, &c.	Materials and wages.	Value manufactured.
H. Bostic,	Warren,	\$300	\$1,000	\$2,000.
N. B. Langdon,	Sugar grove,	300	1,000	2,000.
Kimble Webber,	Columbus	100	300	600.
Andrew Walton,	do.	100	300	600.
John McKee,	Youngsville,	100	200	400.
Jacob Diffendoff,	do.	100	300	400.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 318—Continued.

Fulling Mills in Warren County.

	Build- ings, &c.	Materials and wages.	Value manufactured.
Pine grove, -	\$300	\$600	4,000 yards, dressed.
Kinney,	300	400	2,000 2,000 lbs. wool carded.
& Robertson,	400	600	3,500.
it,	300	400	3,000 yards.

Boots and Shoes made in Warren County.

Warren, -	-	-	\$1,500.	3 hands.
bins, do. -	-	-	800.	2 do.
tone, do. -	-	-	600.	2 do.
aby, Pine grove, -	-	-	1,000.	3 do.
ey, do. -	-	-	600.	2 do.
Ferrington, Youngsville, -	-	-	1,000.	3 do.
ock, Columbus, -	-	-	400.	1 do.

Hats made in Warren County.

les, Warren, -	-	-	-	\$1,000.
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DOCUMENT 14.—No. 319.

Hat Manufactory, Washington County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
and county in which the manufac- tured?	1. Washington county.
or description of the manufactory?	2. Hatting.
tal invested in ground and buildings?	3. Four hundred dollars.
age amount in materials, and in cash urchase of materials and payment	4. Five hundred dollars.
al rate of profit on the capital in-	5. One hundred and twenty-five dollars.
mber of men employed, and aver- f wages?	10. Two hands, \$150.
at has been the rate of your pro- lly for the last three years?	19. One hundred and twenty-five dollars.
ount of capital?	20. Three hundred dollars.

SAM'L KIRK.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 320.

Hat Manufactory, Washington County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
and county in which the manufac- tured?	1. Williamsburg, Washington county, Penn- sylvania.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 320—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Hatter.
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. April 1, 1832.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	4. Two hundred dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Eight hundred dollars.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Find at home, at the manufactory
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	17. They do not.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	19. No.

THOS. HEMMANS.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 321.

Hat Manufactory, Washington County, West Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Washington county, Pennsylvania
2. Kind or description of the manufactory?	2. Hats, wool and fur.
3. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	3. Five hundred dollars.
4. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	4. Twenty-two hundred and seven dollars.
5. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested?	5. Eight per cent.
14. Where are the manufactures consumed?	14. Washington county, Pennsylvania

McKEEVER & CAR

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 322.

Summary of the Hat Manufactories of Westmoreland County, West Pennsylvania

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. In Westmoreland county, and Pennsylvania.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 322—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>r description of the manufac-</p> <p>invested in ground and build-</p> <p>re amount in materials, and in</p> <p>purchase of materials and pay-</p> <p>ces?</p> <p>rate of profit on the capital in-</p> <p>of the increase, (or decrease, as</p> <p>be,) of profit?</p> <p>it of articles annually manufac-</p> <p>the establishment of the manu-</p> <p>scription, quality, and value of</p> <p>ty and value of different kinds of</p> <p>is used; distinguishing between</p> <p>lucts and domestic products?</p> <p>the United States of similar ar-</p> <p>manufacture imported from abroad,</p> <p>at countries?</p> <p>er of men, women, and children</p> <p>nd average wages of each class?</p> <p>many hours a day employed, and</p> <p>a of the year?</p> <p>her the manufactures find a mar-</p> <p>anufacture? If not, how far they</p> <p>market?</p> <p>her foreign articles of the like</p> <p>into competition with them at</p> <p>of sale, and to what extent?</p> <p>e are the manufactures consumed?</p> <p>ther any of the manufactures are</p> <p>foreign countries? and, if so,</p> <p>ther the manufacture is sold by</p> <p>turer for cash? and if on credit,</p> <p>dit? if bartered, for what?</p> <p>prices at which the manufactures</p> <p>sold by the manufacturer since</p> <p>ment?</p> <p>t rate of duty is necessary to en-</p> <p>manufacturer to enter into competi-</p> <p>home market with similar articles</p> <p>t has been the rate of your profits,</p> <p>or the last three years?</p> <p>unt of capital?</p> <p>age rate of wages?</p>	<p>2. Hat manufactories.</p> <p>3. Four thousand one hundred and forty-five dollars.</p> <p>4. Thirteen thousand five hundred and sixty dollars per annum.</p> <p>5. Four thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.</p> <p>6. Latterly no material increase or decrease.</p> <p>7. Eighteen thousand dollars: all kinds of fur and woollen hats: quality and value given in No. 17.</p> <p>8. Eight thousand four hundred and ninety-five dollars' worth of furs and wool are manufactured annually in this county; the wool at present will average 30 cents per pound.</p> <p>9. Unable to answer.</p> <p>10. From 30 to 40 men are engaged in this manufacture, and from 5 to 10 boys: the latter receive no compensation but clothes and boarding.</p> <p>11. Average ten hours per day, all the year.</p> <p>12. Generally at the manufactory: some, however, are sent to Baltimore, and some to Pittsburgh.</p> <p>13. Unable to answer.</p> <p>14. Do.</p> <p>15. Do.</p> <p>16. Generally on credit, which will average nine months: bartered for wool and produce.</p> <p>17. Beaveretts \$8, castors \$6, racams \$3 50, woollen per dozen.</p> <p>18. Unable to answer.</p> <p>19. Twenty per cent. per annum.</p> <p>20. Nine thousand three hundred and fifty-five dollars.</p> <p>21. Average wages, from 12 to \$15 per month.</p>

There are yet a few factories in this county which I have not received, through me.

ED. JOHNSTON.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 393.

ABSTRACT OF THE MANUFACTURES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Glass Manufactures.

County.	Names of manufacturers.	Capital invested.	Green glass. Boxes.	Flint glass.	Am't of materials and wages.	Number of men and boys employed.	Number of horses, mules and other animals consumed.	Am't of materials and wages.	Number of men and boys employed.	Total am't annually manufactured.
Fayette	-	\$4,500	4,000	-	\$7,450	30	6	-	-	\$14,500
Do	-	7,000	4,500	-	18,500	27	2	-	-	20,000
Do	-	15,000	4,500	-	18,000	27	1	-	-	20,000
Do	-	20,000	3,500	-	12,500	27	5	-	-	14,000
		46,500	16,500	-	56,450	111	14	-	-	68,500
Greene	-	8,000	4,000	-	10,000	28	-	-	-	16,000
Alleghany	-	30,000	-	Flint	-	-	-	\$30,000	36	40,000
Do	-	40,000	-	do	-	-	-	40,000	50	50,000
Do	-	15,000	-	do	-	-	-	15,000	18	18,000
Do	-	20,000	3,500	Green	-	-	5	16,000	27	14,000
Do	-	33,000	-	do	-	-	-	33,000	36	43,000
Do	-	10,000	4,500	do	-	-	6	18,450	30	20,000
		148,000	8,000	-	-	-	11	\$152,450	197	185,000

		Reams.	Value.	Value.	Days.	Employed.	Salary.
Fayette	-	\$10,000	\$8,677	\$5,860	27	-	\$10,000
Do	-	10,000	6,750	-	36	5	10,000
		20,000	15,427	5,860	63	5	20,000
Crawford	-	16,000	3,122	1,123 40	11	2	9,000
Westmoreland	-	9,000	10,000	9,000	20	6	15,000
Somerset	-	3,000	-	-	8	2	5,600
Erie	-	6,000	-	-	11	-	10,000
Beaver	-	19,000	6,800	-	38	3	15,000
Huntingdon	-	3,000	-	-	8	3	5,500
Columbia	-	21,000	6,000	-	15	-	6,200
Luzerne	-	5,000	3,250	-	11	2	4,500
		80,000	60,800	-	215	-	71,100
Alleghany	-	50,000	38,000	-	120	-	58,000
Do	-	10,000	6,800	-	35	-	11,300
Do	-	20,000	16,000	-	60	-	1,800
		80,000	60,800	-	215	-	71,100

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 323.—ABSTRACT—Continued.

Cotton Manufactures.

Counties.	Names of Manufacturers.	Power.	Capital invested.	Amount of materials and wages.	No. of men, women, and boys employed.	No. of horses and oxen.	Total amount annually manufactured.
Pittsburgh, Alleghany	Shoenberger, Wrenshaw & Co.	Steam	\$77,000	\$40,000	103	-	\$50,000
Do	Adams, Allen & Co.	do	160,000	100,000	160	-	170,000
Do	Blackstock, Bell & Co.	do	87,000	46,000	105	-	53,000
Do	Weavers	-	-	85,600	200	-	93,600
			\$324,000	\$271,600	568		\$366,600
Centre	Theophilus Keckener	Water	2,000	2,500	8	-	4,500
Payette	H. Stewart & Co.	Water	12,000	7,000	28	-	10,000
Beaver	Pughs, Wilson & Co.	Water	16,000	15,000	35	-	12,000
Do	James Patterson	do	85,000	30,000	45	15	36,000
Do	Frederick Rapp, Harmony Society	Steam	25,000	13,400	-	-	22,000
			\$126,000	\$58,400	78	15	\$70,000

Counties.	Names of manufacturers.	Power.	Capital invested.	Amount of materials and wages.	Amount of agricultural productions used.	No. of men, women, and boys employed.	Number of horses.	Total amount annually manufactured.
Washington	Robert Moore	Water & horse	\$1,400	\$4,560	-	-	-	\$5,960
Do	John Buckingham	Water	4,000	4,400	-	-	-	6,000
Do	William Arthurs	do	14,000	3,600	-	-	-	6,000
Do	Hugh and W. Hannah	do	1,000	270	-	-	-	1,200
Do	Benjamin Parker	Steam	2,000	4,000	-	-	-	6,000
Do	Amos Harvey	Water	1,000	4,000	-	-	-	5,000
Do			\$23,400	\$20,830				\$30,160
Do	In the following counties there are forty-one fulling mills, to wit: Armstrong, Butler, Jefferson, Venango, Cambria, Clearfield, McKean, Potter, Northumberland, and Susquehanna, manufacturing 123,000 yards, averaging 70 cents							
Do		Water	30,000	4,300	-	-	-	44,900
Do	Andrew Murphy	Water & steam	7,000	3,000	-	-	-	6,400
Do	Hamilton Arthurs	Horse	2,000	3,750	-	-	-	4,500
Do			9,000	8,750	4,300			10,900
Do	In Alleghany there are 20 fulling mills, manufacture 65,000 yards of cloth, averaging about one dollar							
Do								65,000
Do								73,900
Do	James Pilling	Water	3,000	1,600	-	-	-	4,000 00
Do	Brackin & Rogers	do & steam	3,500	1,723	-	-	-	3,300 00
Do	Trevor, Foster & Co.	Water	9,000	15,800	7,250	-	-	17,000 78
Do	Ellis Stevenson	do	2,000	1,500	2,000	-	-	3,000 00
Do			17,500	20,083	9,250			26,390 78

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 323—ABSTRACT Continued.

"Counties.	Names of manufacturers.	Power.	Capital invested.	Amount of materials and wages.	Amount of agricultural productions used.	No. of men, women, and boys employed.	Number of horses.	Total amount annually manufactured.
Luzerne	R. & J. Holgate	Water	\$8,000	\$3,000	-	9	-	\$4,500 00
Do	Sterling & Parker	do	6,000	4,750	-	13	-	5,862 00
			14,000	7,750		22 men.		10,362 00
McKeen	-	Water	12,000	7,400	-	-	-	20,000 00
Warren	-	do	1,300	2,000	-	-	-	6,000 00
Crawford	-	-	8,300	6,000	-	-	-	10,000 00
Union	Daniel Caldwell	Water	6,000	2,000	-	5	-	2,940 00
Eric	-	-	4,500	1,500	-	-	-	3,600 00
Do	George Hill	Water	2,500	-	-	-	-	600 00
Do	James Innis	do	2,000	700	-	-	-	1,000 00
			9,000	2,300				5,300 00
Centre	-	Water	5,000	4,000	\$3,400	-	-	4,650 00
Do	-	do	4,800	1,650	4,600	15	-	8,000 00
			9,800	5,650	7,000	15		12,650 00
Tioga	-	do	2,300	700	-	-	-	990 00
Greene	-	do	8,000	-	2,000	5	-	6,760 00
Indiana	-	do	3,500	1,800	-	-	-	2,400 00
Do	-	do	4,000	2,100	-	-	-	1,800 00
			7,500	2,100				4,300 00

Westmoreland	-	-	-	14,000	8,349	-	-	18	-	-	-	10,406 00
Beaver	-	-	-	11,500	2,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000 00
Do	-	-	-	18,300	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,000 00
	-	-	-	30,000	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,571 00
	-	-	-	48,300	47,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,571 00
Lycoming	-	-	-	9,000	5,000	-	-	20	-	-	-	6,500 00
Do	-	-	-	9,000	4,924	-	-	19	-	-	-	6,080 00
Do	-	-	-	3,000	1,500	-	-	14	-	-	-	2,000 00
Do	-	-	-	3,000	1,565	-	-	13	-	-	-	2,500 00
Do	-	-	-	2,500	2,054	-	-	9	-	-	-	2,520 00
	-	-	-	26,500	15,043	-	-	75 men	-	-	-	19,600 00
Bedford	-	-	-	950	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	471 75
Do	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,891 75
	-	-	-	9,950	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,363 50
Juniata	-	-	-	5,000	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	750 00
Huntingdon	-	-	-	10,000	3,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500 00
Mifflin	-	-	-	7,000	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500 00
	-	-	-	6,000	3,150	-	-	9	-	-	-	3,356 00
Columbia	-	-	-	6,500	4,000	-	-	12	-	-	-	5,000 00
Do	-	-	-	7,300	4,350	-	-	8	-	-	-	5,420 00
Do	-	-	-	1,500	500	-	-	8	-	-	-	1,750 00
Do	-	-	-	3,000	600	-	-	3	-	-	-	820 00
	-	-	-	24,300	12,600	-	-	34	-	-	-	16,346 00

DECEMBER 14.—No. 323—ABSTRACT—Continued.

Salt Manufacturers.

County.	Names of manufacturers.	Power.	Capital invested.	Quantity manufactured.	Number of men employed.	Number of horses, &c.	Am't of materials, &c., and payment of wages.	Total amount annually manufactured.
Alleghany,	James McDonald,	Steam,	\$6,000	32,000	7 men	-	\$3,600	\$12,800
Do	George Anshutz, jr.,	do	8,000	32,000	7	-	3,600	12,800
Do	Boyle Irwin,	do	10,000	15,000	8	6 horses	2,500	7,500
Do	William Caven,	do	3,000	10,500	4	4	3,700	4,200
			\$27,000	bush. 89,500	26 men	10 horses	\$13,400	\$37,300
Butler,	D. and J. Wilson,	do	10,000	13,000	10	1	2,100	7,800
Beaver,	M. Adams,	do	6,000	5,000	7	12	2,400	3,000
			7,000	18,000	7	3	3,200	5,400
Indiana,	William McFarland,	-	7,000	9,000	6	-	1,100	3,600
Do	William Barker,	-	12,000	1,300	9	10	2,400	8,000
Do	J. and H. Drum,	do	13,000	31,000	15	5	6,600	10,850
Do	McKeown and Rodgers,	do	7,000	5,000	6	2	1,680	2,500
Do	Thomas Johnston,	do						
			\$46,000	bush. 64,300	43 men	20 horses	\$13,980	\$30,350

					pay men	Num	pay ment of wages, &c.	
Armstrong and Westmoreland,	Robert T. Stewart,	Steam,	\$100,000	bus. 150,000	20	150 men	3 horses	\$52,500
Westmoreland,	Dobbin and Arts,	do	10,000	31,200	-	16	-	10,920
Do	N. M. D. Sterrett,	do	6,000	12,000	-	13	-	4,200
Do	W. M. Skelton,	do	6,000	13,000	-	13	2	4,200
Do	Jacob Drum,	do	8,000	14,000	-	11	-	4,900
Do	Talmage and Criswell,	Horse,	6,000	10,000	-	6	-	3,500
Do	Shaner's	do	2,500	3,500	-	3	3	1,400
Do	Donnelly and Weaver,	Steam,	8,000	8,000	-	6	-	3,360
Armstrong	David Keiler & Co.,	Steam,	\$46,500	90,700	-	67 men	5 horses	\$32,480
Do	David Brinneman & Co.,	do	4,000	8,000	-	4	-	3,360
Do	Do	do	6,000	9,000	-	4	-	3,430
Do	Henry S. Weaver,	do	6,000	8,000	-	4	-	3,360
Do	Hugh Brigham,	do	7,000	6,500	-	4	-	2,925
Do	Francis M. Thompson,	do	4,000	7,000	-	6	-	2,520
Do				3,000	-	4	-	1,300
			\$33,000	41,560	-	26 men	-	\$16,785

Iron and In							
County.	Names of manufacturers.	Description.	Power.	Capital invested.	Pig metal.	Castings.	Bar sheet iron.
Armstrong	A. & J. K. McNickle	Furnace	Steam	\$20,000	Tons. 600	Tons.	Tons.
Do.	Alexander McNickle	Do.	Do.	10,000	*400	-	-
				\$30,000	1,000		
Alleghany	Packard & Lippincott	Rolling mill & nail factory	Do.	20,000	-	-	300
Do.	Asa Waters	Cotton machinery, &c.	Do.	12,000	-	-	-
Alleghany, Pitts-	S. Smith, & Co.	Rolling mill & nail factory	Do.	28,000	-	-	500
burgh	Leonard, Sample, & Leonard	Rolling mill	Do.	50,000	-	-	1,500
Do.	John Hartman	Foundry	-	10,000	-	400	-
Do.	Kingsland, Lightner & Co.	Do.	Do.	30,000	-	800	-
Do.	J. & J. Patterson	Door locks	Do.	8,000	-	-	-
Do.	Mason, Miltenberger, & Co.	Rolling mill	Do.	40,000	-	-	500
Do.	John Arthurs	Steam engines	Do.	20,000	-	-	-
Do.	McClurg, Pratt, & Wade	Foundry and steam engines	Do.	60,000	-	940	-
Do.	P. Shoenberger & Son	Rolling mill & forges	Do.	75,000	-	-	1,515
Do.	Lyon, Shorb & Co.	Do.	Do.	60,000	-	-	1,363
Do.	H. Spang & Son	Do.	Do.	40,000	-	-	620
Do.	H. Blake & Co.	Do.	Do.	50,000	-	-	1,399
Do.	Cuthbert & Co.	Foundry	-	15,000	-	400	-
Do.	Freeman & Miller	Do.	-	18,000	-	500	-
Do.	Mahlon Rodgers	Steam engines	Steam	10,000	-	-	-
Do.	Thompson & Stackhouse	Do.	Do.	19,000	-	-	-
Alleghany	Warden & Benny	Do.	Do.	23,000	-	-	-
Do.	J. & E. Greer	Do.	Do.	15,000	-	-	-
Do.	William Johnston	Do.	Do.	10,000	-	-	-
Do.	F. A. Bemis & Co.	Do. & cotton machinery	Do.	25,000	-	-	-
Do.	Samuel A. Smith	Steam engines	Do.	7,000	-	-	-
Do.	Douglass & Co.	Do.	Do.	7,500	-	-	-
Do.	William Franklin	Foundry	-	2,200	-	50	-
Do.	Smith, Minis & Holmes	Do.	-	6,000	-	150	-
				\$660,700		3,240	7,397
Fayette	W. S. Kanon	Furnace	Water	15,000	500	-	-
Do.	John Huston	Do.	Do.	10,000	250	50	-
Do.	J. Kennedy Duncan	Do.	Do.	12,000	350	75	-
Do.	Joseph Victor	Do.	Do.	10,000	300	-	-
Do.	J. & G. Rogers	Do.	-	18,000	500	50	-
Do.	Jacob Murphy	Do.	-	20,000	-	-	5,110

CT—Continued.

ures.

Steam engines, value thereof.	Am't of materials and payment of wages.	Am't of agricultural productions used.	Number of men & boys employed.	Number of horses and oxen.	Total am't annually manufactured.	Remarks.
-	\$5,000	\$8,000	40 men	29	\$16,800	
-	3,000	4,000	26	26	9,200	
	\$8,000	12,000	66	55	\$26,000	
-	36,000	-	25	-	45,000	They manufac'e steel plates, mill saws, shovels, spades, &c.
-	20,000	-	30	-	25,000	They also manufacture shovels, spades, edge tools, &c.
-	80,000	-	31	-	115,000	
-	123,000	-	150	12	150,000	
-	20,000	-	12	-	24,000	
-	30,000	-	75	-	80,000	
-	2,500	-	22	-	8,000	
-	29,000	-	46	50	115,000	
40,000	34,000	-	40	-	40,000	
50,000	70,000	-	80	-	95,000	
-	182,640	-	78	-	215,910	
-	145,600	-	54	-	185,640	
-	35,000	-	45	-	89,600	
-	140,900	-	71	-	168,435	
-	20,000	-	11	-	25,007	
10,000	23,000	-	14	-	31,000	
10,000	-	-	18	-	10,000	
38,000	35,000	-	35	-	38,000	
44,000	38,000	-	41	-	44,000	
19,000	15,500	-	24	-	19,000	
11,000	8,700	-	16	-	11,000	
12,000	21,400	-	25	-	26,000	Machinery, \$14,000
8,000	6,200	-	13	-	8,000	
8,200	6,500	-	16	-	8,200	
-	2,800	-	4	-	3,750	
-	9,300	-	12	-	11,250	
250,000	1,133,040		988	62	\$1,591,785	
-	4,000	3,150	20 men	12	9,500	
-	4,700	3,000	30	26	10,000	
-	9,000	3,300	50	26	14,250	
-	9,500	3,050	50	36	13,400	
-	9,800	4,000	55	35	16,500	
-	7,000	2,000	10	10	10,800	

County.	Names of Manufacturers.	Description.	Power.	Capital invested.	Pig metal.	Blow
					Tons.	Tons
Fayette	Aaron Springer	Forge	-	\$6,000	-	-
Do	Arthur Palmer	Forge & rolling mill	Steam	62,000	1,200	-
Do	John Snowden, jr.	Engine shop and foundry	Do	8,000	-	-
Do	Anderson, Francis & Co.	Air foundry	-	1,500	-	-
Do	William Cock	Do	-	4,000	-	-
Do	Miltenerberger, Brown & Co.	Forge	Water & st'm	25,000	-	40
Do	Isaac Meason	2 forges & furnaces	Do	80,000	1,000	300
				\$271,500	4,100	700
Venango	George McClelland	Furnace	Water	10,000	350	-
Do	John Anderson	Do	Do	10,000	300	-
Do	Bear & Myers	Do	Do	15,000	500	-
Do	W. & F. G. Creary	Do	Do	10,000	350	-
Do	Alexander McCalmont	Forge	Do	17,600	-	-
Do	Samuel Hayes	Do	Do	11,000	-	-
Do	James L. Chase & Co.	Do	Do	7,000	-	-
				\$80,600	1,500	-
Somerset	-	Shade forge	Do	10,000	-	-
Do	-	Mary Anne forge	Do	7,000	-	3
Do	-	Jackson furnace	Do	5,000	60	-
				\$22,000	60	3
Centre	Philip Benner	Forges & furnace	Do	100,000	-	-
Do	Valentine & Thomas	Do	Do	110,000	1,200	-
Do	Harvey Brealer & Co.	Furnace & forge	Do	50,000	900	20
Do	Curtis, Hepburn & Co.	Furnace	Do	30,000	1,000	-
Do	Rowland Curtin & Sons	Forge & furnace	Do	200,000	-	-
Do	John Plumbe	Forge	Do	20,000	-	3
Do	Hardman Philips	Forge and wood-screw factory, and rolling mill and foundry*	Water and steam	136,000	-	-
Do	Issac McKinney	Furnace	Water	45,000	900	-
Do	Lloyd & McNamara	Furnace & forge	Do	45,000	1,070	20
Do	Irwin & Houston	Do	Do	30,000	900	20
Do	Harris, Thomas & Co.	Furnace	Do	25,000	900	-
Do	George Leiderich & Co.	Do	Do	2,000	-	-
Do	John Duberman	Foundry	-	1,500	-	-
Do	Joseph Miles	Furnace and forge	Water	100,000	600	-
Do	Mann & Co.	Edge tools†	Do	6,000	-	-
				\$900,500	7,530	-
Indiana	Jones & Euwer	Air foundry	-	3,000	-	-
Crawford	Robert Stewart	Foundry	Steam	16,000	-	†

* For particulars refer to Mt. Philips' original return, No. 70, "Iron."

† They have manufactured 30,000 axes and other tools.

FACT—Continued.

Bar & sheet iron.	Nails.	Steam engines, value thereof.	Groceries of wood screws	Am't of materials and payment of wages.	Am't of agricultural productions.	Number of men & boys employed.	Number of horses and oxen.	Total am't annually manufactured.
<i>Tons.</i>	<i>T^{ns}.</i>							
bar 75	-	-	-	\$4,300	\$1,850	14	10	\$7,125
-	-	-	-	25,000	9,000	65	36	43,300
-	-	\$20,000	-	70,000	4,000	20	-	20,000
-	-	-	-	2,500	1,200	8	-	5,000
-	-	-	-	5,900	1,900	10	-	7,500
-	-	-	-	9,000	-	52	25	36,000
-	-	-	-	35,000	8,000	89	40	52,500
195	-	\$20,000	-	\$135,700	\$44,450	473	266	\$245,775
-	-	-	-	8,000	2,193	40	25	10,500
-	-	-	-	9,000	2,193	40	35	11,000
-	-	-	-	10,000	3,800	50	16	16,250
-	-	-	-	12,000	2,225	40	24	14,250
120	-	-	-	8,000	2,300	26	16	12,000
150	-	-	-	6,000	5,000	24	24	15,000
50	-	-	-	4,000	-	16	11	5,000
320	-	-	-	\$57,000	\$17,711	236	151	\$84,000
30	-	-	-	2,000	-	6	-	3,300
6	-	-	-	500	-	4	-	1,000
-	-	-	-	1,000	500	20	14	2,160
36	-	-	-	\$3,500	500	30	14	\$6,460
-	-	-	-	35,000	8,000	120	-	50,000
700	50	-	-	50,000	6,270	100	60	70,000
50	-	-	-	11,500	5,350	88	54	24,900
-	-	-	-	13,700	4,730	50	36	32,750
800	-	-	-	30,440	7,000	125	78	80,000
50	-	-	-	5,000	-	30	20	7,000
200	-	-	26,000	20,000	-	-	-	24,000
-	-	-	-	20,000	-	55	36	22,500
-	-	-	-	38,000	-	75	80	43,680
50	-	-	-	47,440	-	85	49	48,500
-	-	-	-	20,000	-	65	44	20,700
-	-	-	*20	1,000	-	4	2	2,000
-	-	-	*15	800	-	3	1	1,600
750	-	-	-	55,000	7,000	95	64	71,250
-	-	-	-	40,000	-	40	6	45,000
2,600	50	-	-	387,880	\$38,350	935	530	\$543,880
-	-	-	-	9,225	-	12	-	15,600
-	-	-	-	11,000	2,000	12	-	14,000

* Tons of plough iron.

County.	Names of manufactures.	Description.	Power.	Capital invested.	Pig metal
					<i>Tons.</i>
Washington	Benjamin Kendrick	Plated ware	-	\$5,000	-
Westmoreland	Jacob D. Mathiot	Blast furnace	Water	30,000	600
Erie	F. Glass	Foundry	-	5,000	-
Beaver	Townsend, Baird & Co.	Wire	Water	13,700	-
Bedford	Peter Thornberger	Forges	Water	150,000	-
Do	John Irwin	Furnace and forges	Water	38,000	330
Do	King, Swoope & Co	Blast furnace	Water	35,000	1,000
Do	Swoope & King	Forge	Water	23,673	-
Do	Jonathan Leslie	Furnace and forge	Water	23,300	-
Do	Swoope & Royer	Forge	Water	6,830	-
				\$276,825	1,550
Huntingdon	Thomas N. Diven	Furnace	Water	10,000	350
Do	Dysart & Lloyd	Forge	Water	11,500	-
Do	Edward Bell	Forge	Water	13,200	-
Do	Royer & Smucker	Forge	Water	20,000	-
Do	Samuel Royer	Furnace	Water	50,000	1,100
Do	Peter Shoenberger	Forge	Water	40,000	-
Do	Do	Blast furnace	Water	55,000	1,300
Do	Dorsey & Higgins	Forge	Water	25,000	-
Do	Lyon, Foster & Co.	Furnace	Water	45,000	1,200
Do	Shorb, Stewart & Co.	Forges	Water	30,000	-
Do	C. Whigton	Forge	Water	8,000	-
Do	H. S. Spang	Forges and furnace	Water	85,000	600
Do	Shorb, Stewart & Co.	Furnace	Water	50,000	1,450
Do	Lyon, Forster & Co.	Furnace	Water	25,000	1,300
Do	Do	Forge	Water	10,000	-
Do	Do	Forge, slitting mill, and nail factory	Water	100,000	-
Do	Robert Moore	Forge	Water	29,000	-
Do	Michael Wallace	Furnace	Water	19,000	300
Do	William & A. Couch	Forges	Water	10,000	-
				\$633,700	7,500
Mifflin	David N. Hulings	Furnace	Water	25,000	1,200
Do	William & John Norris	Furnace and forge	Water	50,000	700
Do	-	Marion furnace	Water	25,000	900
Do	Cogshell, Weeks & Co.	Foundry	Horse	8,000	-
				\$108,000	2,800
Columbia	A. Grimmer	Furnace and forge	Water	30,000	300
Do	George Mack	Foundry	Water	2,000	-
Do	John Moyer	Furnace and forge	Water	5,000	-
				\$37,000	300

TRACT—Continued.

no.	Castings.	Bar and sheet iron.	Am't of materials and payment of wages.	Am't of agricultural productions used.	Number of men and boys employed.	Number of horses and oxen.	Total amount annually manufactured.
no.	Tons.	Tons.					
	-	-	\$7,000	-	23	-	\$11,000
	100	-	18,000	-	50	-	23,000
	40	-	1,500	1,200	6	-	3,000
	-	-	8,000	-	10	7	9,500
160	-	-	126,500	-	100	68	132,800
100	20	50	37,872	-	70	40	42,450
	25	-	23,000	-	100	-	26,250
50	-	250	24,368	-	35	14	28,250
	-	440	34,800	-	60	38	39,600
100	-	150	16,750	-	27	14	23,650
10	45	890	\$273,290		392	164	\$293,000
	50	-	9,120	-	30	14	11,250
00	-	50	21,024	-	23	14	27,000
42	-	25	9,975	-	25	18	11,622
50	-	50	18,380	-	34	23	21,000
	-	-	22,000	-	90	45	26,400
30	-	-	27,000	-	45	18	33,000
	50	-	28,500	-	95	37	33,700
45	-	233	28,900	-	50	35	32,810
	10	-	26,000	-	60	50	29,300
30	-	-	48,000	-	60	40	52,290
50	-	20	-	-	22	50	12,160
00	50	-	42,000	-	150	50	49,900
	20	-	30,000	-	70	60	35,800
	20	-	27,000	-	70	60	28,600
00	-	60	-	-	15	12	10,700
50	-	200	30,000	-	70	-	36,700
30	-	-	12,672	-	18	12	13,640
	50	-	8,000	-	20	16	10,000
40	-	138	17,000	-	20	16	20,000
37	250	776	\$405,571		967	570	\$495,872
	-	-	22,000	-	70	30	26,800
00	-	50	-	-	50	40	41,200
	-	-	18,000	-	50	60	21,600
	180	-	7,000	-	12	2	9,000
00	180	50	\$47,000		182	132	\$98,600
	100	100	16,000	8,000	40	20	24,700
	100	-	5,000	-	8	2	6,000
	-	50	3,500	-	8	10	4,500
	200	150	\$24,500	8,000	56	32	35,200

County.	Names of manufactures.	Description.	Power.	Capital invested.	By
Lycoming	Isaac McKinney	Forge	Water	15,000	
Do	Hepburn & Lancake	Forge	Water	15,000	
Do	Kirk, Kelton & Co.	Forge	Water	25,000	
Do	E. H. Russell & Co.	Forge	Water	12,000	
				\$67,000	
Union	Joseph Evans	Forge and furnace	Water	18,000	250
Do	A. P. Moderwell	Forge	Water	10,000	
				\$28,000	250
Northumberland	Johns, Huffman & Co.	Forge	Water	5,000	
Do	Joseph Rhoads	Foundry	Horse	2,000	
				\$7,000	
Luzerne	James A. Gordon	Forge	Water	12,000	
Do	S. B. Laycock	Foundry	Water	8,000	
				\$20,000	

BSTRACT—Continued.

looms.	Castings.	Bar and sheet iron.	Am't of ma- terials and payment of wages.	Am't of ag- ricultural productions used.	Number of men and boys em- ployed.	Number of horses and oxen.	Total amount annually ma- nufactured.
<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>					
75	-	225	\$18,000	-	30	15	\$21,375
75	-	225	18,000	-	30	16	21,375
100	-	200	30,000	-	35	20	21,000
-	-	-	3,000	-	20	14	14,700
250		650	\$59,000		115	65	\$78,450
-	-	240	19,000	-	40	-	28,680
-	-	170	13,000	-	22	-	14,450
		410	\$32,000		62		\$43,130
-	-	-	4,000	-	8	10	4,750
-	111	-	2,000	-	10	5	10,000
	111		\$6,000		18	15	\$14,750
-	-	300	25,200	-	44	8	28,500
-	10	-	700	-	2	2	1,000
	10	300	\$25,900		46	10	\$29,500

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 394.

RECAPITULATION OF MANUFACTURES IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Recapitulation of Iron, and Iron Manufactures, in the Western District of Pennsylvania.

COUNTIES.	Capital invested.	Persons employed.	Pig metal.	Blooms.	Castings.	Bar and sheet iron.	Nails.	Steam engines.	Amount of materials and payment of wages.	Agricultural productions used.	Wood screws.	Axes.	Cotton machinery.	Total amount annually manufactured.
Alleghany	\$660,700	988	-	-	3,240	7,397	2,709	\$250,200	\$1,133,040	-	-	-	\$14,000	\$1,591,785
Armstrong	36,000	66	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	\$12,000	-	-	-	26,000
Beaver	13,700	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	9,500
Bedford	276,825	392	1,550	2,110	-	890	-	-	273,290	-	-	-	-	293,000
Crawford	16,000	12	-	-	160	-	-	-	11,000	2,000	-	-	-	14,000
Centre	900,500	935	7,550	820	390	2,600	-	-	387,880	38,350	26,000	30,000	-	543,880
Columbia	37,000	56	300	-	200	150	-	-	24,500	8,000	-	-	-	35,200
Erie	5,000	6	-	-	40	-	-	-	1,500	1,200	-	-	-	3,000
Fayette	271,500	473	4,100	700	305	195	-	20,000	135,700	44,450	-	-	-	245,775
Huntingden	633,700	967	7,500	3,737	250	776	-	-	405,571	-	-	-	-	495,872
Indiana	3,000	12	-	250	260	-	-	-	9,225	-	-	-	-	15,600
Lycoming	67,000	115	-	-	-	650	-	-	59,000	-	-	-	-	78,450
Luzerne	23,000	46	-	-	10	300	-	-	25,900	-	-	-	-	29,500
Mifflin	108,000	182	2,800	300	180	50	-	-	47,000	-	-	-	-	98,600
Northumberland	7,000	18	-	-	111	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	14,750
Somerset	22,000	30	60	3	-	36	-	-	3,500	500	-	-	-	6,460
Union	28,000	62	360	-	-	410	-	-	32,000	-	-	-	-	43,130
Venango	80,600	236	1,500	-	115	320	-	-	57,000	17,711	-	-	-	84,000
Washington	5,000	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	11,000
Westmoreland	30,000	50	600	-	100	-	-	-	18,000	-	-	-	-	23,000
	\$3,315,325	4,679	27,320	7,920	5,406	13,774	2,709	\$270,200	\$2,653,108	\$134,211	26,000	30,000	\$14,000	\$3,662,502

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 324—Continued.

Recapitulation of Salt manufactured in the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Counties.	Capital invested.	Amount of materials and payment of wages.	Number of persons employed.	Number of bushels manufactured.	Total value annually manufactured.
hany	\$27,000	\$13,400	26	89,500	\$37,300
trong	133,000	45,700	176	191,500	69,385
r	10,000	2,100	10	13,000	7,800
r	6,000	2,400	7	5,000	3,000
ia	46,000	13,980	43	64,300	30,350
moreland	46,500	12,497	67	90,700	32,480
	\$268,500	90,077	329	454,000	\$180,215

Recapitulation of Woollens manufactured in the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Counties.	Capital invested.	Am't of materials and payment of wages.	Total am't annually manufactured.
hany	100,800	\$46,500	\$75,900
er	100,300	47,000	100,571
ord	14,000	8,349	10,406
ord	5,930	270	2,363
ford	8,300	6,000	10,000
e	1,500	5,650	12,650
abia	24,500	12,600	16,346
	9,000	2,800	5,200
te	17,500	15,273	26,390
ie	8,000	2,000	6,760
ngdon	10,900	3,400	4,500
ia	7,500	2,100	4,200
tta	5,000	1,100	750
ming	26,500	15,043	19,600
rne	14,000	7,750	10,362
er	12,000	7,400	20,000
n	7,000	2,100	3,500
rset	30,000	4,300	44,900
l	2,300	700	990
l	6,000	2,000	2,940
ington	23,400	20,830	30,160
en	1,300	2,000	6,000
moreland	11,500	2,900	4,000
	354,850	\$217,465	\$418,488
The following counties there are 41 fulling mills, manufacturing 123,000 yds. of cloth, averaging 60 cts. per yard, amounting to \$73,800.			
	41,000	-	86,100
	\$395,850		\$504,588

The following counties there are 41 fulling mills, manufacturing 123,000 yds. of cloth, averaging 60 cts. per yard, amounting to \$73,800. The amount of capital invested in those establishments, as here stated, is supposed.

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 324—Continued.

Recapitulation of Cottons manufactured in the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Counties.	Capital invested.	Am't of materials and payment of wages.	Number of persons employed.	Total value annually manufactured.
Alleghany - - - -	\$324,000	\$271,600	568	\$366,600
Beaver - - - -	126,000	68,400	78	70,000
Centre - - - -	2,000	2,500	8	4,500
Fayette - - - -	12,000	7,000	28	10,000
	\$464,000	\$339,500	682	\$451,100

Recapitulation of Glass manufactured in the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Counties.	Capital invested.	Am't of materials and payment of wages.	Am't of agricultural productions used.	Number of persons employed.	Total value annually manufactured.
Alleghany - - -	\$148,000	\$152,450	- -	197	\$185,000
Fayette - - -	46,500	56,450	\$5,400	111	68,500
Greene - - -	8,000	10,000	4,000	28	16,000
	\$202,500	\$218,900	\$9,400	336	\$269,500

Recapitulation of Paper manufactured in the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Counties.	Capital invested.	Am't of materials and payment of wages.	Agricultural productions.	Number of reams of paper annually manufactured.	Number of persons employed.	Total am't annually manufactured.
Alleghany - -	\$80,000	\$60,800	-	\$29,400	215	\$71,100
Beaver - -	19,000	6,800	-	7,000	38	15,000
Crawford - -	16,000	3,122	1,122	5,000	11	9,000
Columbia - -	21,000	6,000	-	1,900	15	6,300
Erie - -	6,000	-	-	3,300	11	10,000
Fayette - -	20,000	15,427	5,860	6,600	63	20,025
Huntingdon -	3,000	-	-	1,650	8	5,500
Luzerne - -	5,000	3,250	-	1,500	11	4,500
Somerset - -	3,000	-	-	1,600	8	5,600
Westmoreland -	9,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	20	15,000
	\$182,000	\$105,399	\$11,982	\$62,950	400	\$161,925

December 14.—No. 324—Continued.

Population of Manufactures in the Western District of Pennsylvania.

a.	LEATHER.			SADDLES, BRIDLES, AND HARNESS.		
	Capital invested in ground and buildings.	Number of persons employed.	Total value annually manufactured.	Capital invested.	Number of persons employed.	Total value annually manufactured.
-	\$150,000	160	\$182,200	\$144,000	169	\$168,900
-	6,300	15	7,770	3,400	-	4,000
-	3,300	6	3,500	2,500	-	3,800
-	7,900	10	14,200	3,400	-	4,900
-	17,000	31	24,500	6,700	-	8,000
-	19,000	40	24,300	5,500	-	7,000
-	18,000	36	26,000	6,400	-	8,620
-	8,600	14	7,800	4,600	-	3,500
-	4,000	8	7,000	1,500	-	3,000
-	21,000	45	30,500	15,000	-	14,500
-	16,000	38	19,000	1,700	-	3,400
-	11,000	27	16,000	3,000	-	3,700
-	19,500	41	21,500	6,300	-	8,500
-	45,000	63	38,000	6,000	-	10,400
-	37,200	71	49,400	30,000	-	27,500
-	20,000	53	30,000	3,000	-	4,000
-	2,000	3	1,650	1,600	-	1,900
-	7,500	12	10,400	1,800	-	2,400
-	17,000	33	23,500	10,500	-	11,000
-	26,500	50	32,400	8,300	-	9,500
-	14,500	32	18,000	15,000	-	13,700
-	3,250	6	4,900	700	-	1,300
-	15,700	29	24,300	5,300	-	8,300
land	20,000	40	30,500	9,000	-	10,300
-	2,550	5	3,700	1,000	-	1,400
-	16,000	31	24,205	3,000	-	3,980
sh	15,700	30	26,500	12,000	-	14,900
-	9,000	19	15,500	1,700	-	2,800
-	28,000	48	37,500	7,000	-	6,500
-	8,000	17	15,400	1,700	-	2,100
-	51,000	70	50,000	4,150	-	13,158
nd	60,935	65	46,405	5,970	-	13,175
-	1,000	7	6,000	2,600	-	4,100
	\$698,735	1,149	\$872,730	\$334,320	169	\$396,813

DOCUMENT 14.—No. 324—Continued.

Recapitulation of Manufactures in the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Counties.	BOOTS AND SHOES.				HATS.		
	Capital invested.	Am't of materials, and in cash for the purchase, &c. and payment of wages.	Number of persons employed.	Total value annually manufactured.	Capital invested.	Am't of materials, and in cash for the purchase, &c. and payment of wages.	Total value annually manufactured.
Alleghany	-	\$59,960	265	\$99,550	\$31,000	-	\$50,000
Armstrong	\$3,200	-	-	4,200	3,500	-	5,600
Beaver	2,800	-	-	8,200	2,000	-	10,000
Butler	3,000	-	-	4,000	4,000	-	7,000
Bedford	8,000	-	-	11,800	6,000	-	5,800
Bradford	4,200	-	-	5,300	5,000	\$2,200	4,000
Centre	4,900	-	-	6,000	5,800	-	7,000
Clearfield	2,600	-	-	3,200	2,000	-	3,000
Cambria	2,000	-	-	2,500	4,000	-	5,500
Columbia	5,000	-	-	4,800	6,000	3,900	6,000
Crawford	5,400	-	-	10,800	5,800	-	11,700
Erie	2,500	-	-	3,800	8,600	-	9,400
Fayette	6,500	-	-	11,000	7,300	-	9,000
Greene	6,500	-	-	15,000	7,000	-	11,200
Huntingdon	6,000	-	-	9,000	16,000	9,500	13,000
Indiana	5,000	-	-	8,000	5,000	-	7,500
Jefferson	1,800	-	-	2,300	1,750	-	2,900
Juniatta	4,000	-	-	3,980	1,700	800	1,700
Luzerne	3,900	-	-	4,800	3,200	2,700	4,500
Lycoming	15,400	-	-	17,000	6,700	3,000	5,100
Mifflin	11,300	-	-	14,200	6,500	3,500	4,900
McKean	2,500	-	-	3,300	3,000	-	3,900
Mercer	5,000	-	-	8,650	5,000	-	8,200
Northumberland	14,600	-	-	17,000	15,000	-	17,000
Potter	2,000	-	-	3,500	1,000	-	1,500
Somerset	3,000	-	-	4,885	10,000	-	11,448
Susquehanna	9,000	-	-	11,000	8,300	5,400	8,000
Tioga	3,500	-	-	5,000	1,800	-	1,500
Union	11,000	-	-	15,000	9,200	-	8,500
Venango	2,000	-	-	3,500	1,500	-	2,800
Washington	17,925	-	-	18,970	20,800	-	20,750
Westmoreland	3,865	-	-	25,095	9,355	-	18,000
Warren	1,000	-	-	6,000	1,900	-	1,800
	\$179,390	\$59,960	265	\$370,930	\$224,705	\$31,000	\$283,282

MANUFACTURES.

RETURNS FROM THE STATE OF DELAWARE.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 1.

NEWARK, *April 24th*, 1832.

SIR: I have at length, after the most assiduous application, during a period of between two and three weeks, brought my labors to a close in condensing the information respecting manufactures (so far as it is statistical,) embraced in the answers to the queries proposed in your circular addressed to me in February last. I could do nothing until the forms with the answers to the queries came in; after which I lost no time in commencing my report. I began with those from Kent and Sussex, having received them first; and my first step was to arrange the manufacturers and mechanics in classes as far as it could be done. Then I formed tables, with columns, and headed them so as to correspond with the queries, the answers to which I designed to enter therein. The modification and entry of these was tedious and perplexing, owing to the calculations I had to make, and the different manner in which the answers were made out. In the answers, too, materials were sometimes put for the manufactured articles, and the latter for the former, which rendered transposition necessary. These difficulties were experienced to the greatest extent in arranging and adjusting the returns for Newcastle county. The mass of matter presented was chaotic, and it was impossible to bring order, method, and accuracy out of what was so deficient in these respects. I have not been wanting in exertion, however, to arrive as near as was practicable at this result in my tabular statements.

After all the trouble and expense incurred in distributing the forms containing the queries among the manufacturers and mechanics, there is a long list of them who have returned answers; which list is transmitted herewith. Some of them, my assistant, Mr. W. Mendenhall, informed me, appeared indifferent about answering, while others were under an apprehension that the object in view was an assessment of their property with a view to taxing them. To all the task of appending answers to so many queries appeared more or less appalling, some not knowing how to go about it, while others were unwilling to encounter the trouble of doing it.

You will find, in looking over the queries in the circulars, that very few have answers appended to them. The queries in a small number of the circulars are, however, pretty fully and satisfactorily answered. They have been so answered by E. J. Dupont, Charles Dupont, Jacob Pusey, the Petersons, tanners; near Smyrna, and M. E. Waples, iron master, of Sussex county. The forms containing their answers I have selected and separated from the rest, that your attention may be more particularly directed to them.

You will observe, on reading the answers in all the circulars, that to the manufacturers and mechanics the idea of reducing the duties is alarming. They are under the impression that any material reduction would cause them to abandon the branches of manufacturing and mechanical industry in which they are respectively engaged; that this would be attended with an entire sacrifice of capital vested in their factories and machinery; and that, being obliged to abandon the business they understand, they would be at a loss to determine on what they should next pursue, having no capital left to begin with, nor skill in their occupations.

You will perceive, also, on examining the answers, that of late years household manufactures have increased.

It will be seen by one of the answers of Mr. E. J. Dupont, that he is of opinion that protective duties, when they have fulfilled their end in diminishing the importation of, or in excluding altogether, foreign articles similar to domestic fabrics protected, and have thereby become unproductive and inoperative as taxes, ought to be still retained. In the reasons he assigns in support of his opinion I concur, as you will find when you come to peruse the communication I have prepared (by your request) to accompany this report. I shall transmit it to the department as soon as I can have a fair copy transcribed, which will require three or four days, the production being of considerable length. It was ready, all to copy, before I commenced the report.

In one of the answers of Mahlen Betts, who works an iron foundry at Wilmington, there is a suggestion respecting the danger of competition between imported iron and iron manufactured in parts of the country far distant from the points of importation, by reason of the increased facilities of transportation produced by canals and railroads already constructed and constructing, which has my approbation; and merits, I think, your attention. You will see my sentiments on the subject expressed in the communication.

I have to observe, in regard to the opinion and suggestion adverted to, that there has been no interchange of sentiment between the authors of them and myself, my communication having been penned before I had an opportunity of seeing the answers.

I shall transmit to the Department accounts of the expenses incurred by myself and assistants, and the compensations allowed to the latter, as soon as they can be prepared.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW GRAY.

HON. LOUIS McLANE.

' Names of Manufacturers who were called upon, but have made no return.

Allan Wood, iron roller.

Rockland Manufacturing Company, cotton spinners.

Lewis Sachrist, woollen manufacturer.

Samuel Meeteer, paper maker.

Samuel Johnson, woollen manufacturer.

Philip Raybold, brick maker.

Swift, Brick, and Swift, cotton spinners.

Gilpin & Co., paper makers, (*declined answering.*)

—— Bancroft, cotton spinner, (answered Gilpin.)

Samuel Pool, flour merchant, (*declined answering.*)

Samuel Shipley, flour merchant, (*declined answering.*)

James Canby, flour merchant; (answered Gilpin.)

Branch Green, potter.

J. P. Garesche, powder maker, (answered Gilpin.)

John Stafford, cotton spinner.

James Graig, miller.

Levi Garrett, and Isaac Jones, snuff manufacturers; mills closed.

Esaú Cox, brick maker.

Clark and Robinson, hatters.

Isaac Jackson, tanner.

V. McNeal, shoemaker.

William H. Crawford, manufacturer of quercitron bark.

Thomas Moore, carriage maker.

—— Farra, miller.

Samuel McCaulley, brick maker.

*A General and Condensed View of the information obtained in relation to Manufactures in each of the Counties of
New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, in the State of Delaware.*

NEWCASTLE COUNTY.

Manufactures.	Capital in- vested in ground, buildings, water pow- er, and ma- chinery.	Average am't in materials, and cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages.	Amount of articles an- nually man- ufactured.	Quantity.	Number of men, wo- men, and children employed.	No. of draught animals employ- ed.		Amount of agricultural products, and other domestic productions consumed.	Value.*
						Horses.	Oxen.		
No. 1. Cotton and woollen manufactures and powder	\$452,392	\$189,339	\$347,688	-	612	23	-	-	\$2,000
No. 2. Machinists; boot, shoe, and trunk makers; rope maker; chocolate and spice manufactory; coach maker; paper maker; saddle, harness, and trunk makers	49,800	38,650	36,250	-	122	4	-	60 bla. flour	300
No. 3. Hatters; tallow chandlers; iron foundries; iron and tin plate manufacturers; brick mak-ers; brick makers and lime burners	139,850	73,720	90,100	-	153	55	11	-	500
No. 4. Tanners; curriers and quercitron bark grinders	33,000	50,396	60,800	-	37	9	-	-	300
No. 5. Flour, meal, bark, and lumber	155,100	168,099	485,692	589,800 bu.	124	41	6	-	300
Aggregate	\$830,142	\$520,304	\$1,020,524	589,800 bu.	1,048	132	17	-	\$3,130

* Returns under this head very imperfect.

December 15.—No. 2.—Continued.

KENT COUNTY.

Manufactures.	Capital.	Capital invested in ground, buildings, water power, and machinery.	Average amt. in ma- terials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and pay- ment of wages.	Amount of articles annually manufac- tured.	Number of workmen.	Wages.	No. of draught animals employ- ed.		Profits.	Value of agricul- tural and domestic products consum- ed.
							Horses.	Oxen.		
Tanners	\$9,000	\$14,500	\$44,500	\$97,100	34, & 2 boys	\$5,230	11	2	\$550	\$8,700
Manufacturers of quercitron bark	-	11,000	18,000	60,000	50	12,650	17	-	-	9,659
Manufacturers of quer. bark and lintseed oil	-	3,000	5,400	7,600	10	1,800	-	-	-	-
Manufactures of wool and black oak bark	-	6,600	300	1,200	1	120	3	-	6 per ct.	-
Aggregate	-	35,100	68,200	165,800	95, 2 "	19,800	31	2	-	\$18,350

— A. C. HARRIS, U.S. COMMISSIONER, KENT COUNTY, N.C.

	Quantity raised.	Capital in ground, water power machine	Average for the term, for the of mater	Amount annually c	Value of kinds of terms in	summed.						TOTAL.		
						Men.	Boys.	Horses.	Mules.	Oxen.	Bushels.		lbs.	Value.
Iron masters -	-	\$18,500	\$25,830	\$25,000	\$24,060	75	10	30	35	-	1,350	2,250	-	\$13,410
Ore raisers -	2,500 tons	-	7,000	-	-	60	-	50	-	100	-	-	\$4,250	-
Tanners -	-	3,350	24,384	15,000	-	14	2	7	-	-	-	-	700	\$7,650
Aggregate -	2,500 tons	\$21,850	\$57,204	\$40,000	\$24,060	149	12	87	35	100	1,350	2,250	\$4,950	\$7,650

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 3.

Powder Manufactory, Newcastle County, State of Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Delaware, Newcastle county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Gunpowder; water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1804: several partners.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. The manufacture having been gradually and progressively enlarged, out of its profits, ever since its establishment, the whole amount of capital invested cannot be calculated; the present value of the land, buildings, water power, and machinery, may be estimated at \$80,000. This estimation is based on the supposition of a continuation of the prosperity of the country; should the protection be withdrawn, American labor must take its level with the labor of the manufacturing countries in Europe, and the value of American produce and real estate must fall in the same proportion.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. The average amount of capital involved as stock in trade, comprehending the materials on hand and purchased at credit from the importers, is estimated at \$100,000. The materials purchased at a credit have been included in this estimate, being an important item in the necessary means for the carrying on of the manufacture, and being, in fact, a part of the capital involved, no matter to whom it belongs.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. As stated in answer to query No. 4, a large portion of the profits has been applied to the increase of the establishment and to secure its permanency by improvements, from which the annual rate of its production cannot be calculated. A large proportion of the profits have been sunk in re-building the works after extensive explosions. The rate of profit should be the same on capital borrowed or not borrowed: the real capital as well as the borrowed is entitled to interest before any part of the proceeds can be called profit.
7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	7. The price of gunpowder in the United States being, at this time, entirely regulated by the great competition existing between the American manufacturers; the only causes of increase or decrease of profit, or of loss, consist in the degree of skill of the manufacturer, and the proper management of the business.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. We do not know.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. The amount of gunpowder manufactured annually by us is, at this time, about 850,000 pounds. The quantity made since the establishment of the manufactory to the present time is about 13,400,000 pounds.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 3—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>ntity and value of different kinds of materials used; distinguishing foreign products and domestic products.</p>	<p>10. The quantity of materials used is about 400 tons of crude saltpetre, imported from India; 50 tons of brimstone, from France or Italy; and 300 cords of wood for charcoal. The cost of saltpetre is, at this time, about 7½ cents per pound; brimstone, 2½ to 3 cents.</p>
<p>in the United States of similar manufacture imported from abroad, what countries?</p>	<p>11. We do not know.</p>
<p>number of men, women, and children and average wages of each class? and many hours a day employed; and portion of the year?</p>	<p>12. About 140 men working in the mills, laborers, carters, coopers, &c., &c., &c.</p>
<p>of wages of similar classes employed in the same State and country, and in foreign countries? and number of horses or other animals</p>	<p>13. Twelve hours in summer and nine in winter, averaging, during the year, eleven hours per day.</p>
<p>whether the manufactures find a market? If not, how far are they from a market?</p>	<p>14. We do not know.</p>
<p>whether foreign articles of the like kind are in competition with them at sale; and to what extent?</p>	<p>15. Two teams of five horses each for the hauling of materials and produce, and several horses for other purposes.</p>
<p>where are the manufactures consumed?</p>	<p>16. The manufactured articles are sold on the orders of customers, or sent to agents for sale in different parts of the United States.</p>
<p>whether any of the manufactures are sold in foreign countries? and if so, where?</p>	<p>17. At the time of the establishment of our manufacture in 1804, the country was supplied almost entirely from England and Holland. At this time we do not know of any foreign importation, except at Boston, and that to a trifling amount.</p>
<p>whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, for what time? if bartered, for what?</p>	<p>18. Entirely for home consumption in the United States.</p>
<p>whether the cost of the manufactured article (the manufacturer) has increased or decreased, and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether an increase has been in the materials, labor, and at what rate?</p>	<p>19. None from our manufactory, but a large quantity of gunpowder is manufactured in the United States for exportation to the West Indies, South America, and the western coast. The quantity exported annually is about 1,200,000 pounds.</p>
<p>at what prices at which the manufactures are sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?</p>	<p>20. A portion of the sales are made for cash; the rest on a credit of 4 to 6 months.</p>
	<p>21. The variations in the cost of materials have been great since the establishment of the manufacture. Saltpetre from 40 cents per pound, at one time, to 5 cents at another; brimstone from 12 cents to 2. The cost of the manufactured article has been gradually and considerably decreased by improvements in the process of manufacturing, and by the introduction of machinery.</p>
	<p>22. At the time of the establishment of our manufacture, the country was, as stated before, supplied principally with imported gunpowder. The importers had then the regulation of the price, which kept steady for years, at 40 cents per pound. During 1804 and 1805 our powder brought the same price, say 40 cents. In 1806 American competition began to be felt, and the price was reduced to 36 cents; in 1807, from the same</p>

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 3—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>35. If minimums should be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the real value of the imported article in the American port, what rate of ad valorem duty would be equivalent to the present with the minimum?</p> <p>36. What would be the operation of this change upon the frauds at present supposed to practised?</p> <p>37. Proportion which the production by the American manufacturers bears to the consumption?</p> <p>38. Extent of individual or household manufacture in the United States, and how much it has increased since the tariff of 1824?</p> <p>39. Average profit of money or capital in the United States?</p> <p>40. Average rate of wages?</p>	<p>against bad debts; otherwise the business would soon be at an end. It must besides offer to the manufacturer a reasonable compensation for his industry. Any one can place his capital at 6 per cent., and enjoy a much easier life than that of a manufacturer.</p> <p>35. If the actual value of the imported article in the American port could be fairly established, it would most assuredly be a preferable base for the assessment of duty than the present system of fabricated invoices. It would, however, have the effect of reducing the duty in case of over-large importations, and of increasing it when the market would be bare. Cash duties would be the most salutary change, as it would prevent the most ruinous of all importations, those made for account of British merchants or manufacturers, who are induced by the credit on duties to send here any article of which the sale at home would be injurious to their own market, and which they had better export, no matter what price it will bring.</p> <p>36. See answer No. 35.</p> <p>37. Almost the whole consumption of gunpowder in the United States is supplied from American manufacture; the small quantity imported being principally re-exported for the sake of drawback.</p> <p>38. We do not know.</p> <p>39. We do not know.</p> <p>40. We do not know.</p>

E. J. DUPONT DE NEMOURS & Co.

ELIZABETHIAN MILLS, April 12th, 1832.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 4.

Ch. J. Dupont & Co's Woollen Manufactory, New Castle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?</p> <p>2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?</p> <p>3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?</p>	<p>1. State of Delaware, New Castle county.</p> <p>2. Woollen, water power.</p> <p>3. In 1811; not a joint stock concern.</p>

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 3—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>to fixed capital, or retained as a contingent or other objects, and not divided out annually?</p> <p>at portion of the cost of your manufacture consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?</p>	<p>26. The mere cost of materials and amount paid for labor would give a very erroneous idea of the profits of any manufacture. The interest of capital, numerous contingent expenses, the repairs of machinery, the chance of losses, &c., &c., &c., ought also to be calculated.</p>
<p>at amount of the agricultural produce of the country is consumed in your own consumption, and what amount of other productions?</p>	<p>27. The subsistence of the men employed, and of their families, and of all those indirectly supported from the manufacture, are agricultural productions. The same number of persons manufacturing the article in Europe would not consume a single pound of American produce.</p>
<p>at quantity or amount of manufactures as you make, are produced in the States, and what amount in your own country?</p>	<p>28. We believe the quantity of gunpowder manufactured annually in the United States to exceed six millions of pounds.</p>
<p>the duty upon the foreign manufacture of goods which you make reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would cause you to abandon your business, or manufacture at reduced prices?</p>	<p>29. We should not abandon our business immediately. The prices of our produce could not, at this time, be reduced by importation. The principal material, saltpetre, being higher in Europe than here. But, as explained in our answer to query No. 23, inevitable ruin would, at some future time, be the consequence of the withdrawing of protection.</p>
<p>it would cause you to abandon your business in what way would you employ the capital?</p>	<p>30. A capital employed in manufacture consisting principally in water power, buildings, and machinery; the consequence of a reduction of the tariff which would cause the business to be abandoned, would amount to nearly a total loss of the capital.</p>
<p>where any pursuit in which you could employ the capital which you could derive greater benefit from after a reduction of the import duty to 12½ per cent.?</p>	<p>31. In this case it is difficult to say what would be best to do; if protection be withdrawn a great change will take place in commercial and agricultural business as well as in manufactures.</p>
<p>are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, and secure against foreign competition within a certain circle, and what is the extent of the circle?</p>	<p>32. The circle within which the manufacturers of salt and iron, remote from the point of importation, are secured against foreign competition, cannot be specified; when the manufactures are not protected by sufficient duties, the circle extends or contracts in proportion to the fluctuations of the European market, or in consequence of the manufacturers in Europe overtrading themselves, as has been of late the case in England for the manufacture of iron.</p>
<p>amount of capital; and what proportion of borrowed capital bears to that which is invested?</p>	<p>33. It makes no difference if the capital involved in a manufactory is borrowed or not: the capital is there, and subject to all risks, no matter who owns it.</p>
<p>at amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital to yield an interest of six per cent.; and what gradual the reduction should be?</p>	<p>34. Besides the 6 per cent. for interest, a capital employed in manufacture must produce enough to keep the works and machinery in repairs, and to insure against fire and</p>

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 3—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
35. If minimums should be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the real value of the imported article in the American port, what rate of ad valorem duty would be equivalent to the present with the minimum?	against bad debts; otherwise the business would soon be at an end. It must besides offer to the manufacturer a reasonable compensation for his industry. Any one can place his capital at 6 per cent., and enjoy a much easier life than that of a manufacturer.
36. What would be the operation of this change upon the frauds at present supposed to practised?	35. If the actual value of the imported article in the American port could be fairly established, it would most assuredly be a preferable base for the assessment of duty than the present system of fabricated invoices. It would, however, have the effect of reducing the duty in case of over-large importations, and of increasing it when the market would be bare. Cash duties would be the most salutary change, as it would prevent the most ruinous of all importations, those made for account of British merchants or manufacturers, who are induced by the credit on duties to send here any article of which the sale at home would be injurious to their own market, and which they had better export, no matter what price it will bring.
37. Proportion which the production by the American manufacturers bears to the consumption?	36. See answer No. 35.
38. Extent of individual or household manufacture in the United States, and how much it has increased since the tariff of 1824?	37. Almost the whole consumption of gunpowder in the United States is supplied from American manufacture; the small quantity imported being principally re-exported for the sake of drawback.
39. Average profit of money or capital in the United States?	38. We do not know.
40. Average rate of wages?	39. We do not know.
	40. We do not know.

E. J. DUPONT DE NEMOURS & Co.

ELSTHERIAN MILLS, April 12th, 1832.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 4.

Ch. J. Dupont & Co's Woolen Manufactory, New Castle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Delaware, New Castle county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Woolen, water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1811; not a joint stock concern.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 4—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>tal invested in ground and build- water power, and machinery? age amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay- wages? ual rate of profit on the capital in- vested in the establishment of the manu- facturing establishment between the rate of profit on that portion of the capital which is not borrowed, after providing for the interest on the rate of profit upon that por- tion is not borrowed? What is the increase (or decrease, as may be,) of profit?</p>	<p>4. Fifty thousand dollars. 5. Thirty thousand dollars. 6. No profit.</p>
<p>What is the rate of profit on capital otherwise em- ployed in the same State and county? What is the amount of articles annually manufac- tured in the establishment of the manufac- ture, description, quality, and value of each</p>	<p>7. Annual reduction in the manufactured articles; caused by overtrading of English manufacturers, frauds on the revenue, and the facility afforded by the Government, by allowing credits on duties. 8. Supposed to exceed 6 per cent., as the banks loan their capitals at that rate of inter- est to merchants, agriculturists, and others. 9. Fifty-two thousand dollars: broadcloths, kerseys, and satinets: quality and value vary yearly.</p>
<p>What is the quantity and value of different kinds of materials used; distinguishing between foreign and domestic products? What is the amount in the United States of similar manufactures imported from abroad, and from what countries?</p>	<p>10. 60,000 lbs. of wool, 2,500 lbs. of in- digo, 1,500 lbs. of glue, madder, alum, cop- pers and chemicals, dye-woods, &c.: value in American products, over 80 per cent. on the amount manufactured. 11. Foreign articles are reduced in value when they find a similar article of American manufacture to compete with it in the mar- ket. Cloths of the description manufactured here have fallen considerably, whilst superfine cloths are sold for nearly the same they did ten years ago. Flannels being extensively manufactured in the United States, have fallen more than fifty per cent.</p>
<p>What is the number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class? How many hours a day employed; and season of the year? What is the rate of wages of similar classes other- wise employed in the same State and coun- try, and in foreign countries?</p>	<p>12. Sixty persons; men \$20 per month, women \$8, and children \$6. 13. Twelve hours per day, throughout the year. 14. Supposed to be equal to those em- ployed at factories. In England the persons receive a portion of their support from the poor rates. Men's wages said to be fifty per cent. less, the wages of women and children nearly equal the amount paid here, as there is greater diversity of employment for them.</p>
<p>What is the number of horses or other animals em- ployed? Whether the manufactures find a mar- ket? If not, how far are they from a market? Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at the rate of sale; and to what extent? Where are the manufactures consumed?</p>	<p>15. Three horses. 16. In Philadelphia and Baltimore; thence to the south and west. 17. Foreign articles do enter into compe- tition. 18. In the United States.</p>

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 4—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. Are not exported.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Sold at six and eight months usually four months in the h the returns are seldom receive months.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. The cost of manufactu diminished considerably by t of improved machinery, the l the price of the raw material ha
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Cannot answer. Articles color, and quality. It would b estimate exactly the relative made since the commence bishment. The description of t factured in the United States per cent, since the tariff of 18
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. The present duties are sufficient, if properly enforce
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. Think if the duties wer before the goods leave the es would check overtrading.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. See answer to question
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. The price of the raw ma rally considered one-half of t duced; one-quarter is paid in quarter in interest on capital e of coloring, commissions and sales, insurance, fuel, light, and of machinery.
27. What amount of the agricultural products of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. Above eighty per cent.
28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?	28. See report on wool and the New York Convention, whic to be a moderate estimate of t employed.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	29. The woollen manufactu to be pursued in the United 80 perty thus vested in buildings a would pass into other hands at sacrifice, and the consumers of t be at the mercy of English ager have the entire control of the s
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. Our capital being invest power and fixtures, would be t forced to abandon the business.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 4—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
ere any pursuit in which you could in which you could derive greater n after a reduction of the import 2½ per cent?	31. Having no disposable capital left, would not seek other pursuits.
not the manufactures of salt and e from the points of importation, sign competition within a certain nd them, and what is the extent le?	32. Cannot answer.
ount of capital; and what propor- rrowed capital bears to that which	33. See questions 4 & 5: think it not rele- vant: the capital might be all borrowed, and should be entitled to the same protection whether owned by the persons engaged at the factory or not.
it amount of reduction in the du- enable the actual or real capital to yield an interest of 6 per cent., radual the reduction should be? imums should be abolished, and essed upon the real value of the rticle in the American port, what valorem duty would be equivalent ent with the minimum?	34. Cannot say. Capital invested in the woollen business, with the present evasion of the tariff, does not yield six per cent.
at would be the operation of this on the frauds at present supposed ised?	35. The minimums are evaded; do not know to what extent.
ortion which the production by an manufacturer bears to the con-	36. Cannot answer.
nt of individual and household ma- n the United States, and how much ased since the tariff of 1824?	37. Suppose the American production of manufactured articles of all kinds to be triple the amount imported.
rage profit of money or capital in States?	38. Uninformed on the subject.
rage rate of wages?	39. Cannot answer.
	40. Uninformed on the subject.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 5.

Cotton Manufactory, Newcastle County, State of Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
and county in which the manufac- tured?	1. Delaware State, Newcastle county.
or description of the manufactory;	2. Cotton spinning, by water power.
r water, steam, or other power?	3. In the year 1814; private property.
established; and whether a joint ern?	4. \$30,000.
l invested in ground and build- water power, and in machinery?	5. Variable. When in full operation about \$10,000 must be afloat in materials and ma- nufactures on hand, with provision for pay- ment of wages.
ge amount in materials, and in purchase of materials and pay- ges?	

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory, distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?</p>	<p>6. The first seven years sunk all the capital invested, and the last ten years have recovered about two-thirds of it; though some of the last ten were years of loss: my books will not distinguish between the two kinds of capital.</p>
<p>7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?</p>	<p>7. Frequently by competition in the home market the profits are reduced to cost and charges; sometimes (when the business would not have been affected by home competition,) the profits are reduced to nothing, by over-importation of other descriptions of goods causing such a press for money in seaports as to put down the price of yarn when the stock in market was not greater than ordinary; and vice versa for increased profits.</p>
<p>8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?</p>	<p>8. Not known to the writer.</p>
<p>9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?</p>	<p>9. From 70,000 to 100,000 lbs. cotton yarn per annum; the quantity varying in the year according to the demand in some measure. It is difficult to ascertain the value, as the price has varied since the commencement from sixty-four cents in 1814, to eighteen cents per lb. in 1830.</p>
<p>10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?</p>	<p>10. 350 bales of cotton, valued for 1831, at \$10,500; all the produce of the United States.</p>
<p>11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?</p>	<p>11. Very little, if any; cotton yarn is imported of the degree of coarseness which is manufactured at this mill.</p>
<p>12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?</p>	<p>12. 6 men, average \$6 each per week; 12 women, average \$2 each per week; 25 children, average \$1 25 per week.</p>
<p>13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?</p>	<p>13. 11 hours per day, exclusive of meals, and about 50 weeks in the year.</p>
<p>14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?</p>	<p>14. Not known to the writer.</p>
<p>15. Number of horses or other animals employed?</p>	<p>15. Seven.</p>
<p>16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?</p>	<p>16. A small portion sold at the factory; the remainder sent 40 miles by land and water conveyance.</p>
<p>17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?</p>	<p>17. No foreign article of like kind is imported that I know of in latter years; domestic competition has settled that in the reduced price.</p>
<p>18. Where are the manufactures consumed?</p>	<p>18. In Pennsylvania and the southern and western States.</p>
<p>19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?</p>	<p>19. None of this kind exported, known to the writer, until woven.</p>
<p>20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?</p>	<p>20. Much the largest part is sold on credit, generally 6 months, after having been in store sometimes three or four months.</p>
<p>21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased</p>	<p>21. The cost has decreased both in the material and labor; rather more in the material</p>

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 5—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>and how much in each year, blishment of the manufactory; he increase has been in the ma-labor, and at what rate?</p>	<p>rial; have not sufficient data to answer more particularly; the labor has been rather higher since 1834; material has fluctuated, having been sold some years at 10 to 15 cents, and others at 25 to 30 cents.</p>
<p>ices at which the manufactures ld by the manufacturer since ent?</p>	<p>22. In 1814 sixty-four cents per lb.; gradu-ally declining till 1830, it was twenty-eight cents; then advancing till 1832, it was 34 or 35 cents; then gradually declining till 1831, it was 18 cents, (except excited prices in 1825, a few months.)</p>
<p>ate of duty is necessary to ena-facturer to enter into competi-ne market with similar articles</p>	<p>23. Not known.</p>
<p>as been the rate of your pro-for the last three years? and if tock company, what dividends cived, and what portion of the : company has been converted ital, or retained as a fund for other objects, and therefore t annually?</p>	<p>25. Less than four per cent., after provid-ing for necessary proportion of repairs.</p>
<p>portion of the cost of your ma-nists of the price of the raw : portion of the wages of labor, ion of the profits of capital?</p>	<p>26. About $\frac{1}{3}$ for raw material; $\frac{1}{3}$ for labor in the factory; 1-20, or sometimes 1-15, might be profit; the balance is made up by con-tingent expenses, wastage, &c., &c.</p>
<p>mount of the agricultural pro-e country is consumed in your , and what amount of other do-tions?</p>	<p>27. About \$2,000 in value of agricultural and vegetable productions; \$1,000 in domes-tic dry goods and groceries.</p>
<p>quantity or amount of manufac-s you make, are produced in ates; and what amount in your</p>	<p>28. No data to answer from as respects the United States; upwards of 20,000 lbs. of cotton yarn are produced in this county in one week; (no other county in this State manufactures cotton.)</p>
<p>luty upon the foreign manufac-and of goods which you make to 12$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., with a correc-tion on all the imports, would to abandon your business, or nufacture at reduced prices?</p>	<p>29. There can be no question but a present abandonment of business would be the con-sequence, as manufacturing at reduced prices would soon destroy the capital. All who could hold their property a few years would do an excellent business under such prices, both for raw material and manufactured goods, <i>as British monopoly would then dictate</i>, taken in connexion with the then low prices for bread, and meat, and labor.</p>
<p>uld cause you to abandon your hat way would you employ your</p>	<p>30. Under such circumstances, I should have no capital, as purchasers for such prop-erty could not be found at any price; but, admitting a very small amount could be re-alized, agriculture or merchandizing would be the next business, in order to get bread, though both branches are well filled.</p>

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 5—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. Certain loss would result, and total ruin would follow such an import duty; and twenty-five cents per day for my manual labor would be better than that; the effect (of such a change in the duties) on agriculture or other business might be to deter a man from engaging in them without the necessary experience, which he could not have if his time had been spent in manufacturing.

Newcastle, March 10th, 1832.

JACOB PUSEY, *Cotton Spinner*

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 6.

John & Alexander Peterson's Tannery, Smyrna, Kent County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Smyrna, Kent county, State of Delaware.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Tannery; horse power used for grinding bark, for which water power is intended to be substituted this present year.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established by Israel Peterson in the year 1782, and now owned by his descendants John & Alexander Peterson.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and machinery?	4. The cost of the buildings, vats, mills, pumps, &c. about \$7,500.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. The whole amount of capital invested in the business for purchasing materials, paying wages, and giving the usual credits on sales, for the last three years, has been on the average about \$23,000.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. For several years preceding the year 1819, the profits were large, say from 25 to 33½ per cent., but since 1820 very few establishments were able to maintain themselves, and at least one-half of the tanneries in the county are now unoccupied. Since 1823 the business has been gradually reviving, and now, if judiciously managed, will pay 10 per cent. on the capital invested.
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. The large profits during the ten years preceding the year 1819 induced the forming of large establishments in the hemlock forest of New York and Western Pennsylvania, and the general extension of business by those already engaged in it, until the supply rose greatly above the demand, and a consequent fall of prices, which proved ruinous to all, but those of the more favored situations; for the last few years the supply has become less, and the demand increased with the increased consumptions, and a gradual rise in prices taken place.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>of profit on capital otherwise em- the same State and county?</p>	<p>8. We can give no answer to this ques- tion.</p>
<p>ount of articles annually manufac- the establishment of the man- Description, quality, and value of ?</p>	<p>9. Not having kept a register, we cannot give a correct answer to this question.</p>
<p>antity and value of different kinds materials used; distinguishing be- foreign products and domestic pro-</p>	<p>10. There is expended in the purchase of Spanish or South American hides, annually, from \$ 8,000 to \$ 10,000; hides and skins from the surrounding country about \$ 3,000; bark 300 cords, \$ 3,000.</p>
<p>st in the United States of similar manufacture imported from abroad, what countries?</p>	<p>11. We believe there is none of the same kind of articles which is manufactured by us imported from abroad.</p>
<p>mber of men, women and children , and average wages of each class?</p>	<p>12. Nine men employed by us; the aver- age wages of whom are about 15 dollars per month.</p>
<p>w many hours a day employed; and ion of the year?</p>	<p>13. About ten hours throughout the year, on the average.</p>
<p>te of wages of similar classes oth- er in the same State and county, States, and in foreign countries?</p>	<p>14. The wages for agricultural laborers in this district is from ten to twelve dollars per month when they board themselves; from five to seven dollars and boarded.</p>
<p>mber of horses or other animals ?</p>	<p>15. Four horses employed in grinding bark and milling hides.</p>
<p>whether the manufactures find a mar- ie manufactory? If not, how far sent to a market?</p>	<p>16. Part at the manufactory, and part in the cities of Philadelphia and New York: dis- tance Philadelphia 60 miles, New York 150 miles.</p>
<p>whether foreign articles of the like er into competition with them at e of sale; and to what extent? ere are the manufactures consumed?</p>	<p>17. There is no foreign competition.</p>
<p>whether any of the manufactures are to foreign countries? and if so,</p>	<p>18. Principally in the United States; some in South America and West Indies.</p>
<p>whether the manufacture is sold by facturer for cash? and if on credit, redit? if bartered, for what?</p>	<p>19. Some to South America and West In- dies in the state it leaves our manufactory, and considerable when manufactured into shoes and boots.</p>
<p>whether the cost of the manufactured (the manufacturer) has increased used; and how much in each year, establishment of the manufactory; her the increase has been in the ma- the labor, and at what rate?</p>	<p>20. Principally sold on a credit of from four to six months.</p>
<p>ie prices at which the manufactures n sold by the manufacturer since ishment?</p>	<p>21. The cost to the manufacturer has in- creased by the rise in the prices of foreign hides and of bark.</p>
<p>hat rate of duty is necessary to en- manufacturer to enter into compe- the home market with similar arti- rked?</p>	<p>22. As low as 20 cents and high as 30 cents per pound for sole leather of the same quali- ty, and upper leather at \$ 4 and at \$ 6 50 per hide, calf-skins at \$ 16 and at \$ 30 per dozen.</p>
<p>any change necessary in levying or ; the duty on such articles to pre- id?</p>	<p>23. We cannot say, but believe that in the heavy articles we can compete without any duty, so long as foreign hides remain duty free. 24. None that we know of.</p>

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 6—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. Perhaps ten per cent.
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. The raw material cost as 75 to 100 wages as - - - 15 to 100 profits on capital as - - 10 to 100
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. Consumed by the family, horses, &c. in corn, flour, pork, beef, butter, &c., say \$ 800; in domestic fabrics, woollens, cottons, &c. \$ 200; making annually \$ 1,000.
28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?	28. Not knowing cannot say.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	29. We think a reduction of duty would have no effect on the prices of the articles manufactured by us.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. The 29th answers this.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. The 29th answers this.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. Not in our line.
33. Amount of capital, and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?	33. Ditto.

We leave the last eleven questions unanswered, feeling unable to give any information.
SMYRNA, March 9, 1832.

JOHN & ALEX. PETERSON.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 7.

William D. Waples's Blast Furnace, Essex County, State of Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Delaware, county of Sussex.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Thirty horses, or thirty-five.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington City, and New Orleans.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. They certainly do; but to what extent I am not informed.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. Through every part of our extended country.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? And if so, where?	19. I believe none are exported.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Generally on a year's credit, sometimes bartered and sometimes cash 90 days.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. The cost has decreased, materially; the decrease has been about 25 per cent.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Answered in the 9th query.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. A sufficient duty to secure a bare living profit. We have so much the raw material to supply the work, capital, skill, and enterprise enough to manufacture it; furthermore, the regions where the raw material abounds are still fit for cultivation, consequently, not less for any other purpose.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. I cannot say, but I have been told that wrought iron is fraudulently under names calling for a less duty evading the duty.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? And if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. Answered in the 6th query.
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material; what portion of the wages of labor; and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. The cost is chiefly wages, and the ore in the bed and coal used will not amount to more than 1-10th of the profits as before stated arise from the part of the cost in merchandise as a reasonable profit is made instead of is inconsiderable.
27. What amount of the agricultural products of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. Very considerable. The whole consumption is either agricultural or of the 9-10ths paid for wages is again subsistence chiefly.

DECEMBER 15.—No. 7—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
quantity or amount of manufactures you make, are produced in the ; and what amount in your own	28. There is no other manufactory of the kind in this State: I am unable to say what amount is produced in the United States.
luty upon the foreign manufacture of goods which you make to 12½ per cent. with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would to abandon your business, or manufacture at reduced prices? Would cause you to abandon your what way would you employ	29. I must abandon the business; the corresponding reduction on all imports would avail me nothing; and foreign capital would undoubtedly be wielded to sacrifice the American manufacturer, to give them the monopoly. 30. In agriculture, which is already overburdened: by abandoning my business I should transfer 80 men, chiefly heads of families, from the consuming to the producing part of the community.
any pursuit in which you could which you could derive greater after a reduction of the import per cent.?	31. Perhaps not; were the import duties reduced to 12½ per cent., while foreign nations retained duties from 50 to 1500 per cent. on all our productions, I think it would be perfectly indifferent to me whether I starved doing nothing, or starved while endeavoring to get a living at any other pursuit.
at the manufactures of salt and from the points of importation, n competition within a certain them, and what is the extent of	32. The manufacturers of salt and bar iron on a small scale are undoubtedly remote from foreign competition in their immediate neighborhoods, but the manufacturer of cast iron from the raw material must necessarily do so extensive a business with cities remote from his neighborhood, as to deprive him of any such advantage.
it of capital: and what proportioned capital bears to that which	33. Not less than forty thousand dollars real capital, as the expenses are chiefly paid previous to receiving the proceeds of a year's work.
amount of reduction in the durable the actual or real capital yield an interest of 6 per cent.; equal the reduction should be? immunities should be abolished, and assessed upon the real value of the article in the American port, what amount duty would be equivalent to with the minimum?	34. If a reduction of duties are made, the capital must of necessity be sacrificed or withdrawn. 35. I cannot say.
would be the operation of this the frauds at present supposed to be?	36. I cannot answer.
ation which the production by manufacturers bears to the consumption	37. I have not the means at hand of answering this query: it has received an able answer from the Convention at New York.
of individual and household in the United States, and how increased since the tariff of 1824?	38. I am not informed.

Respectfully, yours, &c.

WM. D. WAPLES.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 8.

Alexander V. Murphy's Woollen Manufactory, Kent County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Delaware State, Kent county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Wool and black-oak bark, by water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. The wool factory established in 1815 by an individual, enlarged by a firm in 1836, and in 1828 an individual continued the wool, and in addition established a manufactory of the quercitron bark.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Ground and buildings \$ 5,000; water power and machinery \$ 1,600.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Three hundred dollars.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit on that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. Annual rate of profit upon the capital invested in the woolen concern from 1815 until 1824, 12 per cent.; from 1824 until 1828, eight per cent.; from 1828 until 1831, six per cent. On the capital invested in the bark in 1828 and 1829, 50 per cent.; and in 1830 and 1831 not any. No capital borrowed.
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Decrease caused by a supply of the same kind of goods at lower prices.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. Only a small capital employed at fifty per cent.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 2,000 yards coarse cloths, kerseys, and satinetts; average value may 60 cents per yard.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 2,000 pounds coarse wool, raised principally in the neighborhood.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. One man at \$ 10 per month; four apprentice boys from 12 to 21 years old; three children.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. Ten hours per day from the first of May until the last of December.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. Wages of men hands employed in the same county and State \$ 7 per month.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Three horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Market principally at or near home.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	17. Foreign articles not so much competition as the domestic manufacture.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the neighborhood.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	19. The quercitron bark nearly all exported to Europe.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Bartered for wool and merchandise, and fixtures consumable in the establishment.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 8—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
ther the cost of the manufactured (the manufacturer) has increased; and how much in each year establishment of the manufactory; or the increase has been in the material, labor, and at what rate? prices at which the manufactures sold by the manufacturer since 1824?	21. But little variation in the labor or material.
What has been the rate of your profits the last three years? And if it be the same company, what dividends have been paid, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into a fund, or retained as a fund for other objects, and therefore not annually?	22. From the commencement of the establishment kersey was generally sold for \$1 25 per yard, until after the year 1824; since that time to the present at 75 cents.
What amount of the agricultural produce of your country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other productions?	25. Six per cent. on the wool capital, and averaging ten per cent. on the bark capital.
Are there any pursuit in which you could engage in which you could derive greater profit after a reduction of the import duty 1/2 per cent.?	27. Agricultural productions to the amount of \$300.
	31. Yes.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 9.

Quercitron Bark Manufactory, Kent County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
What county and in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Kent county, State of Delaware.
What is the description of the manufactory; or water, steam, or other power? or established; and whether a joint manufactory?	2. Quercitron bark, by water power.
What is the amount of capital invested in ground and building, water power and machinery?	3. At different dates, since 1815.
What is the amount of capital invested in the purchase of materials and wages?	4. Eleven thousand dollars.
What is the rate of profit on the capital invested in the establishment of the manufactory, distinguishing between the rate of profit on that portion of the capital which is not borrowed, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is borrowed?	5. The cost for purchase of the rough bark, and payment of wages for manufacturing, and cost of packages, \$30,650.
	6. From 1815 to 1829 the annual profit would have amounted to 33 1/2 per cent. on all the capital employed; since 1829, a loss of 10 per cent. may be considered as sustained by the manufacturer.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 9—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. The cause of decrease in profits may be alleged to a superfluous quantity being manufactured, and to the late discovery of a mineral substitute.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Say 1,500 tons; average value per ton, \$40; amounting to \$ 60,000 annually since 1829.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. None imported.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Say fifty able-bodied men; average wages, seventy-five cents per day.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Twelve hours each day, and mostly the whole year.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county?	14. At agricultural avocations, thirty seven and a half cents per day.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Fourteen to twenty
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. All shipped to New York and Philadelphia.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In Great Britain, France, Russia and Germany, and in the New England manufacturing States.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. To Great Britain, France, Russia and Germany.
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. Raw material eighteen thousand dollars; wages paid for labor and packages, twelve thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.
27. What amount of the agricultural products of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. Of agricultural products consumed, six thousand six hundred and fifty dollars; domestic productions, three thousand dollars.
28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?	28. In the State of Delaware, say sixty thousand dollars.
38. Extent of individual and household manufacture in the State of Delaware, and how much it has increased since the tariff of 1824?	38. The low price at which cotton yarn is now sold, occasioned by the improvement in its manufacture, has occasioned a considerable increase in household manufacturing, so that fully one-half of our agricultural classes are clothed with the products of their own industry, especially as regards their winter apparel; and household manufacturing has increased at least twenty-five per cent. since the tariff of 1824.

JOS. G. OLIVER

KENT COUNTY, Delaware.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 10.

John M. Darby's Tannery and Shoe Factory, Kent County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Kent county, Delaware.
or description of the manufactory; or water, steam, or other power?	2. Tannery and shoe factory; tannery by horse power.
established; and whether a joint concern?	3. In the year 1824; an individual concern.
capital invested in ground and build- ing, water power, and in machinery?	4. Worth and valued at three thousand dollars.
average amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials, and pay- ment?	5. Average amount of materials \$7000, average amount of wages \$2500.
of the increase, (or decrease, as may be,) of profit?	7. The demand of the articles.
number of articles annually manufac- tured: the establishment of the manu- scripture, quality, and value of	9. From 10 to 12,000 dollars annually; first and second quality.
quantity and value of different kinds of materials used; distinguishing be- tween foreign products and domestic pro-	10. Foreign hides, amount \$3000; domes- tic \$1500; bark, leather, and other raw ma- terials, \$5000.
number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Men and boys 20; from 15 to \$20.
how many hours a day employed, and portion of the year?	13. Ten hours; twelve months.
of wages of similar classes other- wise employed in the same State and coun- ties, and in foreign countries?	14. From 8 to \$12 in this county.
number of horses or other animals em- ployed?	15. Three horses, two oxen.
whether the manufactures find a mar- ket for their manufactory? If not, how far from a market?	16. Half at Philadelphia, half at home.
whether foreign articles of the like kind are introduced into competition with them at the same price, and to what extent?	17. None.
where are the manufactures consum- ed?	18. In the United States.
whether the manufacture is sold by retailer for cash? and if on credit, for how long? if bartered, for what?	20. From four to six months' credit.
whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, the establishment of the manufactory; or the increase has been in the cost of the labor, and at what rate?	21. Annual increase of two per cent. occa- sioned by demand.
prices at which the manufactures are sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Sole leather from 22 to 27 cents; up- per leather from \$3 50 to \$4 25 per side.
has been the rate of your profits the last three years? and if it be a company, what dividends have been paid, and what portion of the in- come of the company has been converted in dividends, or retained as a fund for con- tingent objects, and therefore not annually?	25. From fifteen to twenty per cent.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 10—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. Raw material half; labor one-fourth.
27. What amount of the agricultural products of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. Two thousand dollars.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. I am not prepared to answer.

JOHN M. DARBY.

MILFORD, Kent County, Delaware, March 7, 1832.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 11.

Thomas Clark's Tannery, Frederica, Kent County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Frederica, Kent county, and State of Delaware.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Tanning of Spanish ox and horse hides, together with all kinds of country hides and skins, with horse power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1792 stocked in various ways; in 1815 my brother and self commenced with a joint stock, and continued until 1831, then stocked by myself.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. In ground and building \$ 3,000; new water power: stone mills and patent iron bark mills \$ 200.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Materials \$ 8,000; wages not more than \$ 200; the hands being all my own, with one currier on wages.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory, distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. The stock since March 12, 1831, has given 10 per cent.
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. The decrease heretofore was owing to the overstock and the high duty abroad; and there is at this time some rise, owing to the old stock being worked off, and less manufactured.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. Don't know.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Twelve thousand dollars.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 11—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>antity and value of different kinds materials used; distinguishing be- reign products and domestic pro-</p> <p>it in the United States of similar ar- manufacture imported from abroad, what countries?</p> <p>mber of men, women and children , and average wages of each class? w many hours a day employed, and ion of the year?</p> <p>te of wages of similar classes other- loyed in the same State and county, States, and in foreign countries?</p> <p>mber of horses or other animals l?</p> <p>ether the manufactures find a mar- : manufactory? If not, how far are to a market?</p> <p>ether foreign articles of the like er into competition with them at e of sale, and to what extent?</p> <p>ere are the manufactures consumed?</p> <p>ether any of the manufactures are to foreign countries? and if so,</p> <p>ether the manufacture is sold by facturer for cash? and if on credit, redit? if bartered, for what?</p> <p>ether the cost of the manufactur- (to the manufacturer) has increas- eased; and how much in each year</p> <p>establishment of the manufactory;</p> <p>her the increase has been in the ma- the labor, and at what rate?</p> <p>e prices at which the manufactures n sold by the manufacturer since ishment?</p> <p>at rate of duty is necessary to ena- anufacturer to enter into competi- e home market with similar articles ?</p> <p>any change necessary in levying or ; the duty on such articles to pre- d?</p> <p>hat has been the rate of your profits, for the last three years? and if it t stock company, what dividends received, and what portion of the f the company has been converted capital, or retained as a fund for t or other objects, and therefore d out annually?</p> <p>at amount of the agricultural pro- the country is consumed in your nent, and what amount of other do- ductions?</p> <p>erage rate of wages?</p>	<p>10. 250 cords of bark, from \$ 5 to \$ 12 per cord; \$ 3,000 in domestic hides; \$ 3,500 or \$ 3,600 in South America or Spanish hides.</p> <p>11. Don't know.</p> <p>12. Five men and two boys.</p> <p>13. All the year.</p> <p>14. In our State eighty dollars.</p> <p>15. Three horses.</p> <p>16. About one-third is sold at the yard, and the balance sent to Philadelphia, one hundred miles.</p> <p>17. No foreign.</p> <p>18. Principally in the middle States.</p> <p>19. Some are exported to South America.</p> <p>20. Some are bartered for hides, some sold for cash, and the larger part are sold at four and six months.</p> <p>21. No material alteration has taken place only in bark.</p> <p>22. Sole leather for 23 to 26 cents per lb. and country hides four to six dollars per hide.</p> <p>23. Don't know.</p> <p>24. Don't know.</p> <p>25. My profit has been as near 10 per cent. as I can compute it.</p> <p>27. Five thousand five hundred dollars.</p> <p>40. From eight to ten dollars.</p>

THOMAS CLARK.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 12.

Catlin & Green's Sole and Upper Leather Factory, Willow Grove, Kent County,

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Delaware, Kent county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Sole and upper leather; hors
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. 1829; joint concern.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Eight hundred dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Two thousand dollars.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. Five hundred and fifty dollar
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Increased about 10 per cent.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Two men, at \$1 25 per annu
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. From sun to sun, all the year
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. About the same as at this bu
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. One horse.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. Principally sent to Philadelph 100 miles.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. Cannot say; but presume in th States.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and, if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Generally at a credit of four or bartered for hides.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the material or the labor, and at what rate?	21. Cannot say, certainly.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Sole leather about 26 cents about four dollars.
25. What has been the rate of your profits annually for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. We have made no dividend.
27. What amount of the agricultural products of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. About two hundred dollars.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 12—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
the duty upon the foreign manufacture kind of goods which you make used to 12½ per cent, with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would you to abandon your business, or manufacture at reduced prices?	29. I would abandon the business, as I cannot afford to manufacture at a reduced price.
it would cause you to abandon your in what way would you employ it?	30. The best way I could, but do not know what.
are not the manufactures of salt and ote from the points of importation, reign competition within a certain ound them, and what is the extent cle?	32. Does not immediately concern my business.
ount of capital; and what proportion borrowed capital bears to that which	33. About two thousand dollars; none borrowed.
verage rate of wages?	40. About \$5 50, board, washing, and mending, per month.

CATLIN & GREEN.

—There are two small tanning concerns in Kent county, of about the same extent as joining; one at Georgetown, the other at Canterbury: but as they were 8 or 10 miles away, and had been sufficiently described to me, I did not deem it necessary to visit them.
J. A. SPARKS.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 13.

Benson & Catts, Coachmakers, Kent County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
where and county in which the manufacture is situated?	1. Kent county, Delaware.
kind or description of the manufactory; whether water, steam, or other power is used; when established; and whether a joint concern?	2. Manual labor.
capital invested in ground and buildings, and power and machinery?	3. Joint stock at present, and has been since 1826; established by one of the firm in 1815.
average amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay- wages?	4. Ground and buildings, viz. coach shop, plater's and blacksmith shops, and other out buildings, value \$2,500.
usual rate of profit on the capital invested in the establishment of the manufacture, distinguishing between the rate of profit on that portion of the capital which is borrowed, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	5. From fourteen to fifteen thousand dollars.
	6. About 15 per cent.: capital is all blended, as four-fifths of the manufactured articles is sold on a credit.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 13—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. The cause of the increase is owing to the experience in the business, and the improvement in the labor.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. At the commencement, in 1815, the articles were at least 30 per cent. higher than at this time; then the amount annually, for the first one or two years, was about \$4,000; but a gradual increase has made the amount now, though the articles are sold 30 per cent. lower, to \$24,000 and upwards per annum. Articles manufactured are coaches, chariots, dearborns and gigs, sulkeys, &c.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Of iron, about twelve tons, about one-sixth is English or foreign, for tire only, - \$1,200 One hundred to 120 yards blue cloth, principally English, - 400 Muslins, linings, \$150; hardware, viz. screws, tacks, nails, &c. \$200; morocco, \$250; leather, \$2,000; all domestic, - 2,600 Paints, oil, &c., lumber, plated ware, &c., &c., - 7,000 As near as can be ascertained, <u>\$11,200</u>
13. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Twelve men at an average of \$280, making - \$3,360 Twenty boys and laborers, at \$150, - 4,000 <u>\$7,360</u>
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. From first March to first October, 13 hours; first October to first March, 11 hours.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Four horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. A part at the manufactory; the balance sold in Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina, and territory of Florida.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. We never have come in competition with foreign articles.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. United States.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. None.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. On a credit of from six months to two years, in part for cash, considerable in barter for horses, cattle, and agricultural products.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased, and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the material or the labor, and at what rate?	21. There has been but little variation in the cost of the article; if any change, it has decreased; and that in the labor becoming lower, by an increase of workmen and the improvement in the trade.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 13—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>it has been the rate of your profits, or the last three years? and if it be a company, what dividends have been paid, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into a fund, or retained as a fund for continuing objects, and therefore not dividually?</p> <p>What portion of the cost of your manufacture consists of the price of the raw materials, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?</p> <p>What amount of the agricultural produce of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?</p> <p>What quantity or amount of manufactures, as you make, are produced in the country, and what amount in your own establishment?</p>	<p>25. About 15 per cent.; there has not been any dividends; we simply draw out of the firm for the support of our families.</p> <p>26. The cost of the materials is about 60 to 65 per cent., and the wages for labor about 35 to 40 per cent.</p> <p>27. About 900 bushels Indian corn, 150 bushels oats, 50 barrels flour, 200 bushels potatoes, 8,000 weight pork, 5,000 weight beef, veal, and mutton.</p> <p>28. Supposed in Delaware about \$70,000.</p>
<p>What duty upon the foreign manufacture of goods which you make would be reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would you be obliged to abandon your business; or would you manufacture at reduced prices?</p> <p>What would cause you to abandon your business, and what way would you employ your capital?</p>	<p>29. In consequence of the cheapness of labor in England, we should have to abandon our business; as a very small part of our materials are imported, and we could not compete in labor with them.</p> <p>30. A very difficult question to answer. If all the manufacturing capital was turned into a different channel, we know not what we could get at to make a subsistence.</p> <p>31. We know of none.</p>
<p>Are there any pursuit in which you could engage in which you could derive greater profit than after a reduction of the import duty to 2½ per cent.?</p>	

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, March 14, 1832.

BENSON & CATTS,
Coachmakers.

DOCUMENT 13.—No. 14.
Manufactories of Leather in Kent County, Delaware.

Manufacturers' Names.	Capital.	Amount invested in ground, buildings, water power, & machinery.	Amount in materials, &c.	Value of articles annually manufactured.	Number of workmen employed.	Wages.	Number of horses.	Profits.	Value agricultural products and domestic productions.
John & A. Peterson	-	\$ 7,500	\$ 25,000	-	9	\$ 1,680	4	10 per ct.	\$ 1,000
Catlin and Green	\$ 2,000	800	2,000	-	2	250	1	\$ 550	200
Thomas Clark	-	3,200	8,000	\$ 12,000	5 & 2 boys	800	3	10 per ct.	5,500
John M. Darby	7,000	3,000	9,500	85,000	20	2,500	3 & 2 oxen	-	2,000
Aggregate	9,000	14,500	44,500	97,000	34 & 2 boys	5,230	11 & 2 oxen	550	8,700

Manufacture of Quercitron Bark.

Joseph G. Oliver	-	\$ 11,000	\$ 18,00	15,000 tons	\$60,000	50	\$ 12,650	17	-	\$ 9,650
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Manufacture of Quercitron Bark, and for crushing Lint Seed:—goes by water.

Peter F. Causey	-	\$ 3,000	\$ 5,400	\$ 7,600	10	\$ 1,800				
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Manufacture of Wool and Black Oak Bark:—goes by water.

Alexander V. Murphy	-	\$ 6,600	300	2,000 yds. coarse cloths, Kersey's, & satinetts at 60 cts.	4 apprentices, & 3 children	120	3	6 per cent.		
Aggregate	-	\$ 26,000	\$ 23,700	\$ 1,900.	1 man	\$ 14,500	20	-		\$ 9,650

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 15.

Leather Manufactory, Sussex County, State of Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>id county in which the manufac- ed?</p> <p>description of the manufactory; water, steam, or other power? established; and whether a joint n?</p> <p>invested in ground and build- er power and machinery?</p> <p>amount in materials, and in purchase of materials and pay- es?</p> <p>rate of profit on the capital in- the establishment of the manu- guishing between the rate of hat portion of the capital which after providing for the interest the rate of profit upon that por- not borrowed?</p> <p>of the increase (or decrease, as be,) of profit?</p> <p>f profit on capital otherwise em- same State and county?</p> <p>t of articles annually manufac- he establishment of the manu- ription, quality, and value of</p> <p>ty and value of different kinds of s used; distinguishing between acts and domestic products?</p> <p>the United States of similar ar- ufacture imported from abroad, at countries?</p> <p>er of men, women, and children id average wages of each class? any hours a day employed; and of the year?</p> <p>f wages of similar classes other- d in the same State and county; es, and in foreign countries?</p> <p>er of horses, or other animals</p> <p>er the manufactures find a mar- nufactory? If not, how far are market?</p> <p>er foreign articles of the like to competition with them at such ; and to what extent?</p> <p>are the manufactures consum-</p> <p>er any of the manufactures are foreign countries? and if so,</p> <p>er the manufacture is sold by urer for cash? and if on credit, t? if bartered, for what?</p>	<p>1. Sussex county, Delaware.</p> <p>2. Leather. Horse power.</p> <p>3. 15 years, alone.</p> <p>4. \$1,000.</p> <p>5. 500 stock and materials; one hank \$60 per annum; bark grinder 2 dolls. per month.</p> <p>6. \$150 profit.</p> <p>7. About regular.</p> <p>8. Can't say.</p> <p>9. Common country leather.</p> <p>10. Can't say.</p> <p>11. Can't say.</p> <p>12. 2 men: one is my son; 1 boy.</p> <p>13. From daylight till dark, all the year.</p> <p>14. About 60 dollars.</p> <p>15. 1 horse.</p> <p>16. Sold at the manufactory; occasional lots of upper sent to Philadelphia, via George- town or Milton.</p> <p>17. Can't say.</p> <p>18. In the neighborhood.</p> <p>19. No.</p> <p>20. Sold for cash, and country produce.</p>

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 15—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the material or the labor, and at what rate?	21. Can't say.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Sole leather from 25 to 30 cts.; upper \$1 50 to 3 00 per side.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. Can't say.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. Can't say.

Near Georgetown.

AARON MARVEL.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 16.

Sole Leather Manufactory, Georgetown, Sussex County, State of Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Sussex county, in the State of Delaware.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Sole leather; horse power.
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. About the year 1811; till within three years, it was a joint stock concern; now owned exclusively by the said John Richards.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. The yard is under an annual rent of \$150; the capital invested in machinery is inconsiderable, say \$150.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. I purchase, annually, \$2,000 worth of bark; \$8,000 worth of Spanish hides, &c. I pay for wages, labor, horse hire, &c., \$2,000 annually.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. To this question I cannot give a satisfactory answer, but for the last three years within that period I calculate, that, clear of the expenses of the yard, I make \$1,000 annually, or about 33 per cent. on the amount of capital invested: the difference betwixt the rate of profit on that portion of the capital borrowed and that which is not borrowed is 6 per cent.
7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Profits have increased within the last two or three years: the number of tanneries has been very considerably diminished within a few years; the capital invested, by so means so great, and the demand has gradually increased, owing to the increasing trade and population of the country.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 16—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county? Amount of articles annually manufactured at the establishment of the manufacturer? Description, quality, and value of</p>	<p>8. I suppose the profits are about equal to those stated in No. 6. 9. Annual amount of manufactured sole leather about \$15,000.</p>
<p>Quantity and value of different kinds of materials used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products? Amount of similar manufactures imported from abroad, and from what countries? Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?</p>	<p>10. I deal exclusively in Spanish hides—See No. 5. 11. Can't say.</p>
<p>Number of hours a day employed, and number of the year? Rate of wages of similar classes employed in the same State and other States, and in foreign countries?</p>	<p>12. About six steady workmen, upon an average of \$15 per month. I have in family 12 persons depending on my business. 13. From sunrise to sunset, allowing one hour for each meal of victuals in the day. 14. Can't say.</p>
<p>Number of horses or other animals employed?</p>	<p>15. Three horses.</p>
<p>Where do the manufactures find a market? If not, how far they have to go to a market?</p>	<p>16. I sell my manufactured leather in Philadelphia; distance 110 miles.</p>
<p>Do the foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at home, or of sale, and to what extent?</p>	<p>17. I believe there is no foreign competition.</p>
<p>What are the manufactures consumed? Do either any of the manufactures are imported from foreign countries? and if so, where? Do either the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, on what terms? if bartered, for what?</p>	<p>18. All every-whereabouts. 19. Don't know.</p>
<p>Has either the cost of the manufactured article (the manufacturer) has increased, and how much in each year? What is the establishment of the manufacturer? Has the increase has been in the material, labor, and at what rate?</p>	<p>20. Generally upon a credit of from 3 to 6 months; frequently barter the manufactured article for raw hides, allowing cash value for both articles.</p>
<p>At what prices at which the manufactures are sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?</p>	<p>21. The manufactured article has increased in value for the last two or three years; cost for labor has also increased; both, upon an average of, say 5 per cent. per annum.</p>
<p>At what rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the market with similar articles imported?</p>	<p>22. I once obtained 30 cents per lb. for sole leather by the wholesale. This is the highest price; the lowest for which I have sold is 22 cents. 23. Can't say.</p>
<p>What change necessary in levying on the duty on such articles to prevent importation?</p>	<p>24. Not that I know of.</p>
<p>What has been the rate of your profits, for the last three years? and if in stock company, what dividends received, and what portion of the profits the company has been converted into capital, or retained as a fund for other objects, and therefore paid out annually?</p>	<p>25. Profits average as No. 5. Accumulating capital invested in the business of the yard.</p>

QUESTIONS.

26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?

27. What amount of the agricultural products of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?

28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?

29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?

30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?

31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?

32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?

33. Amount of capital; and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?

34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent.; and how gradual the reduction should be?

35. If minimums should be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the real value of the imported article in the American port, what rate of ad valorem duty would be equivalent to the present with the minimum?

36. What would be the operation of this change upon the frauds at present supposed to be practised?

37. Proportion which the production by the American manufacturers bears to the consumption?

38. Extent of individual and household manufacture in the United States, and how much it has increased since the tariff of 1824?

39. Average profit of money or capital in the United States?

40. Average rate of wages?

ANSWERS.

26. 1st. \$10,000; 2d. \$2,000; 3d. \$3,000: expenses to be deducted.—See No. 6.

27. Corn and fodder for horses, about \$200, besides my family expenses, and the expenses of my laborers.

28. Not knowing can't say.

29. I should hold on, and do the best I could.

30. Turn politician; offer for sheriff, and get an office; or become a nullifier of such laws.

31. Can't tell.

32. Don't know.

33. Answered before.—See Nos. 5, 6, &c.

34. Don't know. I am opposed to reductions: the mechanics and laborers ought to be supported.

35. Can't say.

36. Know not.

37. Unable to say.

38. Individual and household manufacture have been pretty considerable; since 1824 we have increased in population about 2,000,000: I am friendly to internal improvements.

39. Vast sight too much to calculate.

40. Don't know; different, as it regards the particular branch of industry.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 17.

Hall and Hazzard, Tannery, Milton, Sussex County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>id county in which the manufac- d?</p> <p>description of the manufactory; water, steam, or other power?</p> <p>established, and whether a joint n?</p> <p>invested in ground and build- ter power and machinery?</p> <p>amount in materials, and in purchase of materials and pay- s?</p> <p>rate of profit on the capital in- the establishment of the manu- guishing between the rate of hat portion of the capital which after providing for the interest the rate of profit upon that por- not borrowed?</p> <p>f the increase (or decrease, as be,) of profit?</p> <p>t of articles annually manufac- e establishment of the manufac- tion, quality, and value of each</p> <p>ity and value of different kinds ials used, distinguishing between ucts and domestic products?</p> <p>er of men, women, and children nd average wages of each class?</p> <p>nany hours a day employed, and of the year?</p> <p>er of horses, or other animals</p> <p>er the manufacturers find a mar- anufactory? if not, how far are a market?</p> <p>er foreign articles of the like to competition with them at such , and to what extent?</p> <p>are the manufactures consumed?</p> <p>er the manufacture is sold by turer for cash? if on credit, at if bartered, for what?</p> <p>er the cost of the manufactured he manufacturer) has increased ; and how much in each year ablishment of the manufactory; the increase has been in the ma- labor, and at what rate?</p> <p>has been the rate of your pro- ; for the last three years? and if stock company, what dividends ceived, and what portion of the e company has been converted pital, or retained as a fund for or other objects, and therefore ut annually?</p>	<p>1. Sussex county, State of Delaware.</p> <p>2. Tannery; horse power.</p> <p>3. 1819; joint concern.</p> <p>4. Twelve hundred dollars.</p> <p>5. Two thousand five hundred dollars.</p> <p>6. Four per cent.</p> <p>7. So much manufactured.</p> <p>9. Six hundred imported hides, amount- ing to twenty-five hundred dollars, and about four hundred American hides, amounting to eight hundred dollars.</p> <p>10. Imported hides, net cost, eighteen dollars per hundred weight; American, six dollars per hundred lbs.</p> <p>12. Four men at one hundred dollars per year.</p> <p>13. Twelve hours, twelve months.</p> <p>15. Two.</p> <p>16. One hundred and fifty miles.</p> <p>17. No.</p> <p>18. United States.</p> <p>20. Bartered for hides in the hair, and sold on four months' credit.</p> <p>21. Increased at the rate of six per cent. in case of a demand for the manufactured article.</p> <p>25. Six per cent.</p>

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 17—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
27. What amount of the agricultural products of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. Five hundred dollars.
33. Amount of capital; and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?	33. Six thousand dollars clear.
40. Average rate of wages?	40. Ten dollars per month.

HALL AND HAZZA

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 18.

Sole Leather Manufactory, Sussex County, State of Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Delaware, Sussex county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Sole leather, and small quantity per; horse power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern.	3. 1824; individual concern.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery?	4. \$1,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	5. \$4,000.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. \$500 per annum; can't say further.
7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	7. Profits remain about the same.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. Can't say.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 800 Spanish hides at from 4 to 5 150 uppers at from 2 to 3
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Can't answer.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 2 men and 1 boy: 13 dolls. a for men; boy about 6 dolls. per month
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. From sun to sun all the year.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 1 horse.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 18—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
Whether the manufactures find a market to a factory? If not, how far they to a market?	16. Sent to Philadelphia; 120 miles.
Whether foreign articles of the like enter into competition with them at the place of sale; and to what extent?	17. Can't say.
Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. Can't say.
Whether any of the manufactures are sent to foreign countries? and if so,	19. Can't say.
Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? if on credit, at what rate? if bartered, for what?	20. Commonly at 4 months; if bartered for hides, at cash price.
Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased; and how much in each year? the establishment of the manufactory; whether the increase has been in the material, labor, and at what rate?	21. There has been a gradual increase in the raw material, and in the manufactured article.
At what prices at which the manufactures are sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Sold from 22 to 28 cts. per lb., upper from \$3 25 to \$4 50.
What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. Can't say.
Is any change necessary in levying or changing the duty on such articles to produce the desired effect?	24. Can't say.
What has been the rate of your profits, for the last three years? and if it be a stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income the company has been converted into capital, or retained as a fund for some other objects, and therefore not distributed annually?	25. Can't say.
What duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would you be able to abandon your business, or to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Can't say.

WILLIAM TUNNELL.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 19.

Arthur Milby's Furnace, Worcester County, Maryland.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
In what town and county in which the manufacture is situated?	1. Maryland, Worcester county.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. A furnace, with water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Went into operation in October, 1831, and is a joint concern.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and in machinery?	4. The sum of \$6,000 was struck for to carry it into operation, but whether it has taken more I cannot tell.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Twenty thousand dollars for materials and payment of wages.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. Cannot answer, as no dividend has ever been struck.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. About 20 horses and mules.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. From 250 to 500 miles.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. They do, and very much to the injury of the iron business: not prepared to say precisely how much.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the United States.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. I do not know of any, no where.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. They are at times glad to make sale most any way they can.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. I am not able to say what duty; this I leave to the good sense of Congress and the care of their own country.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. Not being acquainted with law, I cannot answer.
27. What amount of the agricultural products of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. Say 7,000 bushels grain; 7,000 dollars' worth domestic goods.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	29. I cannot answer the precise duty that ought to be on; but one thing I say, if the manufacture of iron is not encouraged more than what it is, many thousands must be thrown out of business, and be ruined.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. If the duty on foreign iron is taken off or reduced, I should have to quit very soon, or have no capital to employ at any thing.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. Farming is a poor business to get money, but I think more safe.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 19—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
ount of capital; and what proportion of borrowed capital bears to that which	33. I fear the borrowed capital is much the greatest.
at amount of reduction in the duties payable the actual or real capital employ an interest of six per cent.; gradual the reduction should be?	34. I think there are but few that clear six per cent. at the present duties.
at would be the operation of this on the frauds at present supposed?	36. I am afraid it would be awful.
ent of individual and household in the United States, and how increased since the tariff of 1824?	38. I cannot answer the above correctly; but I think there has been a great change for the better.
rage rate of wages?	40. For iron works \$ 20 per month.

ARTHUR MILBY.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 20.

Aaron Marshall, jun.'s Iron Furnaces, (in New Jersey,) Milton, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
and county in which the manufactured?	1. In Cumberland and in Weymouth, in New Jersey.
or description of the manufacture, whether water, steam, or other?	2. Two furnaces in manufacturing of iron, with water power: one at Cumberland, and one at Weymouth, in New Jersey.
en established; and whether a joint concern?	3. About the year 1814.
age amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay-ages?	5. The amount of wages paid by Aaron Marshall, jun., for digging and carting of 2500 tons, and purchasing materials, yearly, as near as can be ascertained, \$5200 dollars, for ore raised and delivered at Milton, for the use of Mr. Samuel Richard, Weymouth furnace, and Edward Smith, at Cumberland furnace, in New Jersey.
ual rate of profit on the capital in the establishment of the manufacturing, distinguishing between the rate of that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. The profits on the capital stock, as near as could be ascertained, about two thousand dollars.
se of the increase (or decrease, as may be,) of profit?	7. The cause of decrease, the number of furnaces erected since 1814.
number of men, women and children, and average wages of each class?	12. About 40 men per month, at 15 or 18 dollars.
many hours a day employed, and duration of the year?	13. About 10 hours a day, and from six to ten months.
te of wages of similar classes employed in the same State and country; and in foreign countries?	14. Wages from 15 to \$18 per month.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 20—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. About 50 horses and 50 yoke of oxen.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. To New York and Philadelphia.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	17. Foreign articles are sold at a less price, but are inferior.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the United States.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Mostly on a credit or barter for corn or other produce of our own country.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the material or the labor, and at what rate?	21. The labor has decreased yearly, and also the price of iron, in which those furnaces is made.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. The iron, in the year 1831, has been sold for fifty cents per hundred less than in 1829 and 1830.
25. What has been the rate of your profits annually for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. The rate of profits for the last three years, in carting and hauling, and getting delivered at Milton, 2,500 tons of ore, to be carried to the two furnaces in New Jersey, would be about two thousand dollars yearly.
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. The cost of the iron ore in the beds is about 75 cents; cost for labor and carting and other expenses \$2 25 cents per ton, delivered at Milton, and from \$1 75 to \$1 12½ freight to the different furnaces.
27. What amount of the agricultural products of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. About 2500 bushels of corn, and about 3000 dollars' worth of domestic goods.
28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?	28. Iron is made at Indian river furnace, but cannot say how much.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	29. If the duty on foreign manufacture of iron were reduced so as to be corresponding reduction on imports, I should be under the necessity of abandoning the business, and employ my stock in agriculture.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. In cultivating the land and making grain.
40. Average rate of wages?	40. Seventeen dollars per month.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 21.

Bar Iron Bloomery Forge, Sussex County, State of Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>tate and county in which the manufactory situated?</p> <p>Kind or description of the manufactory; whether water, steam, or other power?</p> <p>When established; and whether a joint concern?</p> <p>Capital invested in ground and building water power, and machinery?</p> <p>Cause of the increase (or decrease, as it may be,) of profit?</p> <p>Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of and?</p> <p>Quantity and value of different kinds of materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?</p> <p>Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class? How many hours a day employed, and duration of the year?</p> <p>Number of horses or other animals employed?</p> <p>Whether the manufactures find a market near the manufactory? If not, how far they take to a market?</p> <p>Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such sale, and to what extent?</p> <p>Where are the manufactures consumed? Whether any of the manufactures are sold to foreign countries? and if so, to what extent?</p> <p>Whether the manufacture is sold by manufacturer for cash? if on credit, at what rate? if bartered, for what?</p> <p>Whether the cost of the manufacture (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year since establishment of the manufactory; whether the increase has been in the price of the labor, and at what rate?</p>	<p>1. Sussex county, State of Delaware.</p> <p>2. Bar iron bloomery forge; water power.</p> <p>3. Individual concern.</p> <p>4. \$3,500.</p> <p>7. The profits have decreased, owing chiefly to the markets being glutted with foreign iron, and the consequent necessity of holding the article on hand often twelve months for want of sale.</p> <p>9. From twenty-five to forty tons of bar iron, best quality of American hammered iron.</p> <p>10. From 25,000 to 40,000 bushels of charcoal, worth, at the manufactory, 4 cents per bushel; also from 100 to 160 tons best rock ore from Bogsworth, at the manufactory, \$4 per ton; also scrap iron, quantity uncertain, worth from 1½ to 2 cents per pound; no foreign products used.</p> <p>12. From 30 to 40 men; average wages about \$15 per month.</p> <p>13. Forgemmen, colliers, and teammen from 12 to 15 hours per day, and about 10 months per annum; wood choppers and ore-raisers 12 hours per day, and one-fourth of the year.</p> <p>15. 5 horses: 1 yoke of oxen.</p> <p>16. One-third at or near the manufactory; the remainder sent to a market at the distance of 200 miles.</p> <p>17. Foreign articles do enter into competition both at or near the manufactory, and at all other places of sale to almost a ruinous extent, so that we are often compelled to hold the article on hand twelve months or more, subjecting us to expenses and interest that nearly or quite destroy all the profits—all we need is to have the market and ready sales.</p> <p>18. In the United States.</p> <p>19. Not exported.</p> <p>20. Some for cash; chiefly at four and six months.</p> <p>21. Some have increased; others decreased. Laborers' wages have decreased somewhat. We should be very sorry for the wages of the laboring poor to be so decreased as to bring the freeborn sons of America to the level of the half-starved population of Europe.</p>

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. The prices have varied considerably, never so low as at the present.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. No less than heretofore: the American manufactures can supply the market abundantly, at fair prices, without any iron.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. Allow no drawback on railroad.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. The profits have been very small.
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. The larger portion consists in wages of laborers.
27. What amount of the agricultural products of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. From 1,200 to 1,500 bushels of wheat; from 2,000 to 2,500 pounds of bacon, and lard; and a considerable quantity of domestic cotton goods, tobacco, &c.
28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States; and what amount in your own State?	28. I cannot tell.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	29. I must abandon the business.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. Don't know how.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. Yes; many.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. I know of no iron manufactures affected by foreign competition.
33. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent.; and how gradual the reduction should be?	33. To make any reduction is to ruin American manufacturer. If the American manufacturers can have the entire market they can make iron even lower than they do: without the entire market they cannot.
34. If minimums should be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the real value of the imported article in the American port, what rate of ad valorem duty would be equivalent to the present with the minimum?	34. I think the present method is the best.
35. What would be the operation of this change upon the frauds at present supposed to be practised?	35. I conceive it would have no effect; a smuggler would be a smuggler still.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 21—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
37. Proportion which the production by American manufacturers bears to the assumption?	37. The American manufactories can make all the iron the market needs to give it a full and ample supply.

SOLOMON PRETTYMAN.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 22.

Iron Ore, Milton, Sussex County, New Jersey.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. In Cumberland county, State of New Jersey.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory, whether water, steam, or other power?	2. A furnace, with water power.
3. Average amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. I furnish from 1500 to 1800 tons of ore for said furnace; the amount of wages paid hands employed in raising and carting the above ore is about 4,700 dollars.
4. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as case may be) of profit.	7. There has been within a few years a considerable decrease of profit, occasioned, in my opinion, from the competition between the furnaces.
5. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. I have about 20 hands employed in raising the ore, besides a number to haul it, and pay them \$15 per month.
6. How many hours a day employed, and at portion of the year?	13. The hands are employed about eight hours a day, and six months in the year.
7. Rate of wages of similar classes of those employed in the same State and county; other States; and in foreign countries?	14. The rate of similar classes of hands in other employment, is about \$13 per month.
8. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. There are a number of horses or other animals employed in carting our ore, but from the manner employed, I am unable to say the precise number.
9. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year in the establishment of the manufactory; whether the increase has been in the material or the labor, and at what rate?	21. Has decreased yearly; and also the price on iron which the furnaces have made.
10. What amount of the agricultural products of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. I suppose it requires 1500 bushels of corn to carry on the business of raising and carting the ore, and about \$1800 in domestic goods.
11. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. I am at present at a loss to say in what way, but in no way that would be so beneficial.
12. Extent of individual and household manufacture in the United States, and how much it has increased since the tariff of 1824?	38. A great change for the better.
13. Average rate of wages?	40. Is about \$15 per month for laborers engaged in the aforesaid business.

ASA HAINES.

MILTON, DELAWARE, March 6, 1832.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 23.

P. F. Causey's Quercitron Bark Manufactory, &c. Sussex County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Sussex county, State of Delaware.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Water power mills for manufacturing quercitron bark and crushing linseed.
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established in the years 1828 and 1833, and individual stock.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery?	4. Three thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Five thousand four hundred dollars.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. Not known.
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Decrease on quercitron bark caused by the quantity manufactured.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. Not known.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 250 tons quercitron bark, first quality; 2,100 gallons linseed oil, first quality.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 500 cords black oak bark, value \$6 per cord; 1,500 bushels flax seed, value \$1.40 per bushel; all domestic.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Not known.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Ten men at 60 cents per day.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Twelve hours; twelve months.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. Rate of wages in same county, fifteen to eighteen dollars per month.
15. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	15. To the cities of Philadelphia and New York.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind, enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	17. Bark excepted.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. Quercitron bark mostly in Europe; oil in the United States.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. None.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. For cash.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased, and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. Decrease in labor 25 per cent. for the past year.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 23—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
at which the manufactures by the manufacturer since	22. Quercitron bark per ton from \$ 36 to \$ 22; oil per gallon from 72 cts. to 100 cents.
of duty is necessary to enable to enter into competition with similar articles	23. On linseed oil 50 per cent.
upon the foreign manufacture of goods which you make 2½ per cent., with a corresponding on all the imports, would abandon your business, or manufacture at reduced prices?	29. It would cause me abandon the manufacture of oil.
cause you to abandon your way would you employ	30. I know of nothing better than an office under the present administration.
pursuit in which you could which you could derive greater a reduction of the import cent.?	31. Refer to the above.
the manufactures of salt and the points of importation, competition within a certain m, and what is the extent of	32. I think not.
capital; and what proportion capital bears to that which	33. None borrowed.
rate of wages?	40. From 15 to 18 dollars per month.

the raising, hauling, and delivering of iron ore to the different furnaces situated, from the county of Sussex, in the State of Delaware, I will refer you to Iron Marshall, jr., with an additional aggregate of 20 per cent. (excepting profits.)

P. F. CAUSEY.

DELAWARE, March 7, 1832.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 24.

HISTORICAL TABLE OF SUSSEX COUNTY, DELAWARE.

of Sussex County, Delaware, Iron Master. Manufactory, a blast furnace bog ore into castings and pigs: goes by water power. Expenditures paid merchandise; if paid in cash, the business would be a losing concern. A reduction on iron would cause an abandonment of the business.

and in ground and buildings, water power and machinery, \$15,000.
and in materials, and in cash for purchase of materials and payment of wages,

and castings annually manufactured, \$25,500.
different kinds of raw materials used, all domestic, \$24,060.

, 35.

1, 10

6 months, \$6,210.

ed, 30.

ed, 35.

coal, ore raising, wood chopping and hauling, 45.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 24.—STATISTICAL TABLE—Continued.

John Prettyman, of Sussex County, Delaware, Iron Master. Manufactory, a bar iron blooming forge: goes by water power.

Capital invested in ground and buildings, water power and machinery, \$3,500.

Value of materials used, to wit, charcoal and rock ore, \$1,820.

Quantity of bar iron annually manufactured, of best quality, from 25 to 40 tons—say 32½—worth \$24,060.

Men employed, 40.

Wages of 40 men per year, at \$15 per month per man, \$7,200.

Number of horses; 5 horses and 1 yoke of oxen.

Busbels of grain, from 12 to 1,500; say 1,350 bushels.

Pounds of meat used, from 2,000 to 2,500; say 2,250 pounds.

Beds of Iron Ore in Sussex County, Delaware.

CONTRACTORS.	Men employ'd digging, hauling, & delivering 2,500 tons iron ore annually, for use of 2 furnaces in N. Jersey.	Wages, and purchasing materials.	Horses employed.	Yokes of oxen.	Rate of profits for last 3 yrs., in carting, hauling, and delivering at Milton, 2,500 tons ore, to be transported to 2 furnaces in N. Jersey, about \$2,000 yearly.	Grain & domestic productions.
Aaron Marshal, -	40	\$5,200	50	50	\$2,000	\$4,250
Asa Haines,* -	20	1,800	unknown			
Aggregate, -	60	\$7,000	50	50	\$2,000	4,250

* 1,650 tons ore.

	Amt. invested in ground, buildings, water power, and machinery.	Amount in materials, bark, and hides.	Wages, horse hire, &c.	Value of leather manufactured annually.	Number of workmen employed.	Wages.	Number of horses.	Profits.	Value of agricultural products consumed annually.
John Richards,	\$150†	\$10,000	\$2,000	\$15,000	6	\$1,080	3	\$3,000	\$200
Hall & Hazard,*	1,200	5,800	"	"	4	400	2	4 per cent.	500
Wm. Tunnell,	1,000	4,000	"	"	2 & 1 boy	384	1	500	
Aaron Marrel,	1,000	584	"	"	2 & 1 boy	384	1	150	
Aggregate	\$3,350	\$20,384	\$2,000	\$15,000	14 & 2 boys	\$2,248	7	\$7,650	\$700

* Six thousand dollars annually.

† Machinery only.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 25.

Robert Hilton & Sons' Roan Cassimere Manufactory, New Castle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Near Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware, situate on the Brandywine creek.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Cotton yarn; roan cassimeres equal in quality to any imported; water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. A. D. 1825; Robert Hilton & Sons.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. \$20,000; \$45,892; aggregate \$65,892.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. 150,000 lbs. cotton = \$ 20,625 3,200 lbs. wool = \$ 3,712 \$ 13,152 25 per annum for the wages of workmen.
7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. The quantity of the manufactured articles in market is the secondary cause of fluctuation.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Roan cassimere 68,200 yards at 16 cts. per yard; 135,000 lbs. cotton yarn, average price 30 cents per lb.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. See answer to 5th question. No importation of materials to my knowledge.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Roan cassimere, 1829, imported from France, sold at 42 cents per yard; domestic ditto. Since 1829, I have no knowledge of any importations.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Fifty-two men, women, and children.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. Twelve hours per day throughout the year.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. One horse.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, and South America.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	17. No competition in the preceding specified articles, to my knowledge.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. Do not know.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. South America about the value of ten thousand dollars.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Six months' credit.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. Not prepared to answer at present.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. In 1829 roan cassimeres 43 cts. pr. yd. 1830 do 30 do 1831 do 28 do 1832 do 16 do

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 25—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>e duty upon the foreign manufac- kind of goods which you make ed to 12½ per cent., with a cor- reduction on all the imports, use you to abandon your business, u manufacture at reduced prices?</p> <p>would cause you to abandon your 1 what way would you employ 1?</p> <p>re any pursuit in which you could n which you could derive greater after a reduction of the import ½ per cent.?</p>	<p>29. Abandon the business.</p> <p>30. Lose the capital.</p> <p>31. Yes.</p>

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 26.

John Vandegrift, Wool Carding, New Castle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>and county in which the manufac- tured?</p> <p>r description of the manufactory; r water, steam, or other power? established; and whether a joint rn?</p> <p>l invested in ground and build- a'er power and in machinery? re amount in materials, and in cash hase of materials and payment of</p> <p>nt of articles annually manufac- the establishment of the manufac- tation, quality, and value of each</p> <p>ity and value of different kinds terials used; distinguishing be- gn products and domestic pro-</p> <p>er of men, women, and children, and average wages of each class? many hours a day employed, and 1 of the year?</p> <p>ther the manufactures find a mar- anufactory? If not, how, far are a market?</p> <p>her foreign articles of the like into competition with them at of sale; and to what extent?</p>	<p>1. Delaware State, New Castle county.</p> <p>2. Wool carding; water power.</p> <p>3. Established seven years since; private.</p> <p>4. One thousand dollars.</p> <p>5. Fifty dollars; \$ 16 per month.</p> <p>9. About 1,000 lbs. per annum; value se- ven cents per pound, common wool.</p> <p>10. 1,000 lbs. per annum; seven cents per pound; domestic.</p> <p>12. One man.</p> <p>13. From sun to sun; four months in the year.</p> <p>16. Card for other people.</p> <p>17. No competition.</p>

JACOB VANDEGRIFT,
for JOHN VANDEGRIFT.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 27.

Wool Carding and Spinning Manufactory, Sussex County, State of Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Delaware, New Castle county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Wool carding and spinning; with cloth making.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1831; private.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery?	4. \$1,500.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. \$1,000 worth of country wool; laid out for wool on my own account.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Made last year 200 yards of cloth from \$1 25 to \$1 50 per yard for myself about 100 yards for customers, worth the same price.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 2,000 lbs. wool from customers 100 lbs. for self.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed; and average wages of each class?	12. 1 man, 1 boy.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Chiefly sold at the manufactory.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. None.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the neighborhood.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. None.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Cash.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent. with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Could bear no reduction of duty such cloth as I make.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. Turn farmer.

HENRY CLARK

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 28.

Iron Manufacturing, Wilmington, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
county in which the manufac- ?	1. In the State of Delaware, Newcastle county, situated on the Brandywine, in the city of Wilmington.
description of the manufac- tor water, steam, or other pow-	2. Manufactures cotton yarns from No. 8 to 30; the water power is owned by the city, and the water is pumped at night, for the use of the city, by a pump attached to the mill.
ablished, and whether a joint	3. Established by two individuals in 1829, but, owing to the depressed state of the business in that and the next year, they became embarrassed, and their effects were sold by the sheriff to pay their debts, but fell short more than fifty per cent.
vested in ground and build- ing power, and in machinery?	4. The mill and property cost the citizens twenty-eight thousand dollars; the machinery now in the mill valued at 10,000 dollars.
amount in materials, and in purchase of materials and pay- ment?	5. We say about six thousand dollars.
rate of profit on the capital in- vested in the establishment of the manu- facturing between the rate of interest on the capital which after providing for the interest rate of profit upon that por- tion borrowed?	6. Those engaged in the establishment in 1829 and '30, must have sustained considerable loss, and no doubt would have been much better off had they been clear of the concern during that time. For the last year the business has met a fair profit, and no doubt much better than it will do for two years to come.
the increase, (or decrease, as e,) of profit?	7. The cause of the increase in the price and profit was, no doubt, owing to the scarcity of goods in the market, and that scarcity was produced by the goods in the market being lower than could be afforded by those in the business, to manufacture them; the natural consequence was, that the stock should run out, and goods raise.
profit on capital otherwise em- ployed in the same State and county?	8. We know but little about the business or profits of others in this State or county; but, from observation, presume that no business yields less profit than farmers who depend entirely on slave labor.
of articles annually manufac- tured in the establishment of the manu- facturing, quality, and value of	9. We manufactured last year about 128,000 lbs. yarn, valued at 30,000 dollars.
of different kinds of goods used; distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?	10. About 400 bales of cotton, value \$14,000; 250 gallons oil, valued at \$212; sundries, \$100.
of men, women, and children, and average wages of each class?	12. We have 9 men, 12 women, and 31 children. The men average about \$7 50 per week; the women \$2; the children from \$1 to \$1 50.
any hours a day employed; and if the year?	13. Are employed about 11½ hours per day the year round.
wages of similar classes oth- erwise employed in the same State and county, and in foreign countries?	14. Girls wages is about 75 cents per week and found, or boarded at house work; at quarrying and dressing stone for railroads, good hands get from 1 dollar to \$1 75 per day.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 28—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. None.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. Our sales are made in Philadelphia, about 28 miles distant: have water communication about ten months in the year.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. We can say nothing certainly, but presume they do to a considerable extent.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. Principally in this country; some in the East and West Indies. Large quantities of heavy cotton goods are now manufactured and purchased to the South for negro clothing in winter.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Part of what we manufacture is sold by us on credit; the balance is sold by our agent, nearly all on credit of 4 and 6 months.
27. What amount of the agricultural products of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. There are about 150 barrels flour, valued - - - \$750 Fuel - - - - - 300 Meat, vegetables, &c. - - - 990 \$2,040
28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?	28. We are not prepared to answer this question.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	29. We have no doubt it would cause us to give up our business for a few years, and perhaps all others; but we think those who could retain their property a few years, might realize a fortune suddenly by it; for, as soon as our English friends find they have got us fairly on their backs, they would put up the price 50 or 100 per cent.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. I think I should not have much capital to dispose of; but I could perhaps get appointed Secretary of the Treasury: That would do very well.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. I should expect to save more money if I was appointed ambassador to some foreign port, and got the usual fee.

GARRETT & PUSEY.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 29.

Cotton Yarn Manufactory, Newcastle County, State of Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. On the Brandywine, Newcastle county, State of Delaware.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Water power.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 29—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
When established; and whether a joint concern?	3. We established here about the 1st of September, 1831; there are four in company, viz. James B. Hutchinson, John Waters, Thomas Laird, and Moses Redpath.
Capital invested in ground and build- ing water power and machinery?	4. The ground, water power, and building, we rent, (supposed cost) 40 to \$45,000; machinery cost us over \$27,000.
Average amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay- wages?	5. Our stock, &c., about \$4,000; wages paid to hands is all cash, about \$800 per week.
Annual rate of profit on the capital in- volved in the establishment of the manu- facture, distinguishing between the rate of profit on that portion of the capital which is invested, after providing for the interest on the rate of the profit upon that which is not borrowed?	6. We have none borrowed; our profits have not exceeded eight per cent.
Rate of profit on capital otherwise em- ployed in the same State and county?	8. I have not made the inquiry; and, if I should, I fear I should get some short answers.
Amount of articles annually manufac- tured at the establishment of the manufac- ture, description, quality, and value of each	9. We make about 3,500 lbs. of cotton yarn weekly, fair quality, worth from 24 to 28 cents per pound, (owing to the quality and number.)
Quantity and value of different kinds of materials used, distinguishing between products and domestic products?	10. We use from 3,900 to 4,000 pounds of cotton per week, domestic.
Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 15 men, wages, per week, \$6 } 20 women, do 2 21 40 children, do 1 47
How many hours a day employed, and portion of the year?	13. 12 hours in the day, and all the year.
Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 2 horses.
Whether the manufactures find a mar- ket for the manufacture? If not, how far sent to a market?	16. No market at the factory; we send our yarn to Philadelphia, about 31 miles.
Whether foreign articles of the like enter into competition with them at price of sale, and to what extent?	17. There is no yarn imported of the num- bers we are making.
Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the United States.
Whether any of the manufactures are sent to foreign countries? and if so,	19. South America.
Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, on what terms? if bartered, for what?	20. On a credit of from 4 to 6 months ge- nerally.
Whether the cost of the manufactured (to the manufacturer,) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, in the establishment of the manufactory; whether the increase has been in the ma- terials or the labor and at what rate?	21. We have only had this factory in op- eration about eight months.
What prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Number 15's yarn at 25 cents per lb.
What rate of duty is necessary to en- able a manufacturer to enter into competi- tion with the home market with similar articles imported?	23. The present rate of duty.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 29—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. I do not know of any.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. The honorable Secretary can estimate the profits from what he made while engaged in the business.
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. The cotton cost 11 cents per lb., waste 2 cents, wages 8 cents—is 21 cents. No. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ yarn is worth 25 cents—leaves 4 cents to pay rent, fuel, light, oil, wear and tear of machinery, &c.
27. What amount of the agricultural products of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. There is 171 persons supported by this factory, who are all supplied by the farmers of the neighborhood.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	29. We should abandon our business.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. If we abandon our business, our capital is all in machinery, which would be worth nothing, therefore we would have no capital; in that case I should turn politician, and look to Government for office.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.?	31. If that should take place, I am of opinion that there will be very few pursuits worth following.
33. Amount of capital; and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?	33. We have \$27,000 in machinery, and not a dollar borrowed.
34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent.; and how gradual the reduction should be?	34. The present rate of duty does but very little more; and if there should be a reduction, it would not yield an interest of 6 per cent.
37. Proportion which the production by the American manufacturers bears to the consumption?	37. In coarse cottons, we can more than supply all the United States.
38. Extent of individual and household manufacture in the United States, and how much it has increased since the tariff of 1824?	38. 50 per cent.
40. Average rate of wages?	40. Average rate per week of all the hands employed in the factory is \$3.

J. B. HUTCHINSON & CO,
Per J. B. HUTCHINSON.

BRANDYWINE, March 12, 1832.

Tabular Statement for the Cotton and Woollen Manufactories in Newcastle County, Delaware.

Names of manufac- turers.	Capital invested in ground, buildings, water power, & ma- chinery.	Average amt't in ma- terials, cash for pur- chase of materials, & paym't for wages.	Amount of articles an- nually manufactured.	Kinds.	Raw mate- rials used.	Quantity.	No. of men, women, & children employed.	Wages of men.	Wages of women.	Wages of children.	Number of horses.	Prices at which the manufactures sold since the establish- ment of the factory.	Amount of agricultural products & other do- mestic productions.	Value.
Charles J. Dupont & Co., woollen manu- facturers	\$50,000	\$30,000	\$52,000	Broadcloths, ker- seys, and satinets	Wool Indigo Glue Madder, a- lum, coppe- rus, chemi- cals, dye woods, &c., value in A- merican products o- ver 80 per cent. on the a- mount man- ufactured	60,000 lbs. 25,000 " 15,000 "	60	\$20 per mo.	\$8	\$6 00	3			
Rob't Hilton & Sons, manufacturers of roan casimere and spinners of cotton yarn.	65,892	37,489	51,412	Roan casimere 68,200 yds., at 16 cts. per yd.; cotton yarn 135, 000 lbs. average price 30 cts. per lb.	Cotton Wool	150,000 lbs. \$30,625 3,200 lbs. \$3,712	52					1 Roan casim'e 1839-40c. p. yd. 1830-30c. do. 1831-28c. do. 1832-16c. do.		

Document 15.—No. 30.—Continued.

Names of manufac- turers.	Capital invested in ground, buildings, water power, & ma- chinery.	Average amt in ma- terials, cash pur- chase of materials, & paymt of wages.	Amount of articles an- nually manufactured.	Kinds.	Raw mate- rials used.	Quantity.	No. of men, women, & children employed.	Wages of men.	Wages of women.	Wages of children.	Number of horses.	Prices at which the manufactures sold since the establish- ment of the factory.	Amount of agricultural products & other do- mestic productions.	Value.
Jacob Pusey, cotton spinner	\$30,000	\$10,000	\$15,500	-	Cotton	350 bales	43	\$6 per week	2 00	1 25	7	-	-	
John Vandegrift, wool carder	1,000	50	70	-	Common wool	1,000 lbs. at 7 cts.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Henry Clark, manu- facturer of wool	1,500	1,000	400	Cloth	Country wool	2,100 lbs.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Garret and Pusey, manufacturers of cotton yarn	38,000	6,000	50,000	Cotton yarn, 128, 000 lbs.	Cotton	400 bales, worth \$14, 000, 250 galls. oil, worth 212 dolls., sun- dries \$100	53	\$7 50 per week	2 00	1 37½	-	-	150 lbs. flour Fuel Meat, Vege- tables, &c.	\$750 300 950
J. B. Hutchinson & Co.	72,000	4,800	45,500	Cotton yarn	Cotton	175,000 lbs.	75	\$6 12½ p. week	2 21	1 47	2	When the ma- nufactory was first establish- ed, was worth 40 cts. per lb., during the late war it raised to 60 & 72 cts.	\$2,000	
E. J. Du Pont, manu- facturer of gunpow- der	\$238,392	89,339	194,682	Gunpowder	Sulphur Brimstone Charcoal	400 tons 50 do 300c'ds w'd	284	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	80,000	100,000	153,000				140	-	-	-	-	-	-	

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 31.

Jacob Alrich & Son, Machinists, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Delaware, Newcastle co
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Machinery made for manufactur- ton and wool, &c., by steam power.
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established in 1808, by Alrich on; now conducted by Jacob Alrich
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery?	4. In ground and buildings, \$13 machinery, \$4,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. \$10,000 annually.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. About 8 per cent. on that not b ed; about 2 per cent. on that borrowe
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Encouragement or depression o ton and woollen manufactures.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. Have no data to ascertain.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value, of each kind?	9. About \$12,000 worth; \$10,000 machinery, \$2,000 wool machinery as er articles.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. About 30 tons best American about one ton common English im.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. None imported that we know of in three or four years.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. About 20 men, at \$1 25 per day; 5 boys, at 50 cents per day.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. 10½ hours a day, all the year.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. About the same.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. None.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. At the establishment.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	17. Not any imported known of last three or four years.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the neighborhood of one l sixty miles round.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	19. Others, to the east, have m chinery for South America and Mex we have not made any.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and, if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Cash.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 31—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>whether the cost of the manufactured (the manufacturer) has increased; and how much in each year; establishment of the manufactory; whether the increase has been in the material, labor, and at what rate?</p>	<p>21. Increased in cost, in both labor and material, being made more perfect; price remaining about the same.</p>

JACOB ALRICHS & SON.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 32.

Manufactory of various kinds of Machinery, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>in what county in which the manufactory is situated?</p> <p>or description of the manufactory; whether water, steam, or other power? Is it established, and whether a joint concern?</p> <p>Capital invested in ground and buildings?</p> <p>Amount expended in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay- ages?</p> <p>Amount of the increase, (or decrease, as may be,) of profit?</p> <p>Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each?</p> <p>How many hours a day employed, and in how many months of the year?</p> <p>Whether the manufactures find a market in the manufactory? If not, how far distant to a market?</p> <p>Whether foreign articles of the like kind are introduced into competition with them at the time of sale, and to what extent?</p> <p>Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, to what countries?</p> <p>Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, on what terms? if bartered, for what?</p> <p>At what rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition with the home market with similar articles?</p> <p>What change necessary in levying or altering the duty on such articles to pre-</p>	<p>1. Delaware, Newcastle.</p> <p>2. Cotton and woollen machinery, steam engines, and railroad cars; steam power.</p> <p>3. September, 1828. A company consisting of two persons.</p> <p>4. Six thousand dollars.</p> <p>5. Three thousand five hundred dollars.</p> <p>7. The American system, as it now exists, is a cause of increase. If abandoned for a system of slavery, it would be a cause of ruin.</p> <p>12. 16 men and 5 boys; \$1 12½ for men.</p> <p>13. 11 hours all the year.</p> <p>16. General market within 100 miles, but confined to no particular market.</p> <p>17. Existing duties protect us from foreign competition.</p> <p>19. Articles of similar manufacture have been exported to South America.</p> <p>20. For cash when we have confidence in our Government; for credit when this confidence is disturbed by the threats of slave drivers.</p> <p>23. The rate now existing.</p> <p>24. Patriots for collectors, not office hunters.</p>

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 32—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. All the profits have been in capital and contingency.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	29. We would abandon the business.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. Probably in learning French as a Southern nabob.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. We know of nothing but drugs in the swamps of South Carolina.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

McCLARY & Co.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 33.

Boot, Shoe, and Trunk Manufactory, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Delaware State, Newcastle County.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Boots, shoes, and trunks.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established in 1839, partnership.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and machinery?	4. Ground and buildings, \$4,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. 4,000 dollars.
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Decrease in competition.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. About 2,000 dollars for shoes; 300 trunks.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 2,000 dollars' worth of goods principally domestic.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 33—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>umber of men, women, and children d, and average wages of each class? ow many hours a day employed; and tion of the year?</p>	<p>12. 20 men, 5 women; men \$4 per week, women \$1 50 per week.</p>
<p>Whether the manufactures find a mar- the manufactory? If not, how far sent to a market?</p>	<p>13. About 12 hours per day the year round.</p>
<p>Whether foreign articles of the like ter into competition with them at ce of sale; and to what extent? here are the manufactures consumed? Whether any of the manufactures are l to foreign countries? and if so,</p>	<p>16. Principally sold at home; some sent to Philadelphia.</p>
<p>Whether the manufacture is sold by ufacturer for cash? and if on credit, credit? if bartered, for what?</p>	<p>17. No foreign competition.</p>
<p>Whether the cost of the manufactured o the manufacturer) has increased or d; and how much in each year from blishment of the manufactory; and the increase has been in the mate- le labor, and at what rate?</p>	<p>18. In the surrounding country. 19. None exported.</p>
<p>he prices at which the manufactures en sold by the manufacturer since blishment?</p>	<p>20. Cash, and credit of four months.</p>
<p>What portion of the cost of your manu- consists of the price of the raw ma- hat portion of the wages of labor, t portion of the profits of capital?</p>	<p>21. Cost has increased the two last years 10 per cent.</p>
<p>What amount of the agricultural pro- the country is consumed in your ment, and what amount of other do- roductions?</p>	<p>22. Leather trunks 3 dollars per foot; hair trunks 87 cents per foot; boots from 3 to 6 dollars per pair; shoes from \$1 50 to \$2 50 per pair.</p>
<p>the duty upon the foreign manufac- the kind of goods which you make luced to 12½ per cent., with a cor- ng reduction on all the imports, cause you to abandon your business, d you manufacture at reduced pri-</p>	<p>26. Raw materials \$2,000; wages \$2,000. Made nothing.</p>
<p>it would cause you to abandon your in what way would you employ ital?</p>	<p>27. Consume sixty barrels of flour.</p>
<p>there any pursuit in which you could from which you could derive greater even after a reduction of the import 12½ per cent.?</p>	<p>29. A reduction of duty would cause us to abandon our business.</p>
<p>mount of capital; and what propor- borrowed capital bears to that real?</p>	<p>30. Engage in manufacturing tobacco.</p>
	<p>31. Could do better by manufacturing tobacco.</p>
	<p>33. Amount of capital, \$3,000.</p>

WM. MAGENS.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 34.

James L. Devon, Boot and Shoemaker, New Castle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Delaware, New Castle county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Boots and shoes; hand.
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1825; private.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery?	4. Ground and buildings, \$3,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. \$2,600 in all.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed; and average wages of each class?	12. 10 men, 4 women; average wages men \$6 per week, women \$1 62 per week.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Twelve hours.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? if not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. Market at the manufactory.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	17. No foreign competition that I know of.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the State of Delaware.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	19. None exported.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Principally for cash.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Men's boots from 4 to \$6; shoes \$1½ to \$2½; ladies' boots from \$1 25 to shoes from 50 cents to \$1 37.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	29. I should be compelled to abandon business.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. Cannot say.

JAMES L. DEVON

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 35.

J. S. Hedges, Rope-maker, Wilmington City, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Wilmington City, Delaware State.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Rope and twine manufactory; power.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 35.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>been established, and whether a joint concern?</p> <p>capital invested in ground and buildings? water power and machinery? average amount in materials, and in cash purchase of materials and payment of</p> <p>use of the increase (or decrease, as may be,) of profit?</p> <p>quantity and value of different kinds of articles used; distinguishing between products and domestic products?</p> <p>number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class? how many hours a day employed, and duration of the year?</p> <p>number of horses, or other animals employed?</p> <p>whether the manufactures find a market at the factory? If not, how far are they taken to a market?</p> <p>whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such sale; and to what extent?</p> <p>where are the manufactures consumed?</p> <p>whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, to what countries?</p> <p>whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? if on credit, at what rate? if bartered, for what?</p> <p>the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would you to abandon your business, or your manufacture at reduced prices?</p>	<p>3. In 1830, private.</p> <p>4. \$3,000 in ground, buildings, and machinery.</p> <p>5. Wages \$250 per an.; cash for the purchase of materials \$1,000; average amount in materials about \$500.</p> <p>7. Decrease of profit, owing to the importation of articles such as I manufacture.</p> <p>10. About 4 tons of American hemp, ½ ton of Russia do., and 5 cwt. of flax.</p> <p>12. Three men and two boys; average wages of men \$5 per week, boys \$1 50.</p> <p>13. Twelve hours all the year.</p> <p>15. Two horses.</p> <p>16. Manufactures find a market at the factory.</p> <p>17. Foreign articles do enter into competition with such articles as I manufacture.</p> <p>18. In the United States.</p> <p>19. None exported.</p> <p>20. About one-third cash, and two-thirds credit of from six to twelve months.</p> <p>29. It would cause me to abandon my business.</p>

JOSEPH S. HEDGES.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 36.

Manufactory of Chocolate, &c., Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>State and county in which the manufactory is situated?</p> <p>kind and description of the manufactory; whether water, steam, or other power?</p> <p>when established, and whether a joint concern?</p>	<p>1. Newcastle county, State of Delaware.</p> <p>2. Chocolate, mustard, ginger, and spices generally; the power used is water.</p> <p>3. Been established about twenty-five years; a partnership concern.</p>

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 36—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery?	4. About twelve thousand dollars.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Cocoa 100,000 pounds, mustard seed 800 bushels, rice ginger 200,000 pounds, black pepper 50,000 pounds, cassia 5,000 pounds, other spices 1,000 pounds.
12. Number of men, women, and children, employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Three men, two girls, and one child.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Work by the hundred weight.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Two horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. They do not find a market at the manufactory, but are sent to most of the seaports of the United States.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	17. Foreign articles do not enter into competition with them.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	19. Our manufactures are not sent to foreign countries.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Generally sold at a credit of 4 months.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. No.

C. J. FELL & BROTHERS.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 37.

Coach Manufactory, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Delaware State, Newcastle county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Coach manufactory; hand.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1894; private.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery?	4. One thousand seven hundred dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Average amount of materials, \$1,500; cash for the purchase of materials, \$1,000; wages, \$600.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Five thousand dollars per annum.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Three men and three boys; men's wages \$6 per week for men, boys \$4.50 per week.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 37—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>ow many hours a day employed; and tion of the year?</p> <p>hether the manufactures find a mar- e manufactory? If not, how far are to a market?</p> <p>hether foreign articles of the like r into competition with them at such sale, and to what extent?</p> <p>here are the manufactures consumed? hether any of the manufactures are to foreign countries? and, if so,</p> <p>hether the manufacture is sold by ifactor for cash? if on credit, at dit? if bartered, for what?</p> <p>hether the cost of the manufactured > the manufacturer) has increased used; and how much in each year, establishment of the manufactory; her the increase has been in the ma- the labor, and at what rate?</p> <p>se prices at which the manufactures n sold by the manufacturer since lishment?</p> <p>the duty upon the foreign manufac- he kind of goods which you make uced to 12½ per cent., with a corres- reduction on all the imports, would you to abandon your business, or u manufacture at reduced prices? ount of capital; and what propor- orrowed capital bears to that which</p>	<p>13. Twelve hours.</p> <p>16. Market at the manufactory.</p> <p>17. Very little competition.</p> <p>18. In the United States.</p> <p>19. None.</p> <p>20. Cash, credit, and barter, but cannot tell to what amount.</p> <p>21. Cost decreased in the material, at the rate of 10 per cent. on an average.</p> <p>22. Close carriages \$500, gigs (average) \$250, dearborns 100 to \$200.</p> <p>29. The foreign article imported is so in- ferior to the American, that there is no com- petition.</p> <p>33. One thousand five hundred dollars.</p>

EDWARD KENNARD.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 38.

John Fuler's Paper Mill, New Castle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>e and county in which the manufac- uated?</p> <p>l or description of the manufactory; her water, steam, or other power? en established; and whether a joint cern?</p> <p>ital invested in ground and build- water power and machinery? rage amount in materials, and in he purchase of materials and pay- rages?</p>	<p>1. Delaware, New Castle county.</p> <p>2. Paper; water power.</p> <p>3. In 1830.</p> <p>4. Five thousand dollars.</p> <p>5. Two thousand six hundred dollars.</p>

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 38—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 1,500 reams brown paper, at \$ per ream; 500 reams medium, at \$1 ream.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 25,000 weight of coarse rag; 13,000 do fine do.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Four men, one boy; wages 1 week.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. Work by the ream.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. Philadelphia 42 miles, and Bal
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the United States.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	19. None.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. For cash, and barter for rag.

HEAD BRANCH OF CHRISTIANA.

JOHN FALK

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 39.

James Watson's Saddlery, &c., New Castle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Delaware State, New Castle co.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Saddle, harness, and trunk.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1819. Private.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	4. One thousand six hundred doll
5. Average amount in materials, in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Between \$6,000 and \$7,000 th
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Decrease of profits owing to an of materials.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 750 dozen bridles; 50 saddles harness; 300 trunks.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. \$4,000 domestic, and \$1,000
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Seven men, three women; \$ per month, women \$3 per week.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 39—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>any hours a day employed, and of the year?</p>	<p>13. Thirteen hours a day.</p>
<p>Do the manufactures find a market? If not, how far are they from the market?</p>	<p>16. The principal part sent to Philadelphia, a distance of 30 miles.</p>
<p>Do foreign articles of the like kind compete with them at sale; and to what extent?</p>	<p>17. Very little foreign competition.</p>
<p>Are the manufactures consumed in any of the manufactures are foreign countries? and if so, in what?</p>	<p>18. In the United States.</p>
<p>Are any of the manufactures sold by cash? and if on credit, for what?</p>	<p>19. None exported.</p>
<p>Is the cost of the manufactured article (the manufacturer) has increased or decreased in each year from the date of the manufacture; and if so, by how much?</p>	<p>20. Cash.</p>
<p>Has the cost of the manufactured article (the manufacturer) has increased or decreased in each year from the date of the manufacture; and if so, by how much?</p>	<p>21. The cost of the manufactured article has decreased for the last seven years two per cent. in the labor.</p>
<p>At what rate has the cost of the manufactured article (the manufacturer) has increased or decreased in each year from the date of the manufacture; and if so, by how much?</p>	<p>22. Saddles from five to \$ 20 each; bridles from 8 to \$ 20 per dozen; harness, carriage, 20 to \$ 60 per double set; harness, draft, 8 to \$ 12 per single set; trunks from 3 50 to \$ 12 each.</p>
<p>Is it necessary to enter into competition with similar articles?</p>	<p>23. Present duty is sufficient, and nothing less.</p>
<p>Should you be compelled to abandon my business?</p>	<p>29. Should be compelled to abandon my business.</p>
<p>Should you be compelled to abandon my business?</p>	<p>30. Give it all to support an administration that would support manufactures.</p>
<p>What way would you employ to support manufactures?</p>	<p>33. \$ 1,000; none borrowed.</p>
<p>What way would you employ to support manufactures?</p>	<p>34. A reduction of the present rate of duty would cause annihilation of business.</p>

JAMES WATSON.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 40.

Wm. Counties, Saddler, Wilmington, Newcastle County, State of Delaware

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Delaware State, and county castle.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Saddlery and harness; hand
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established in 1827; private
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery?	4. Ground and buildings \$2,00
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Average amount in material thousand dollars; cash for the p materials about one thousand do neymen's wages \$500 per annum
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Increase of business owing t ment of capital.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Having kept no account, can
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. About \$2,500 worth of raw used, of which about \$50 is of fo nufacture.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 2 men and 1 woman; men \$7 woman, \$1 50.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. Work by the piece, all the y
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. Market at the manufactory.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. No competition from foreign the duty saves me.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the county around.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	19. None exported.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Sales cash.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the material or the labor; and at what rate?	21. Cost of the manufactured at decreased in consequence of com among manufacturers.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Saddles from \$7 to \$17 each from 75 cents to \$5; harness, wag \$15 to \$25 per set, (one horse) \$1 riage, do., (for 1 horse,) from \$12 t
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. Duty, as far as I know, is nil
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted	25. Having kept no particulars cannot say.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 40—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>capital, or retained as a fund for it or other objects, and therefore paid out annually?</p> <p>What amount of the agricultural produce of the country is consumed in your estate, and what amount of other productions?</p> <p>What duty upon the foreign manufacture of goods which you make is added to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would cause you to abandon your business, or manufacture at reduced prices?</p>	<p>27. Boarder.</p> <p>29. I should abandon my business.</p>

WM. CONTISS.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 41.

Boddy's Saddle, Harness, and Trunk Manufactory, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>State and county in which the manufactory is situated?</p> <p>What is the description of the manufactory; whether water, steam, or other power? Is it established; and whether a joint concern?</p> <p>What is the capital invested in ground and building, water power and machinery? What is the average amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay- ages?</p> <p>What is the amount of the increase, (or decrease, as may be,) of profit?</p> <p>What is the quantity of articles annually manufactured at the establishment of the manufactory? What is the description, quality, and value of the different kinds of articles?</p> <p>What is the number of men, women, and children employed, and what are the average wages of each class? How many hours a day employed, and how many in the year?</p> <p>What is the nearest market for the manufactures? Where do the manufactures find a market? If not, how far are they from a market?</p> <p>What is the nearest foreign market for the like manufactures? How do they compare into competition with them at the present time, and to what extent?</p>	<p>1. State of Delaware, Newcastle county.</p> <p>2. Saddle, harness, and trunk manufactory; hand power.</p> <p>3. In 1827; private concern.</p> <p>4. Three thousand five hundred dollars.</p> <p>5. One hundred dollars, altogether.</p> <p>6. Profit increased.</p> <p>7. Profit decreased, owing to home competition.</p> <p>8. About \$1000 per annum; of various kinds and qualities.</p> <p>9. Value of raw materials used, \$12,000, mostly domestic.</p> <p>10. Two men, average from 5 to 6 dollars per week.</p> <p>11. Twelve hours all the year.</p> <p>12. Market at the manufactory.</p> <p>13. No foreign competition.</p>

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 41—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the country around.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. None exported.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Cash.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer,) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the material or the labor; and at what rate?	21. Cost increased twelve per cent. in the material.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Saddles from 9 to \$18; trunks (hair) \$1 per foot; carriage harness from 12 to \$30 a set (one horse); draught harness for wagons, carts, &c. from 6 to \$20 a set (for one horse.)

STEPHEN BODDY.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 42.

John Perkins, Saddler, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Delaware, Newcastle county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Saddles, harness, and bridles; by hand.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1831; private.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery?	4. None.
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. The reduced price of hardware; decrease, the high price paid for leather.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Saddles from 80 to 100, price from \$7 to \$16; sets of harness from 50 to 60, price \$5 a \$30.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Hands, 5; from \$8 to \$15 per month.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. From the 10th March till 10th October, from sunrise till setting; from 10th October till 10th March, from sunrise till 9 P. M.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to market?	16. Ready sale for articles at home.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. At home.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 43—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. No exports.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Some disposed of in each way; barter for the products of the surrounding country.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. Rate of profits from 12½ to 33 per cent.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	29. By necessity, at reduced prices.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. Equivocal.
33. Amount of capital, and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?	33. Capital, supposition, \$400; borrowed none.
40. Average rate of wages?	40. From \$8 to \$15 per month.

JOHN PERKINS.

DOCUMENT

Tabular Statement, including Papermaker, M

Names of manufacturers and mechanics, and date of establishment.	Capital invested in ground, buildings, water power, and machinery.	Average amount in materials, cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages.	Amount of articles annually manufactured.	Kinds.	Quantity of materials per
Jacob Alrich and Son, machinists; 1808.	\$7,500	\$10,000	\$12,000	Cotton machinery, wool do. and other articles.	30 tons best iron; 1 ton English iron.
McClary & Bush, makers of various kinds of machinery; 1828.	6,000	3,500	-	Cotton and woolen machinery, steam engines and railroad cars; steam power.	-
William Magens, boot, shoe, and trunk maker; 1829; private concern.	4,500	4,000	14,600	Boots, shoes, and trunks.	Principally do worth \$2000.
James L. Devon, boot and shoemaker; 1825; private concern.	3,000	2,600	-	Boots and shoes	-
J. S. Hedges, ropemaker; 1830; private concern.	3,000	1,750	-	-	4 tons Amer. h 1 ton Russia h 5 cwt. flax
C. J. Fell and Brothers, manufacturers of chocolate and spices; 1806.	12,000	-	No estimate	Chocolate and various spices	100,000 lbs coc 800 bushels mus 200,000 lbs rice per 50,000 lbs black per 5,000 lbs cassia 1,000 lbs other
Edwd. Kennard, coachmaker; 1824; private concern.	1,700	5,100	5,000	-	-
John Fales; papermaker; 1830; private concern.	5,000	2,600	1,650	1500 reams brown paper, worth 60 cents, \$900; 500 reams medium, at \$1 50, \$7 50.	2,500 cwt coarse 1,300 do fine

No. 42.

various Manufactures, in Hancock County, Delaware.

Places at which the manufactures have been sold since the establishment of the manufactory.	Number of men, women, and children employed.	Wages of men, women, and children.	Number of horses.	Amount of agricultural products and other domestic productions.
- - -	20 men and 5 boys	Men \$1 25 per day; children 50 cts. per day		
- - -	16 men and 5 boys	Men \$1 12½ per day		
is from 3 to \$6 per pair s from 1 50 to \$2 50 her trunks \$3 per foot trunks 87½ cts. do.	20 men and 5 women	Men \$4 per week; women \$1 50 per week		60 bbls. flour annually, worth \$350.
s from 4 to \$6, men's s 1½ to 2½, do s firm 1½ to 2½, women's s .50 to \$1 37½ do	10 men and 4 women	Men \$6 per week; women \$1 62½ per week		
- - -	8 men and 2 boys	Men \$5 per week; women \$1 50 per week	2	
- - -	3 men, 2 girls, 1 boy	Unanswered	2	
- - -	3 men, 3 boys	Men \$6 per week; children \$1 50 per week		
- - -	4 men, 1 boy	Men \$4 per week; children not said		

Names of manufacturers and mechanics, and date of establishment.	Capital invested in ground, buildings, water power, and machinery.	Average amount in materials, cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages.	Amount of articles annually manufactured.	Kinds.	Quantity of materials per
James Watson, saddler and trunkmaker; 1819; private concern.	\$1,600	\$6,500	No estimate.	Saddles, bridles, harness, and trunks.	Domestic worth Foreign worth
Wm. Countiss, saddler and harness maker; 1829; private concern.	2,000	2,500	No estimate.	Saddles, harness, and bridles.	Domestic worth Foreign worth
Stephen Boddy, saddler, harness, and trunk maker; 1827; private concern.	3,500	100	\$1,000	Saddles, bridles, trunks, and harness.	Domestic worth Foreign worth
John Perkins, saddler, &c. 1831; private concern.	-	-	From 80 to 100 saddles, at from 7 to \$16; from 50 to 60 sets harness, at from 5 to \$30.		
Aggregate	\$49,800	\$38,650	\$36,250		

43—Continued.

Prices at which the manufactures have been sold since the establishment of the manufacture.	Number of men, women, and children employed.	Wages of men, women, and children.	Number of horses.	Amount of agricultural products and other domestic productions.
<p>Saddles from 5 to 20 dollars each</p> <p>Bridles from 8 to 20 dollars per dozen</p> <p>Harness, carriage, 20 to 60 dollars per double set</p> <p>Drayht, 8 to 12 dollars per single set</p> <p>Trunks, \$3 50 to \$12.</p>	7 men, 3 women	Men \$18 pr month; women \$3 pr week		
<p>Saddles from 7 to 17 dolla.</p> <p>Bridles 75 cents to 5 dolla.</p> <p>Harness, wagon, 15 to \$26 a set, (1 horse)</p> <p>Carriage do. for 1 horse, 12 to 36 dollars</p>	2 men, 1 woman	Men \$7 per week; women \$1 50 per week		
<p>Saddles from 9 to 18 dolla.</p> <p>Trunks, hair, pr foot, 1 doll.</p> <p>Carriage harness, 12 to \$30</p> <p>Harness for wagons, carts, &c. 6 to \$20 set (1 horse)</p>	2 men	Men average \$5 50		
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DOCUMENT 15.—No. 44.

Wm. R. Sellers' Hat Manufactory, Newcastle County, State of Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Delaware, Newcastle
2. Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Hatting.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. 1925; individual.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and machinery?	4. \$7,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. About \$3,000.
7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Fluctuation in the price of trimmings.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. 10 per cent.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. \$1,200.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. \$1,000 domestic; \$2,000 foreign
12. Number of men, women, and children employed; and average wages of each class?	12. 4 men; 1 woman.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. 10 hours.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. At the manufactory.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. No foreign competition known of a judicious protection by our country
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In Pennsylvania, Jersey, Md and Delaware.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	19. None.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Cash, and 6 months.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. From \$2 to \$10.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. The present rate.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. None.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	29. I would abandon the business 1 day after the fatal reduction.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 44—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
would cause you to abandon your what way would you employ	30. In travelling out of the country, that I might not witness her sad reverse.
re any pursuit in which you could n which you could derive greater after a reduction of the import per cent?	31. I am unacquainted with any other bu- siness, consequently cannot tell; but I feel assured that, in one year after the proposed reduction, there would not be a hat manufac- tory in the Atlantic or middle States.

W. R. SELLARS.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 45.

Peter Springer, Hatter, Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
nd county in which the manufac- ed?	1. Delaware State, and New Castle county.
: description of the manufactory; water, steam, or other power?	2. Hat manufactory; hand power.
established, and whether a joint n?	3. Established in 1831; private concern.
invested in ground and build- ter power and machinery?	4. Capital about 1,700 dollars.
: amount in materials, and in purchase of materials and pay- es?	5. About \$1,500 per annum.
f the increase (or decrease, as be,) of profit?	7. Rather a decrease in trade, owing to competition among manufacturers.
: of articles annually manufac- he establishment of the manu- scription, quality, and value of	9. Manufactured near 1,000 hats; one- fourth castor; one-fourth second quality cas- tors; one-fourth rorams; and one-fourth youths and men's hats of lowest quality.
ty and value of different kinds als used; distinguishing between cts and domestic products?	10. About one-half of the raw materials used are imported, but the prices (owing to the articles having been purchased in small parcels at various times) cannot be come at readily.
r of men, women, and chil- d, and average wages of each	12. Three men and one woman; the men \$7 per week; the woman \$3 per week.
any hours a day employed; and of the year?	13. Work by the piece.
er the manufactures find a mar- nufactory? If not, how far are market?	16. Market at home.
r foreign articles of the like nto competition with them at sale, and to what extent?	17. No foreign competition here.
re the manufactures consumed? r any of the manufactures are foreign countries? and, if so,	18. In the surrounding country. 19. None.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 45—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Cash principally.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased, and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the material or the labor, and at what rate?	21. Increase on the material, average per cent.; labor no increase.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Beaver hats \$9; castor best \$8, do. from 7 to \$5; romans from \$4 to \$5; men's and youths' more inferior, from \$3 to \$3.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. Duty sufficient existing.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. In my opinion none.
27. What amount of the agricultural products of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. Do not know.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent. with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	29. If the duties were reduced to 12½ cent. as stated, it would be ruinous to our business.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. I know of no other business at which I could employ my small capital in a way that would give support to my family.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. I know of none now.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

PETER SPRINGER, *Hatter.*

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 46.

Lewis Rumford, *Hatter, New Castle County, Delaware.*

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Delaware State, New Castle county
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Hattings; hand power.
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1820. Private.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery?	4. \$3,300 ground and buildings.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 46—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
amount in materials, and in cash use of materials and payment of	5. About \$3,000 the whole.
rate of profit on the capital in the establishment of the manu- facturing between the rate of that portion of the capital which after providing for the interest the rate of profit upon that is not borrowed?	6. As much as we can; but that is little enough in all conscience.
of articles annually manufac- the establishment of the manufac- tion, quality, and value of each	9. 1,200 annually.
ty and value of different kinds materials used; distinguishing be- n products and domestic pro-	10. Foreign \$600; domestic \$1,400.
er of men, women and children d average wages of each class?	12. Four men; one woman.
any hours a day employed, and of the year?	13. Ten hours a day all the year.
er the manufactures find a mar- anufactory? If not, how far are a market?	16. Market at the manufactory.
er foreign articles of the like nto competition with them at sale, and to what extent?	17. No foreign competition.
are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the country around.
er any of the manufactures are foreign countries? and if so,	19. None.
er the manufacture is sold by urer for cash? and if on credit, it? if bartered, for what?	20. Cash and a credit of six months.
duty upon the foreign manufac- ind of goods which you make 1 to 12½ per cent., with a correc- tion on all the imports, would to abandon your business, or anufacture at reduced prices?	29. It would cause me to abandon my bu- siness.

LEWIS RUMFORD.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 47.

Roberts, Manufacturer of Candles and Soap, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
nd county in which the manufac- ed?	1. State of Delaware, Newcastle county.
description of the manufactory; water, steam, or other power?	2. Soap and candles; hand power.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 47—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1826; private concern.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery?	4. 4,000 dollars, ground, build machinery.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. \$13,000.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. About 100,000 lbs. soap; 10 candles.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Domestic.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Six men; average wages 2 per month.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. 12 hours a day, all the year.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Six horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. A part at home, and a part ceeding 60 miles.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	19. None.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Soap, from 4½ to 8 cents per dles, from 8 to 12 cents per lb.

ENOCH ROBEK

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 48.

Soap and Candle Manufactory, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Delaware State, Newcastle county
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Soap and candles, hand power.
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1822; private.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	4. About \$6,500.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. \$11,450 the whole.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 42—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
9] Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. About 100,000 lbs. candles, average 10 cents per lb.; 150,000 lbs. soap, average 7 cents per lb.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 150,000 lbs. rough fat, 80,000 lbs. tallow; \$1,200 barilla.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 5 men, average wages \$4.65 per week.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. 12 hours.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 6 horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. Market in the States of Delaware and Maryland.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. No foreign competition.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the United States.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. None.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. One-half cash, and one-half credit.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Soap 7 cents per lb. the average; candles 10 cents.

BAINTON & BANOROFF.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 49.

Iron Foundry, Wilmington, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Wilmington, Newcastle county, Delaware; Mahlon Betts proprietor.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Iron foundry; use a steam engine of three horse power.
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. A private concern; has been in the hands of the present proprietor since 1822; originally established about 1812 or '13.
4. Capital invested in ground and building, steam power, and machinery?	4. 7,850 dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. 8,000 dollars.
7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. A considerable increase, occasioned by the general prosperity of the manufactures located in the neighborhood.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 49—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Consume about 10,000 bu 20 cts. per bushel, and 250 tr about one-third of the latter in England; average price about \$12. 18 men employed.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 18 men employed.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. 10 hours per day.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. Work made to order.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. Very little competition, road work.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the neighborhood.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Nearly all sold at a credit to twelve months.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the material or the labor, and at what rate?	21. The cost of making has b by a fall in the price of materials experience in the operations.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. The price of small casting from 9 to five cents per lb., and from 6 to 4½.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. No similar articles import
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. Live on until it disappear an office in the Government. I
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. Railroads and canals will the most remote point in our which those articles are wanted.

MAHLON B

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 50.

Iron Foundry, Wilmington, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Wilmington, Newcastle co ware.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Iron foundry, with steam po

DOCUMENT 15—No. 56—Continued

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. January, 1831.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery?	4. Eight thousand dollars.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. About twenty thousand dollars iron castings; average price about five cents per pound.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. One hundred and seventy-five tons American pig iron, worth from thirty-five to forty dollars per ton; from twenty to forty tons Scotch pig, worth from forty-three to forty-eight dollars per ton; about fifty tons old castings, worth from fifteen to twenty-two dollars per ton; two hundred tons Lehigh coal, worth about six dollars and sixty-five cents per ton.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Fifteen men and boys; wages, average of all, about six dollars per week each.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. Employment all the year; work about ten hours per day.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. Principally at the manufactory; some sent to Philadelphia, a distance of thirty miles.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. No foreign competition.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the United States.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Usual terms six months. If bartered, cash.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	29. If the duty was reduced to 12½ per cent., it would cause us to abandon our business.
33. Amount of capital?	33. Seven thousand dollars.

WILMINGTON, Delaware.

JONATHAN BONNEY & Co.

DOCUMENT 15—No. 51.

Manufactory of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Delaware State, Newcastle county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Tin and sheet iron ware; hand power.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 51—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1813; private concern.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery?	4. Six thousand five hundred dollars ground and buildings.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. From four to five thousand dollars whole.
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Profit decreased, owing to home competition.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. About two thousand dollars foreign and one thousand dollars domestic.
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Three men and two boys; men \$2 per week, boys worth \$2 per week.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. Eleven hours a day, all the year.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market, at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. Market at the manufactory.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. No foreign competition.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the country around.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. None exported.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Credit of one year generally.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Compelled to abandon my business.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. The foregoing being the business which I principally subsist, I know of no other that I could advantageously employ my capital in, should I be so fortunate as to save anything from the ruins of my establishment.

THOS. C. ALRICH.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 52.

Manufactory of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Delaware State, Newcastle county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Tin and sheet iron ware; hand.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 52—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
established; and whether a joint ern?	3. In 1820; private.
and invested in ground and build- water power and machinery?	4. Four thousand five hundred dollars, ground and buildings.
ge amount in materials, and in e purchase of materials and pay- ges?	5. One thousand dollars in materials, cash for the purchase of materials two hundred dollars, wages nine hundred dollars per an- num.
nt of articles annually manufactur- e establishment of the manufacto- ption, quality, and value of each	9. From three to four thousand dollars per annum.
tity and value of different kinds materials used; distinguishing be- gn products and domestic pro-	10. Sheet iron \$500 per annum, tin \$1,500 per annum.
ber of men, women, and chil- yed, and average wages of each	12. Three men, wages \$6 per week.
many hours a day employed; and n of the year?	13. Ten hours.
ther the manufactures find a mar- nanufactory? If not, how far are a market?	16. Find a market in Delaware, Pennsylv- vania, and Maryland.
ther foreign articles of the like into competition with them at of sale; and to what extent?	17. None that I know of.
re are the manufactures consum-	18. In the United States.
ther any of the manufactures are foreign countries? and if so,	19. None.
ther the manufacture is sold by cturer for cash? if on credit, at if bartered, for what?	20. Principally bartered for feathers, wool, quills, &c.
duty upon the foreign manufac- kind of goods which you make ed to 12½ per cent., with a corre- duction on all the imports, would u to abandon your business, or manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Could afford to manufacture at reduced prices.

NATH. BECKLEY.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 53.

per, and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory, State of Delaware, Newcastle County.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
und county in which the manu- uated?	1. State of Delaware, Newcastle county.
r description of the manufactory; water, steam, or other power?	2. Tin, copper, and sheet-iron ware; hand.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 53—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1792; private.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Ground and buildings \$3,
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?	5. Average amount in mater for the purchase of materials, \$
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 100 lbs. of copper, at 25 30 boxes tin, at 9 to \$10 1,200 cwt. sheet iron, at
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Do the work within our sons.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. Principally at the manuf
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	17. No foreign competition.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the United States.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? And if so, where?	19. None.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Principally for cash.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	29. If the duty was reduced, be compelled to abandon our bu

SAM'L V

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 54.

D. C. Wilson's Brick Manufactory, Newcastle County, State of Delaware

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Delaware State, Newcastle c
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Brickmaking; hand.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1827; private.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery?	4. Ground and buildings \$6,000
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Payment of wages about sawum, wood, \$2,500 per year

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 54.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of kind?	9. 1,200,000 bricks per annum; run of the kiln \$6 per thousand.
Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each	12. 20 men and 10 boys; average for men \$30 per month; boys \$12 per month.
How many hours a day employed; and portion of the year?	13. Work by the piece.
Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 5 horses.
Whether the manufactures find a market the manufactory? If not, how far are sent to a market?	16. $\frac{1}{2}$ at the manufactory; $\frac{1}{2}$ at Philadelphia, and $\frac{1}{4}$ in New York.
Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the United States.
Whether any of the manufactures are sent to foreign countries? and if so,	19. None.
Whether the manufacture is sold by manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what price? if bartered, for what?	20. Credit of 6 months.
The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since establishment?	22. Average \$6 per thousand.
Amount of capital?	33. \$7,000.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 55.

Jonathan Ramford, Brick Maker, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Delaware, New Castle county.
Kind or description of the manufactory; whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Brick making; hand.
When established; and whether a joint concern?	3. In 1827. Private.
Capital invested in ground and building; and water power and machinery?	4. \$1,500 in ground and buildings.
Average amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Payment of wages \$1,200; materials \$1,000.
Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each	9. 350,000 bricks a year.
Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Nine men, average wages 25 dollars per month.
How many hours a day employed, and portion of the year?	13. Nine hours a day, six and a half months.
Whether the manufactures find a market the manufactory? If not, how far are sent to a market?	16. Principally at home.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 55—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the United States.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. None exported.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. One half cash; the other on a credit from two to four months.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Average \$ 6 per thousand.

JONATHAN RUMFORD.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 56.

Abel Jeanes, Lime, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Delaware State, New Castle county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Lime.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1816. Private.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and machinery?	4. Fifty thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. \$ 5,000; about 4 or 5,000 dollars; about \$ 4,000 per annum; aggregate \$ 14,000.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 50,000 bushels of lime annually.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Quarried 50,000 bushels of stone.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. From 25 to 30 men.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. From sun to sun.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 21 horses, and seven or eight yoke oxen.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. Market in the surrounding country.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the surrounding country.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. None.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Cash.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Previous to 1822, sold at 30 cents bushel; after which time it fell to 20 cents.

ABEL JEANES

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 57.

Lime Manufactory, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Delaware State, Newcastle county.
Kind or description of the manufactory; whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Lime.
When established; and whether a joint concern?	3. In 1816; private.
Capital invested in ground and building and water power and machinery?	4. Ground and buildings, \$20,000.
Average amount in materials, and in or the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Materials, 450 dollars; for the purchase of materials, \$220 annually; payment of wages, \$1,200.
Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of kind?	6. 35,000 bushels of white lime at 20 cts. per bushel; 10,000 bushels of stone at 6 cts. per bushel.
Quantity and value of different kinds of materials used; distinguishing between products and domestic products?	7. 45,000 bushels stone per annum.
Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	8. 14 men, average \$18 per month.
How many hours a day employed, what portion of the year?	9. From sun to sun the whole year.
Number of horses or other animals employed?	10. 17 horses and 3 yoke of oxen.
Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are sent to a market?	11. Sell one-half at the kiln, and the other half sold within 15 miles.
Where are the manufactures consumed?	12. In the country around.
Whether any of the manufactures are sent to foreign countries? and, if so, to what?	13. None.
Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what rate? if bartered, for what?	14. Cash.
Whether the cost of the manufactured articles (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year since the establishment of the manufactory; whether the increase has been in the material or the labor, and at what rate?	15. Decreased in labor and material.
The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	16. Average 20 cents per bushel.
What amount of the agricultural products of the country is consumed in your manufactory, and what amount of other domestic productions?	17. 52 barrels of flour.

JOSEPH EASTBURN.

Tabular Statement for Hatters, Bootmakers, and other Manufac-

Date of establishment, &c.	Names of manufacturers and mechanics.	Capital invested in ground, buildings, water power and machinery.	Average am't in materials, cash for purchase of materials and payment of wages.	Amount of articles annually manufactured.	Kinds.
1825. Concern private.	W. R. Sellars, hatter	\$7,000	\$3,000	\$12,000	Fur hats and caps.
1831. Concern private.	Peter Springer, hatter.	1,700	1,500	Not estimated.	Hats, near 1,000. + castor. + 2d quality castor. + roram. + for youth, and hats of lowest quality.
1820. Concern private.	Lewis Rumford, hatter.	3,300	3,000	1,200	Fur hats -
1826. Concern private.	Enoch Roberts, tallow chandler.	4,000	13,000	16,000	Soap and candles -
1822.	Bainton & Bancroft, tallow chandlers.	6,500	11,450	20,500	Do do -
From 1822, by Estab-lished in 1813.	Mahlon Betts, proprietor of iron foundry; steam power.	7,850	8,000	No estimate.	- - -
1831.	Jonathan Bonny and Co., iron foundry; steam power.	8,000	-	20,000	Castings -
1813. Concern private.	F. C. Alrichs, manufacturer of iron and tin ware.	6,500	4,500	-	Iron and tin ware -
1820. Concern private.	N. Beckley, manufacturer of tin and sheet iron ware.	4,500	3,900	3,500	Do do -
1792. Concern private.	Samuel Wood, manufacturer of tin, copper and sheet iron ware.	3,000	800	-	Tin, copper and iron ware.
1827. Concern private.	David C. Wilson, brickmaker.	6,000	6,500	7,200	Bricks -
1827. Concern private.	Jonathan Rumford, brickmaker.	1,500	2,200	2,100	Do -
1816. Concern private.	Abel Jeanes, lime burner.	50,000	14,000	-	Lime, white and brown.
1816. Concern private.	Jos. Eastburn, lime burner.	20,000	1,870	7,000	Do do -
		\$139,850	\$73,720	90,100	

—No. 58.

turers and Artisans, in Newcastle County, Delaware.

Quantity and value of raw materials.	Prices at which the manufactures have been sold since the establishment.	No. of men, women, and children employed.	Wages of men, women, and children.	Number of horses.
Domestic, worth \$1,100 Foreign, worth 2,000	From 2 to \$10	5	Not stated.	
Half domestic, half foreign; price not stated.	Beaver hats, \$9 Castor, (best,) 8 2d do. from 7 to 5 Rorams, \$4 to \$3 50 Youths' and inferior, \$2 50 to \$3.	4	Men, \$7 pr. week, women, \$3.	
Domestic \$1,400 Foreign 600	-	5	Not stated.	
Domestic; quantity not stated	Soap, at 5 cts. av. Candles, 10 do.	6	Men, \$23 pr. month.	6
Rough fat, 150,000 lbs. Tallow, 80,000 do. Barilla, \$1,200 worth. Coal, 1,000 bush. at 20 cents Iron, domestic, 166½ tons, \$35 Iron, foreign, 83½ tons, \$35	Soap, 7 do. Candles, 10 do. - - -	5 - 18	Do. \$4 65 pr. week. Not stated.	6
Amer. pig iron, 175 tons, at \$37½ Scotch pig iron, 30 tons, at \$45½ Old castings, 50 tons, at \$17½ Lehigh coal, 200 tons, at \$6 65 Domestic \$2,000 Foreign 2,000	5 cents per lb. - - -	15 - 5	Men, \$6 av. per week. Do. \$6 per w'k, children, \$2.	
Sheet iron 500 Tin 1,560	- - -	3	Do. \$6 per week.	
Tin, 50 tons, 9 to \$10 per box Copper, 100 lbs., 25 cts. Sheet iron, 1,200 cwt., at \$8	- - -	himself & son.		
- - -	\$6 per 1,000	30	Do. \$30 pr. mo., children, \$12.	5
- - -	- - -	9	Do. \$25 pr. month.	
Stone, 50,000 bushels	Previous to 1822, 30 cents per bushel; since, 20 cents.	30	Not stated.	21; oxen, 8 yoke.
Do 45,000 bushels	- - -	14	Men, \$18 pr. month.	17; oxen, 3 yoke.
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DOCUMENT 15.—No. 59.

Thomas Crawford's Tannery and Bark Grinding Manufactory, Whiteley Creek, No County, State of Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?</p> <p>2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?</p> <p>3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?</p> <p>4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery?</p> <p>5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?</p> <p>9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?</p> <p>10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?</p> <p>12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?</p> <p>13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?</p> <p>15. Number of horses or other animals employed?</p> <p>16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?</p> <p>18. Where are the manufactures consumed?</p> <p>19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?</p> <p>20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?</p> <p>21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased, and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the material or the labor, and at what rate?</p>	<p>1. Delaware, Newcastle county.</p> <p>2. Tannery of leather and bark grind water power.</p> <p>3. 1829; private.</p> <p>4. Ground and buildings \$6,000.</p> <p>5. Average amount in materials \$6 cash for the purchase of materials \$3, wages \$1,296 per annum.</p> <p>9. 175 tons, per annum, of quercu bark, \$30; 500 hides tanned.</p> <p>10. 350 cords bark; 500 hides.</p> <p>12. 6 men; wages \$18 per month, and</p> <p>13. 12 hours.</p> <p>15. 2 horses.</p> <p>16. Send to Wilmington and Philadelphia</p> <p>18. In the United States.</p> <p>19. None.</p> <p>20. Bark is sold for cash; credit on leather from 4 to 6 months.</p> <p>21. Tanning increased; bark decreases</p>

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 60.

ng & Co., Manufacturers of Leather and Quercitron Bark, State of Delaware, Newcastle County.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>d county in which the manu- ated? description of the manufactory, water, steam, or other power? stablished, and whether a joint ? invested in ground and build- er power and machinery? : amount in materials, and in urchase of materials and pay- s? y and value of different kinds rials used; distinguishing be- n products and domestic pro- r of men, women, and children id average wages of each class? any hours a day employed, and of the year? r of horses or other animals em- er the manufactures find a mar- anufactory? If not, how far are market? ier foreign articles of the like into competition with them at sale; and to what extent? are the manufactures consumed? er any of the manufactures are foreign countries? and, if so, er the manufacture is sold by urer for cash? and, if on credit, t? if bartered, for what? rices at which the manufactures old by the manufacturer since nent?</p>	<p>1. Delaware State, New Castle county. 2. Tannery and bark; hand and horse power. 3. In 1831; private. 4. \$1,500. 5. \$4,000 to \$5,000, the whole. 10. 800 hides a year, 400 foreign and 400 domestic; 200 hhds. of bark (quercitron.) 12. Two men, \$20 per month each; one boy, \$12 per month. 13. Twelve hours all the year. 15. Two horses. 16. Wilmington and Philadelphia. 17. None. 18. In the United States. 19. None. 20. Sold on a credit of four months, gene- rally. 22. Average price 28 cents per lb. for leather; bark \$22 per hogshead on an aver- age.</p>

T. B. ARMSTRONG & CO.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 61.

Benjamin Webb's Bark Mill, State of Delaware, Newcastle County.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>d county in which the manu- ated? description of the manufactory, water, steam, or other power?</p>	<p>1. Delaware State, New Castle county. 2. Bark mill, water power.</p>

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 61—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?</p> <p>4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery?</p> <p>5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?</p> <p>7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?</p> <p>9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?</p> <p>10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?</p> <p>12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?</p> <p>13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?</p> <p>15. Number of horses or other animals employed?</p> <p>16. Whether the manufactures finds a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?</p> <p>17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?</p> <p>18. Where are the manufactures consumed?</p> <p>19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?</p> <p>20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?</p> <p>21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the material or the labor, and at what rate?</p> <p>22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?</p>	<p>3. In 1827, private concern.</p> <p>4. Four thousand dollars.</p> <p>5. About \$1,500 for the whole.</p> <p>7. Decrease; apparent cause, ho petition.</p> <p>9. About 300 tons of bark per ann one kind, first quality quercitron; value \$32 per ton.</p> <p>10. About 600 cords of bark, at \$</p> <p>12. Seven men at \$4 50 per week.</p> <p>13. Eight hours all the year.</p> <p>15. One horse.</p> <p>16. Philadelphia and New York.</p> <p>17. No foreign competition.</p> <p>18. In England, France, and Germ</p> <p>19. As above.</p> <p>20. Always for cash.</p> <p>21. Decreased 50 per cent. in the factured article.</p> <p>22. Answered in the 9th question.</p>

BENJAMIN WH

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 62.

Tanning of Leather, Newcastle County, State of Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
and county in which the manufactured?	1. Delaware State, Newcastle county.
or description of the manufactory, or water, steam, or other power?	2. Tanning of leather; hand power.
n established; and whether a joint ern?	3. In 1828; private.
al invested in ground and build-water power and machinery?	4. \$3,500.
age amount in materials, and in ie purchase of materials and pay-ages?	5. \$5,350 the whole.
ntity and value of different kinds erials used; distinguishing between oducts and domestic products?	10. 1,000 hides, 125 cords of bark, domestic.
iber of men, women, and children and average wages of each class?	12. 1 man, 2 boys; man's wages \$17 per month, boys \$1 50 each per week.
r many hours a day employed, and on of the year?	13. 12 hours.
ber of horses, or other animals	15. 1 horse.
ether the manufactures find a mar-manufactory? If not, how far are o a market?	16. $\frac{2}{3}$ at the manufactory, and $\frac{1}{3}$ in Philadelphia.
re are the manufactures consumed? ether any of the manufactures are to foreign countries? and if so,	18. In the United States. 19. None.
ether the manufacture is sold by acturer for cash? and if on credit, edit? if bartered, for what?	20. Generally at 90 days.
ether the cost of the manufactured the manufactory) has increased or ; and how much in each year from ishment of the manufactory; and he increase has been in the mate-labor, and at what rate?	21. Cost increased six per cent, in the ma-terial.
; prices at which the manufactures sold by the manufacturer since ishment?	22. Sold in 1829, at 23 cts. per lb. 1830, 24 1831, 26

JAMES CARSON.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 63.

Tannery, Wilmington, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
and county in which the manufactured?	1. Wilmington, Newcastle county, State of Delaware.
er description of the manufactory; or water, steam, or other power?	2. A small tannery, horse power.

DEPARTMENT 15.—No. 63—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
number of men, women, and children, and average wages of each class?	12. Commonly two or three men employed; occasionally more. As it respects wages, answered elsewhere.
How many hours a day employed, and season of the year?	13. The working hours are from sunrise until sunset. Don't work at night. I keep my men all the year generally.
Rate of wages of similar classes employed in the same State and county, and in foreign countries?	14. I cannot tell with respect to foreign countries, other than it is understood that, by dint of oppression, and the extreme penury of the working class, employers are enabled to sell goods very low. The wages of laborers here is not materially different from those of our journeymen.
Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Sometimes two; one is sufficient for the tannery.
Whether the manufactures find a market in the same manufactory? If not, how far sent to a market?	16. I sell commonly either at home or in Philadelphia.
Whether foreign articles of the like kind come into competition with them at such sale; and to what extent? Where are the manufactures consumed?	17. Answered at the 11th query.
Whether any of the manufactures are sent to foreign countries? and, if so, to what countries?	18. Principally in the United States; some, especially light leather, is sent to the West Indies and South America, and, perhaps, to Mexico.
Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, on what terms? it bartered, for what?	19. Answered above.
Whether the cost of the manufacture (to the manufacturer) has increased, and how much in each year since the establishment of the manufactory; whether the increase has been in the material, the labor, and at what rate?	20. When cash can be obtained, it is preferred; but most commonly quantities sell at 3, 4, or 6 months' credit.
At what prices at which the manufactures are sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	21. In this neighborhood the cost to the manufacturer has greatly increased in my time; the increase has been both in the material and labor; slaughter hides 25 per cent.; Spanish 50 per cent.; bark 300 per cent.; labor 25 per cent.
	22. When I first became acquainted with the tanning business, viz. in 1778, the price of sole leather in this place was equal to 28 cents; (in silver money,) harness leather 33½ per lb., and calf skins 106 cents per lb., being considerably higher than at present, although the materials and labor have risen as before stated. The case, I think, affords a striking evidence of the utility or necessity of continuing the tariff, and even increasing it on many articles. Previously to the revolution, although we abounded in every requisite material for making leather, yet very large quantities were imported from England; no power existed here to reject it, and to foster our own manufactures; a consequence was, that when war came, the country was bare of leather, and suffered greatly. Another consequence was, a speedy rise in the price of about 50 per cent., which, with the monopoly that followed, increased the

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?</p> <p>24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?</p> <p>25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?</p> <p>26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?</p> <p>27. What amount of the agricultural products of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?</p> <p>29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent, with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?</p>	<p>production; and this monopoly and production, before the war closed, reduced the price ten per cent. When peace came, things returned nearly to the old condition; a free trade for the introduction of English manufactures; general paralization followed; the prices of commodities, fell, it is true, but the means to pay for them failed in a still greater degree. But since sufficient protection for leather has been given by our laws, the manufactured article has become abundant; for, though comparatively little is now done in this State, it has increased greatly in others where bark is plenty. The price of leather is very reasonable, much lower, especially sole leather, than in England; yet there can be no doubt but that the prejudices of some would call for it then thence if the duty should be taken off. Very few persons have a just idea of the effect which the importation of a fifth part of a commodity used would have on the prosperity of the manufacturer here. When the war of the revolution began, we were supposed to have a population of about five millions, say one-quarter of our present number.</p> <p>23. The existing duty appears sufficient, at least on sole leather; but no benefit can arise, perhaps much injury, from a reduction.</p> <p>24. I have no information on this subject.</p> <p>25. I am not competent to answer further than is found elsewhere.</p> <p>26. I have not the necessary means to enable me to be minute in answering this query. Some parts may be collected from the answers to other queries.</p> <p>27. I should find a difficulty in classifying the very few products a tanner uses, whether to call them agricultural or domestic productions. We do not use any foreign commodity, except some hides, which, in my concern, may amount to one-tenth part.</p> <p>29. The article cannot be made at reduced prices, by any ordinary and honest process, without a corresponding reduction in labor, and in the raw materials, products of the country. One-half of the tanners in this State, have within the last twenty</p>

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 63—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
	<p>years, either failed, reduced their business, or retired from it. What I might do, in the predicament suggested, is unknown, but it is probable that, in most cases of large business, where the manufacturer should sell at a less profit than the present, a loss would be sustained by his creditors, the country at large. Our observations, however, are meant to apply particularly to the old manufactories in the country at large. What may be done in some extensive establishments, with patented inventions, recently formed in the forests of New York and elsewhere, is not fully known to me.</p>
<p>ould cause you to abandon your what way would you employ</p>	<p>30. I cannot answer this question. I am not fertile in finding resources.</p>
<p>any pursuit in which you could which you could derive greater after a reduction of the import per cent?</p>	<p>31. Answered above.</p>
<p>at the manufactures of salt and from the points of importation competition within a certain them, and what is the extent</p>	<p>32. I have not any knowledge of those things.</p>
<p>t of capital; and what proportioned capital bears to that which</p>	<p>33. Answered already; have no borrowed capital.</p>
<p>mount of reduction in the durable the actual or real capital yield an interest of 6 per cent.; al the reduction should be? imums should be abolished, assessed upon the real value d article in the American port, l valorem duty would be equiresent with the minimum? ould be the operation of this he frauds at present supposed?</p>	<p>34. The reduction of duties, in any degree, would not enable the manufacturer to obtain six per cent., though it might oblige him to accept of three, or less.</p> <p>35. I am not acquainted with the subject.</p>
<p>ion which the production by manufacturers bears to the con-</p>	<p>36. I cannot say.</p>
<p>of individual and household in the United States, and how creased since the tariff of 1824? profit of money or capital in tes?</p>	<p>37. If the question relate to tanned leather only, I should say, according to my apprehension, almost the whole.</p> <p>38. I do not possess the means to make the calculation.</p>
<p>rate of wages?</p>	<p>39. Cannot say.</p> <p>40. It is difficult to speak of average wages, and of different places; but so far as my knowledge extends, the common wages of a journeyman tanner, who finds himself, is about 75 cents per diem.</p>

ese inquiries relate more particularly to manufactures carried on in large

In respect to those branches, however, which are carried on in private those of hats, shoes, saddlery, &c., such detailed information is not necessary.

It will be sufficient to state, in the aggregate, the amount of capital employed, the manufactured articles, the number of persons employed, the rate of wages profit upon the capital, what portion of materials is of American production; to foreign articles, of the like kinds, enter into domestic consumption, and what duty could be made without increasing foreign competition in the home market.

I did not read the above note until the answers were formed; otherwise the probably would, have been curtailed, at least some of them;—the small business requiring or affording much information.

ISAAC H. S.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 64.

James Webb, Currier, New Castle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Delaware State, New Castle.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Currying of leather.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1821. Private.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	4. Seven thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. \$10,000; wages \$800 per annum.
7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	7. Decrease of profit owing to—
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 6,000 calf-skins; 800 upper horse hides; 200 sides of belt leathers.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Three men, one boy; wages \$3 per annum each man, boy's wages \$1.50.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Twelve hours, all the year.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. Generally at the manufactory.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. None.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the United States.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. None.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Generally at three months' credit.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Calf-skins \$27 per dozen; upper \$5.50 per hide; horse hides \$12 per hide; belt \$12 per hide.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you manufacture at reduced prices?	29. It would cause me to abandon business.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. Cannot tell.

JAMES V.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 65.

Charles G. Denny, Currier, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
county in which the manufac-	1. Delaware State, New Castle county.
description of the manufactory;	2. Currying of leather, hand.
water, steam, or other power?	3. In 1837; private concern.
established, and whether a joint	4. Ground, buildings, and machinery, three thousand dollars.
invested in ground and build-	5. About \$ 5,000; payment of wages 300 dollars per annum.
ing power and machinery?	9. From 10 to \$ 12,000.
amount in materials, and in	12. Two men, three boys; average wages of men \$ 600 per annum; boys \$ 300 per ann.
purchase of materials and pay-	13. 10 hours, all the year.
ment?	16. Principally at the manufactory.
of articles annually manufac-	17. None.
tured establishment of the manu-	18. In Wilmington.
facture, quality, and value of	19. Export some to the West Indies.
of men, women, and chil-	20. Half for cash; the balance on a credit of four months.
dren, and average wages of each	21. Increased in the rough material eight per cent.
how many hours a day employed, and	
for the year?	
do the manufactures find a mar-	
ket? If not, how far are	
the market?	
are foreign articles of the like	
in competition with them at	
home, and to what extent?	
do the manufactures consume	
any of the manufactures are	
imported from foreign countries? and if so,	
how is the manufacture sold by	
retail for cash? and if on credit,	
if bartered, for what?	
what is the cost of the manufactured	
material (manufacturer) has increased	
and how much in each year	
since the establishment of the manufactory;	
what increase has been in the ma-	
terial, and at what rate?	

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 66.

H. Holtzbecher's Tannery, Newcastle County, State of Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
county in which the manufac-	1. My tannery is situated in the county of Newcastle, State of Delaware.
description of the manufactory;	2. Tanning of leather; chiefly sole leather, made of South American hides.
water, steam, or other power?	3. This tannery was established six years ago, on my own account.
established, and whether a joint	
invested in ground and build-	
ing power and machinery?	
amount in materials, and in	
purchase of materials and pay-	
ment?	
of articles annually manufac-	
tured establishment of the manu-	
facture, quality, and value of	
of men, women, and chil-	
dren, and average wages of each	
how many hours a day employed, and	
for the year?	
do the manufactures find a mar-	
ket? If not, how far are	
the market?	
are foreign articles of the like	
in competition with them at	
home, and to what extent?	
do the manufactures consume	
any of the manufactures are	
imported from foreign countries? and if so,	
how is the manufacture sold by	
retail for cash? and if on credit,	
if bartered, for what?	
what is the cost of the manufactured	
material (manufacturer) has increased	
and how much in each year	
since the establishment of the manufactory;	
what increase has been in the ma-	
terial, and at what rate?	

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 66.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery?	4. \$2,500, including ground rats, machinery, and utensils.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Raw hides, 120 cords Spanish oak bark Wages to hands in tan-yas smiths, carpenters, and wrights, bills and accident charges.
7. Cause of increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	7. Owing to increase of inter- tion, occasioned by increase of other manufacturing establish- ment of shoes, boots, harness demand for all kinds of leather bly increasing.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Chiefly sole leather; amo about \$8,000 per annum.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. There are worked in any South American hides, worth cords Spanish oak bark, worth 1,
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Am of opinion that leather manufactured in the United States any where else.
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 2 men whose wages are ab 2 boys do 2 horses, expense of keeping
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. The hands are employed fro to sunset every day, if weather per
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 2 horses generally, and fire oxen, to remove tan, and for other
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. The product of this establis disposed of at Baltimore, Philadel New York.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	17. Answered in query No. 11.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the United States, Briti American possessions, South Ame West Indies.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. Answered in query No. 18.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Leather is always sold on a 4 and 6 months.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the material or the labor, and at what rate?	21. South American hides are double price at present, than they years ago, when I first became ac with them. The price of Spanish has also much increased; and so ha and other expenses.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. Sole leather has sold, in quan 24 to 27 cents per lb.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 66.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles taxed?	23. Answered in query No. 11.
What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, what portion of the profits of capital?	26. Answered previously.
What amount of the agricultural product of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. Food for men and horses \$500 120 cords Spanish oak bark 1,200 \$1,700
What quantity or amount of manufactures such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own country?	28. I have understood, while at New York lately, that the sales of leather at that place alone amounted to \$3,500,000. The amount manufactured in the United States must therefore be very great.

. 67.

iers in Newcastle County, Delaware.

at which the factures have sold since the lishment.	Number of men, women, & chil- dren em- ployed.	Wages of men.	Wages of wo- men.	Wages of chil- dren.	Num- ber of horses.	Amount of agricultur- al pro- ducts and other, do- mestic pro- duc- tions.	Value.
-	6	\$18 per month	-	-	2		
-	3	\$20 do	-	\$12	2		
er ton	7	\$4.50 per week	-	-	1		
do	3	\$17 per month	-	\$1.50 per week	1		
er in 1829, at 23 cts. per lb. 1830, 24 c. do 1831, 26 c. do tated	3	-	-	-	1		
er dozen	4	\$300 per an. ea.	-	150			
50 per hide							
15 do							
do	5	\$300 per an. ea.	-	\$150 per annum			
tated							
26 cts. per lb.	4	\$250 per an. ea.	-	\$100 do. each	2	Food for men and horses	\$500
10	35						
-	2	\$16 per month	-	\$125 do. each	9		\$500
	37				9		\$500

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 69—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. Philadelphia or Baltimore.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the United States.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. None.

GEORGE B. MEETER.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 70.

Samuel Eccles, Grain Mill, Appoquinimick Creek, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Grain; water.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery?	4. \$2,800.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 12,000 bushels of grain.

SAMUEL ECCLES.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 71.

John C. Phillips, Miller, Newcastle County, State of Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Delaware State, Newcastle county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Grain and saw mill.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1806; private.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery?	4. \$8,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Average amount in materials \$3,000; cash for the purchase of materials \$15,000; wages \$432.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 23,000 barrels of flour, \$5 25 per barrel; 2,800 barrels corn meal \$2 50.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 71.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 10,000 bushels wheat, 10,000 bu corn.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Two men at \$18 per month each.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. Twenty-four hours.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Five horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. Market at Wilmington, 8 miles, Philadelphia 36 miles.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the United States.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. None by me.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Cash.

JOHN C. PHILLIPS

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 72.

Samuel Stroud, jr.'s, Grain Mill, Whiteclay Creek, Newcastle County, State of Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Delaware, Newcastle county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Grain; water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1829; private.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery?	4. \$12,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. \$26,000 in all.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 2,000 barrels flour, worth \$5 25; 1, hogsheads corn meal, \$1,400.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 22,000 bushels of corn; 10,000 bu els of wheat.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 2 men, average wages of each per month.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. 24 hours.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 4 horses; 4 yoke of oxen.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 72—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
ether the manufactures find a the manufactory? If not, how far nt to a market?	16. Market at Philadelphia, 56 miles.
ere are the manufactures consum-	18. United States and West India,
ether any of the manufactures are o foreign countries? and if so,	19. West India.
ether the manufacture is sold by cturer for cash? and if on credit, dit? if bartered, for what?	20. Cash.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 73.

Bayard Grubb's Grain Mill, Newcastle County, State of Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
and county in which the manufac- ted?	1. State of Delaware, Newcastle county.
r description of the manufactory; r water, steam, or other power?	2. Grain; water power.
established; and whether a joint rn?	3. In 1828; private.
d invested in ground and build- ater power and machinery?	4. \$4,000.
ge amount in materials, and in e purchase of materials and pay- ges?	5. Average amount in materials \$200; cash for the purchase of do. \$200; wages \$30 per annum.
nt of articles annually manufac- the establishment of the manu- escription, quality, and value of	9. 200 barrels of flour.
ntity and value of different kinds aterials used; distinguishing be- ign products and domestic prod-	10. 1,000 bushels grain.
ber of men, women, and children and average wages of each class?	12. 1 hand, (myself) value \$30 per month.
ether the manufactures find a mar- anufactory? If not, how far are market?	16. Market in Wilmington, 5 miles.
re are the manufactures consum-	18. In the United States.
her any of the manufactures are o foreign countries? and if so,	19. None.
ether the manufacture is sold by cturer for cash? and if on credit, lit? if bartered, for what?	20. Cash.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 74.

Flour Mill, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Delaware State, Newcastle and
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Grain; water.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1831; private.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery?	4. One thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. One hand at \$12. No money exp for materials, as all that the mill does country customers.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. About one thousand bushels of
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. One man, \$12 per month.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the country around.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. None.

JOSEPH PHILL
For GEORGE DAVE

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 75.

Grain and Lumber Establishment, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Delaware State, Newcastle and
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Grain and lumber; water.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1831.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery?	4. Twelve thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. One thousand two hundred dollars in all.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Two hundred and fifty barrels at \$5 25; two hundred and fifty bags meal, 50 cents per bushel; three feet of lumber.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Ten thousand bushels of grain

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 75—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
her the manufactures find a market? If not, how far are they from a market?	16. Market at the mill.
her the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? if on credit, at what price? if bartered, for what?	20. Cash.

WILLIAM ABBOTT.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 76.

Naaman's creek Grain Mill, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
and county in which the manufacture is situated?	1. Delaware State, Newcastle county.
description of the manufactory; whether water, steam, or other power is used; established; and whether a joint stock company?	2. Grain; water.
invested in ground and buildings, power and machinery?	3. In 1634; private.
the amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay- ment of wages?	4. Ten thousand dollars.
the number of articles annually manufactured; the establishment of the manufactory; the description, quality, and value of the products?	5. Materials, and cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages, forty thousand dollars.
the quantity and value of different kinds of materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	9. Ten thousand dollars, barrels of wheat and Indian flour.
the number of men, women, and children employed; and the average wages of each class?	10. Forty thousand bushels of grain.
how many hours a day employed; and how many days of the year?	12. Two men, \$25 per month.
her the manufactures find a market? If not, how far are they from a market?	13. Twenty-four hours.
her the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? if on credit, at what price? if bartered, for what?	16. Market at Philadelphia.
	20. Principally for cash.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 77.

Flour and Corn Meal Mill, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Delaware State, Newcastle county
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Flour and corn meal; water power
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1829; private.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery?	4. Eight thousand dollars.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Fifteen thousand bushels of wheat, five thousand bushels of corn; grist one thousand bushels.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Four men, average wages eight dollars per month.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Twelve hours a day, all the year.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Eight horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. Philadelphia forty miles, Baltimore seventy miles.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. None.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Cash.

For WM COOCH,
WM COOCH

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 78.

Grist Flour and Corn Mill, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Delaware State, Newcastle county
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Grist, flour, and corn mill; water
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established in 1832; private
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery?	4. Five thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. About two hundred dollars.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Grind about twelve or fifteen thousand bushels of grain annually.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 78.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>tity and value of different kinds of products used, distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?</p> <p>Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?</p> <p>Many hours a day employed; and number of the year?</p> <p>Where the manufactures find a market?</p> <p>If not, how far are they from a market?</p> <p>Where are the manufactures consumed?</p> <p>Are any of the manufactures exported to foreign countries? and if so, to what countries?</p> <p>How is the manufacture sold by the manufacturer for cash? If on credit, at what rate? If bartered, for what?</p> <p>Has the cost of the manufactured article (by the manufacturer) increased or decreased, and how much in each year from the commencement of the manufactory; and what increase has been in the material, labor, and at what rate?</p> <p>At what prices at which the manufactures are sold by the manufacturer since the commencement?</p>	<p>10. Use from twelve to fifteen thousand bushels of grain; domestic.</p> <p>12. Two men, about \$16 per week.</p> <p>13. Average twelve hours, ten months in the year.</p> <p>16. Market in the neighborhood.</p> <p>18. In the neighborhood.</p> <p>19. None exported.</p> <p>20. Cash.</p> <p>21. No increase or decrease.</p> <p>22. From \$4 25 to \$8 per barrel.</p>

J. H. CANNON.

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 79.

Grain Mill, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>State and county in which the manufactory is situated?</p> <p>What is the description of the manufactory; whether by water, steam, or other power? When established; and whether a joint or private concern?</p> <p>What is invested in ground and buildings? What water power and machinery?</p> <p>What is the average amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay- ages?</p> <p>What is the amount of articles annually manufactured? Since the establishment of the manufactory, what is the description, quality, and value of</p>	<p>1. State of Delaware, Newcastle county.</p> <p>2. Grain; water power.</p> <p>3. In 1831; private.</p> <p>4. Four thousand dollars.</p> <p>5. Wages, one hundred and twenty dollars.</p> <p>9. Flour, 1,250 barrels, average \$5 50; 2,000 barrels corn meal, \$3 50.</p>

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 79—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Six thousand bushels of wheat, or thousand bushels of corn.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. One man.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. Sent two miles to market.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the United States.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. None.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Cash.

For CYRUS TATMAN,
CHAS. TATMAN.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 80.

Manufactory of Wheat and Corn, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. On Ridley creek, Newcastle county Delaware.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Wheat and corn; water.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1820; private.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery?	4. Eight thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Six thousand dollars in all.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 500 barrels corn meal; 400 bbls. & 100 hhds. corn meal; 100 bbls. retailed at mill.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 14,000 bushels of grain.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. One man, one boy; man's wages per month, boy's \$12 per month.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Sixteen hours.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Two horses.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 80—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
Whether the manufactures find a market for their manufactures? If not, how far are they from a market?	16. Market principally in Philadelphia.
Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, for what?	20. Cash.

JAMES BUCKINGHAM.

DOCUMENT 15.—No 81.

Manufacture of Grain, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
Where and county in which the manufacture is situated?	1. Delaware State, Newcastle county.
Kind or description of the manufacture; whether water, steam, or other power? When established; and whether a joint concern?	2. Grain; water. 3. In 1821; private.
Capital invested in ground and buildings; water power and machinery? Expense amount in materials, and in the purchase of materials and pay-wages?	4. Two thousand dollars. 5. Two thousand dollars; payment of wages \$ 19 per month.
Quantity and value of different kinds of materials used; distinguishing between products and domestic products? Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class? Whether the manufactures find a market for their manufactures? If not, how far are they from a market?	10. 11,000 bushels of grain. 12. One man; \$ 19 per month. 16. Wilmington and neighborhood.
Where are the manufactures consumed? Whether any of the manufactures are sent to foreign countries? and if so, where?	18. In the United States. 19. None by me.
Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, for what?	20. Cash.

JACOB SMITH.

BY WINE.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 82.

John Ginn's Grain Mill, Newcastle County, State of Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Delaware, Newcastle county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Grain; water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. About 80 years since.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	4. \$3,000.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 12,000 bushels of grain.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 83.

Wm. Atkins's Grist and Merchant Flour Mill, Ridley Creek, Newcastle County, State of Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Delaware, Newcastle county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Grist and merchant flour mill; water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1839; private.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings?	4. Capital in ground and buildings, &c., \$6,300.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Grain manufactured, 20,000 bushels; cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages about \$20,000.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 3,000 barrels of flour, and 100 bushels kiln dried corn meal per annum.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. 3 men; average wages \$18 per man.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. 17 hours per day; whole year.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. 3 horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. Market at Philadelphia, 40 miles.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. Export none.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Part cash, and a part on a credit from 30 days to 4 months.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 84.

Samuel Richardson's Flour Manufactory, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>1 county in which the manufactory is situated?</p> <p>Description of the manufactory; water, steam, or other power? established; and whether a joint?</p> <p>Invested in ground and buildings, power and machinery?</p> <p>Amount in materials, and in purchase of materials and payers?</p> <p>Value of articles annually manufactured; establishment of the manufactory; description, quality, and value of</p> <p>Value and value of different kinds of materials used; distinguishing between foreign and domestic products?</p> <p>Number of men, women, and children employed; average wages of each class? how many hours a day employed; and for how long the year?</p> <p>Where the manufactures find a market? If not, how far from a market?</p> <p>Are there foreign articles of the like kind in competition with them at sale; and to what extent?</p> <p>Are the manufactures consumed? Are any of the manufactures from foreign countries? and if so, from what countries?</p> <p>Is the manufacture sold by retail for cash? and if on credit, for how long? if bartered, for what?</p>	<p>1. Delaware State, New Castle county.</p> <p>2. Flour mill; water power.</p> <p>3. Seventy years; private.</p> <p>4. About two thousand dollars.</p> <p>5. About 11,000 bushels of grain manufactured; cash for the purchase of materials \$500; payment of wages \$300 per annum.</p> <p>9. Five hundred barrels flour for sale.</p> <p>10. Quantity of raw materials 11,000 bushels grain, domestic.</p> <p>12. Two men, one boy; average wages \$150 per annum.</p> <p>13. Average seven hours per day, per year.</p> <p>16. Sent one and a half miles to market.</p> <p>17. No foreign competition.</p> <p>18. In the surrounding country.</p> <p>19. None.</p> <p>20. Cash.</p>

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 85.

Flour Manufactory, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>1 county in which the manufactory is situated?</p> <p>Description of the manufactory; water, steam, or other power? established; and whether a joint?</p> <p>Invested in ground and buildings, power and machinery?</p>	<p>1. Delaware State, Newcastle county.</p> <p>2. Flour mill; water power.</p> <p>3. In 1827; private concern.</p> <p>4. Eight thousand dollars.</p>

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 85—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 12,600 bushels grain.
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Four men, \$ 18 per month.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. Twelve hours, all the year.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Five horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. Market at home.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the country around.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. None.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Cash.

WILLIAM KELLE

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 86.

Manufactory of Flour, &c. Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Delaware State, New Castle county
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Wheat flour, rye, corn, hulled as barley; water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. 1832; private concern.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings; and water power and machinery?	4. Ten thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Average amount in materials, &c the purchase of materials \$ 50,000; payment of wages \$ 850.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Four men at \$ 20 per month.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Seventeen hours a day.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Two horses.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the United States.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. Export none.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. \$35,000 cash, and \$ 15,000 on credit.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 86—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
What rate of duty is necessary to enable a manufacturer to enter into competition with the home market with similar articles?	23. The present duty on barley is sufficient, but should not be less.
What amount of the agricultural produce of the country is consumed in your county, and what amount of other deductions?	27. \$300 per annum for agricultural products.
What would cause you to abandon your present way of doing business, and what way would you employ your capital?	30. In agriculture.

A. FOUNTAIN.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 87.

Flour Mill and Saw Mill, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. In what county and State is the manufactory situated?	1. Delaware State, New Castle county.
2. What is the description of the manufactory?	2. Flour mill and saw mill.
3. What is the motive power? Is it water, steam, or other power?	3. In 1829, private concern.
4. When was the manufactory established; and whether a joint concern?	4. Four thousand dollars.
5. How much capital is invested in ground and building?	5. \$20; wages \$125 per annum.
6. What is the amount of power and machinery?	9. 11,000 bushels of grain, wheat, corn, rye, buckwheat; saw about 100,000 feet of boards and scantling.
7. What is the amount of materials, and in cash and kind?	12. Two men and one boy; \$125 dollars per annum for each man.
8. What is the amount of articles annually manufactured?	13. Twelve hours.
9. What is the establishment of the manufactory? Is it a joint concern, and if so, by whom?	15. One horse.
10. What is the number of men, women, and children employed?	16. Market at Wilmington.
11. What is the average wages of each class?	18. In the country around.
12. How many hours a day employed, and in what season of the year?	19. None.
13. How many horses or other animals employed?	20. Cash.
14. Do the manufactures find a market? If not, how far do they have to go to a market?	22. \$4.50 to \$6 per barrel.
15. How many are the manufactures consumed in the county?	
16. Do any of the manufactures come from foreign countries? and if so, from what countries?	
17. How are the manufactures consumed? Is it sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, for what? if bartered, for what?	
18. At what prices are the manufactures sold by the manufacturer since the present year?	

SPRINGER McDANIEL.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 88.

Manufacture of Flour and Corn Meal, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Delaware, Newcastle county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Flour and corn meal; water power.
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Thirty years ago; private.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery?	4. Five thousand dollars.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. 11,000 bushels a year of all kinds of grain.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Three men; \$16 per month.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Twelve hours.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Six horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. Market at home.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the country around.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. None exported.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Cash.

HENRY BATES

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 89.

Manufacture of Flour and Corn Meal, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Delaware, Newcastle county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Flour and corn meal; water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1838; private.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery?	4. Two thousand dollars.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. About 12,000 bushels of all kinds, per annum.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Two hands; \$25 per month.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 89—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
How many hours a day employed, and portion of the year?	13. Twelve hours.
Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Three horses.
Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they sent to a market?	16. Market at home.
Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the country around.

WILLIAM BATTEN.

DOCUMENT 15.—No. 90.

Manufacture of Flour and Meal, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Delaware State, Newcastle county.
Kind or description of the manufactory; whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Flour and meal; water power.
When established; and whether a joint concern?	3. Fifty years since; private concern.
Capital invested in ground and build- and water power and machinery?	4. About three thousand dollars.
Average amount in materials, and in for the purchase of materials and pay- of wages?	5. Wages three hundred dollars.
Quantity and value of different kinds of materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 15,000 bushels of grain of all kinds per annum.
Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Two men; wages \$ 150 each per annum.
How many hours a day employed, and portion of the year?	13. Ten hours, all the year.
Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they sent to a market?	16. Market at Wilmington and Philadelphia.
Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the United States.
Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, to what?	19. None.
Whether the manufacture is sold by manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, on what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Cash.

JOHN & JOSHUA HARLAN.

Tabular Statement for the Millers and Manufacturers of Quer.

Date of establishment, &c.	Names of manufacturers.	Capital invested in ground, buildings, water power, and machinery.	Average amount in materials; cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages.	Amount of articles annually manuf'd.	Kinds.
1827; water pow'r; con. private	George Platt, manufacturer of flour, meal, and quercitron bark,	\$6,000	\$1,200	\$28,850	Flour, meal, & querc. bark,
1832; water power	George B. Meeteer, manufacturer of grain, plaister, bark, and lumber,	4,000	-	-	-
	Samuel Eckels, grinder grists,	2,800	-	9,000	-
1806; water pow'r, con. private	John C. Phillips, miller,	8,000	18,462	18,000	-
1829; water power; private	Samuel Stroud, miller,	12,000	26,000	30,100	-
1828; water pow'r; private	Bayard Grubb, miller,	4,000	430	10,050	Flour,
1831; water pow'r; private	George Davis, miller, -	1,000	144w.	-	-
1831; water pow'r; private.	Wm. Abbott, manufacturer of grain and lumber,	12,000	1,250	2,562	Flour, meal, & lumber,
1834; water; private	Naaman's Creek Mills, grain, -	10,000	40,000	30,000	Flour & meal,
1831; water; private	Cyrus Tatman, miller, -	4,000	120w.	11,875	Flour & meal,
1820; water; private	James Buckingham, miller, -	8,000	6,000	10,500	Flour & meal,
1821; water; private	Jacob Smith, miller, -	2,000	2,228	8,250	Flour & meal,
1752; do.	John Ginn, miller, -	3,000	Not stated	9,000	Flour & meal,
1829; do.	Wm. Atkins, miller, -	6,300	20,000	15,000	Flour & meal,
1762; do.	Samuel Richardson, miller, -	2,000	800	8,250	Flour & meal,
1827; do.	Wm. Kelley, miller, -	8,000	Not stated	9,000	Flour & meal,
1832; do.	Andrew Fountain, miller, -	10,000	50,850	Nt. stated	Fr. ml. & hulls,
1829; do.	Wm. Cooch, miller, -	8,000	-	19,000	Flour & meal,
1822; do.	John H. Cannon, miller, -	5,000	200	10,125	Flour & meal,
1829; do.	Springer McDaniel, miller, -	4,000	145	8,250	Flour & meal,
1802; do.	Henry Batten, miller, -	5,000	-	8,250	Flour & meal,
1828; do.	Wm. Batten, miller, -	2,000	-	9,000	Flour & meal,
1760; water; private	John and Joshua Harlan, millers, -	3,000	300w.	12,500	Flour & meal,
Water; private	James Price and Sons, millers,	100,000	-	196,500	Flour & meal,
Water; private	Samuel Bailey, flour, meal, lumber, quercitron bark, and coopering,	25,000	-	21,080	Flour, m'l, lumber, querc. bark, mill feed, blk. and hhds.
Estimate for 1831.	Aggregate, -	\$155,100	\$168,099	\$485,692	

91.

Bark, in Newcastle County, State of Delaware.

	Quantity.	Prices at which the manufactures have been sold since the establishment.	Num' of men, women, and children employed.	Wages of men per month.	Wages of children per month.	Number of horses, &c.	Value.
	-	-	6	\$20			
	-	-	6	30	-	6-2 yoke ox.	
ls'rts	12,000 bushels						
	10,000 do	Flour, \$5 25	2	18	-	5	
	10,000 do	Meal, 2 50					
	10,000 do	Flour, 5 25 p. bl.	2	20	-	4-4 yoke ox.	
	22,000 do	Meal, 14 p. hhd.					
	10,000 do	-	1	20			
	1,000 do	-	1	12			
	10,000 do	Flour, 5 25 Meal, 50 p. bl.					
	40,000 do	Not stated	2	25			
	14,000 do	Flour, 5 50 Meal, 2 50	1				
	14,000 do	-	2	20	\$12	2	
	11,000 do	-	1	19			
	12,000 do	-					
	20,000 do	-	3	18			
	11,000 do	-	3	17	1		
	12,000 do	-	4	18	-	5	
	Not stated	-	4	20	-	2	
	21,000 do	-	4	18	-	8	
	13,500 do	-	2	16			
	11,000 do	-	2	10			
	11,000 do	-	3	16	-	6	
	12,000 do	-	2	23	-	3	
	15,000 do	-	2	12 50			
	250,000 do	-	50				
	37,300 do	-	21				
	589,800 bushels	-	124	-		41-6 yoke ox.	\$300

DELAWARE MANUFACTURES.—REPORT J. G. M.

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 1.

To the Hon. LOUIS M'LANE,
Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, &c. &c.

SIR: I had the honor to receive your circular letter of the 7th of February, and me to collect information of the manufactures of this State, in conformity to a resolution of Congress, and sundry queries annexed. In consequence of which, I have compared to execute the duty, and have been much engaged in it since. Two causes have materially retarded it; first, the bad state of the roads and weather during the most inclement season; and, secondly, the difficulty of obtaining the returns which required much personal attention; and I may add, that though this State is small, yet the extent to go over, with the requisite attention, is considerable. Another fortnight will be done much in giving accuracy to the business, and in enlarging it, but more delay of the Legislature require it as it is, these circumstances are mentioned merely to explain for the unavoidable want of perfection with which it is attended.

The State of Delaware comprises, as is well known, but three counties, viz. Kent, 1,400 square miles, and a population of 57,000 white, and 19,000 black Indians. The State has very little commerce, its productions being sent to Baltimore, New York, and Philadelphia—chiefly the latter. Manufactures have at all times existed in it, and are diffused through the State, though in the two southern counties they are chiefly household or domestic; but the northern part of the State, particularly the section of New Castle north of Christiana creek, is, and has been for more than half a century, one of the most flourishing manufacturing districts in the United States, owing to its great command of water power upon or near to navigation. Independent of these manufactures, the State is largely agricultural, particularly in wheat and Indian corn, which constitute its staple manufacture; and there is, besides, a very flourishing agriculture in other articles supported and dependant on, its manufactures.

Early after receiving your circular, I transmitted the circular No. 1 to persons of the best general knowledge in the respective counties, to obtain information of the manufactures, upon which, the circular No. 2, containing the queries, was sent to the manufacturers themselves, and persons employed to collect their replies; as their replies, with many other statements and letters constitute the documents on the subject, they are transmitted herewith, and of course will speak for themselves, especially as to details; but since a general view of the subject is proper and requested, I shall give it corrected as far as the knowledge submitted by local knowledge and personal investigation.

It would be extremely desirable that the returns should contain the most perfect statement of the value of the manufactures, especially as the object of the inquiry is to ascertain the protection they require from the Government: the profit or loss of them is important as to that protection to the individuals who conduct them, as well as to the State of which they constitute an important part of its public wealth; but to ascertain their value with the precision which would be desirable, has not been altogether so easy; for, independent of the closures of profits, (always a circumstance of delicacy,) many of the manufacturers are really in a situation of so much struggle against past or present difficulties, and the uncertain prospect before them as to public measures, that they find it difficult, if not impossible, to furnish them: more time would certainly have given much more clearness on the subject: as it is I shall mention what has been furnished, with great candor, by many of the manufacturers, and the best general view I have been able to form.

In any estimate we may make of the value of the manufactures, it seems correct to observe, that where, as in many cases, the capital, labor, and raw material, are all furnished within the State, the whole product of the manufacture may be taken as profit to it; and either are derived from abroad, they are to be deducted, which principally applies to the materials, and where these are not derived from foreign sources, they mingle in the profits of the United States: in this respect the amount of profit to the State is wholly distinct from that of individuals, which depends on the difference between the actual cost and product to them.

The principal manufactures of the State may be seen by the annexed arranged list of them, but touching first, sir, on those which are more immediately designated in the resolution of Congress, I shall proceed to observe:

That sugar is not made in the State, nor is hemp either grown or manufactured in it, nor flax, except for domestic purposes.

Of salt, there is a small manufacture on the sea-coast, by boiling or evaporating salt water in pans. I have not been able to procure an exact return of it, but it is described as a small

concern, conducted by poor people, and sold in the neighborhood, to the amount of about 10,000 bushels annually, and perhaps \$5,000 which seems to be a clear profit to the State.

Of iron, there are native ores in several parts of the State, and there were formerly works in Newcastle county; a considerable export of the ore is made to New Jersey from Sussex county, in which are the only mines in the State now worked, and the only furnace is that of Col. William D. Waples: of this a very accurate account is given in his report, by which it appears that there is a capital of about 40,000 invested in it, that it employs about 70 persons, and produces 600 tons of iron of the value of about \$26,000; the whole of which, as it is produced from domestic materials, may be taken as a net profit to the State. Col. Waples states the prices of his iron to have fallen considerably within a few years, and that the profit is now not more than 6 to 10 per cent.

There are two forges in the vicinity of this furnace, which probably convert a part of its product into bar iron for the use of the neighborhood, but I have no returns of them.

The other manufactures of iron, except common smith's shops, are chiefly in the neighborhood of Wilmington, not dependant on the above, as they derive their supplies chiefly from Pennsylvania or elsewhere. They are as follows:

One mill of Mr. Allen Wood for rolling and making shovels, spades, saws, &c., this employs a capital of about \$15,000; 80 tons of iron and steel; 10 men; and the product is \$16,000, derived from American materials, with a profit of 15 to 20 per cent. on the moneyed capital.

There are two foundries of castings for machinery and country uses in Wilmington, the united capitals of which are perhaps \$30,000; their labor, 35 persons, and their product about \$50,000, all which would be a profit to the State, but, that, of about 450 tons of pig iron which they consume, 120 is of foreign ore: this may, therefore, reduce the State value to \$45,000; the rate of profit on this business is not stated, but it appears reasonably profitable, perhaps 10 or 12 per cent.

There are six manufactories for machinery, of which two only have given returns; from them, it is probable, they employ altogether a capital of about \$60,000; about 100 men and boys, and about 200 tons of iron, and produce the value of \$75,000, chiefly from American materials; the profit on these manufactories is stated to be 8 per cent.

The whole of the iron manufacture in the State appears to employ a capital of about \$135,000, about 200 men and boys, and to produce annually the value of \$160,000.

Of the cotton manufacture, begun in 1794, little progress was made till the late war, during which, nearly all the present establishments were formed, with many that are now extinct.

At present there are in the State about fifteen establishments, some of them mixed with wool. The returns from few of them are made with exactness, but it is pretty well ascertained that they operate with about 25,000 spindles, a capital of \$500,000 in buildings and machinery, and \$150,000 of money, making altogether \$650,000; 700 persons; consuming 1,500,000 lbs. of cotton, and producing 1,350,000 lbs. of yarn, of the value of \$310,000.

Of the profits of this business, it must be observed, that it has been subject to such extreme fluctuations that no correct estimate can be made for a considerable length of time, but it is candidly admitted by some of the most respectable manufacturers, that, for the last three years, it has been 10 to 12 per cent., with a prospect of decline, however, at present, and certainly so if the tariff is reduced; upon fine yarns, that is No. 40 and upwards, it is said not to be a protection, as they are still imported lower than they can be made.

Of the woollen manufacture, there were some large establishments during the war which have gone down. It is now supported by two most respectable manufactories of Charles S. Dupont and William Young, esqs., on the Brandywine, with the most perfect machinery, skill, and economy: at both these, cloths of the best quality have been made, and they are continued, particularly by Mr. Dupont. Mr. Young's and Messrs. Hilton's manufactories have been of late more devoted to the mixed article of wool and cotton, called sattinets; and in Kent county the article of kerseys is united with cassinets. Of the other manufactures mentioned in the list, many of them are for preparing the wool, and fulling, for household manufactures.

As all the returns of this manufacture have not been made, it is not easy to form a correct view of it further than those of Messrs. Dupont, Young, Hilton, and those from Smyrna will show. It is probable, however, that this manufacture employs, independent of the cotton connected with it, \$150,000 capital, 150 workmen, consumes 130,000 lbs. of wool, and produces \$120,000 of manufactured articles, and that 80 per cent. of the raw material derived from the United States. Of this manufacture, in the main, it may, I believe, be truly said, that it pays very little profit, and is in a languishing situation, which is attributed to two causes, first, the number of light English cloths brought in and sold at auction; and secondly, the duty on the low priced foreign wool, which otherwise could be brought in and manufactured to advantage.

The manufacture of paper is one of the oldest in the country, having been established for fifty years, and it is carried to great perfection, for all kinds of fine writing and drawing paper, on the Brandywine, where the revolving machinery was first introduced by Mr. Thomas Gilpin, nearly twenty years ago: the return of this is given with great accuracy, by which it will appear, that it employs a capital of \$150,000; 20 men, 10 boys, and 50 women and children, altogether 80, and supports a population of 200 persons; that it manufactures materials of 100 tons, and the value of \$26,000, and produces \$60,000 annually, the whole of which, it is to be observed, is made of a refuse article of society, altogether American.

Besides this, there exists in the State, the respectable manufactory of Messrs. Meeteer, near Newark, and two others on a smaller scale; the aggregate of the manufacture may be estimated at \$200,000, its labor 130, and its product \$100,000, which, as it is wholly of American material, may be taken as a clear profit to the State. The profit of the manufacture very little exceeds an interest of 6 per cent. on the whole capital vested in it, and it is one of those which has been so long established as to be conducted at prices so moderate, that it is not affected by the foreign imports of good paper; but it has been at times extremely hurt by paper of low quality, brought in and sold at auction, for which it is the protecting duties are necessary to it.

The powder manufactures of this State are the largest of the kind in the United States, particularly that of Messrs. Dupont, on the Brandywine, not only in extent, but in every improvement that can contribute to its goodness in quality; the consequence of which is, that it has supplanted the demand for foreign powder for all domestic purposes. Mr. Dupont's own report on the subject gives all the detail of it that is necessary, by which it will be seen that it employs a capital of \$180,000, occupies 140 persons, and produces 850,000 lbs. of powder of the value of \$170,000.

The second and only other manufacture of powder in the State, is that of Mr. Garesché, the details of which are also given in his report; this manufacture, it is to be observed, is by steam; the two establishments together occupy a capital of \$238,000, employ 168 men, and manufacture 1,100,000 lbs. of powder, worth \$250,000.

Of these manufactures, however, it is to be observed, that the great articles of sulphur and saltpetre are largely imported from abroad, that the profit to the State consists chiefly in the labor, which may be estimated at \$140,000. The private profit is stated by Mr. Garesché to be from 12 to 15 per cent. on the raw material, when explosions do not happen, to which this manufacture is particularly exposed. Like paper, it has supplanted the foreign article of good quality, but has been greatly injured by old or inferior powder brought in and sold at auction, against which it requires the protecting duties.

The leather manufacture is a very old one in the State, founded on its own materials, but for many years past it has been extended to foreign hides; it was more extensive formerly in Newcastle county, than at present; owing to the high price of bark, but it has, on that account, increased in Kent and Sussex. The return of Mr. Isaac Jackson furnishes very clear ideas of it; it seems probable that there are about 30 tanneries in the State, that they employ a capital altogether of \$150,000, 120 persons, and produce \$150,000, of which, however, at least \$50,000 may be deducted for foreign hides, leaving a profit of \$100,000 to the State.

Of bark, of the black oak or quercitron, there are about 20 mills in the State for grinding it for exportation, the capital of which may be reckoned at \$50,000, the labor at 120 men, and the product \$80,000, all which is a clear profit to the State.

The manufacture of flour may be considered as the staple, or almost the indigenous one of the State. Of this, the 12 mills at Brandywine bridge may be considered as the first class, manufacturing only for merchant work, and the details, are correctly given; 10 more may be taken as a second class for merchant and grist work united, the two classes together employ a capital of \$600,000, and about 70 men; manufacture 480,000 bushels of wheat, and 250,000 bushels of corn, and produce 96,000 barrels of flour, and 55,000 of Indian meal, value together \$816,000: of this a considerable part of the raw material is derived from the neighboring States, but the whole is a fair product of the United States, which may be termed an agricultural manufacture, necessary to put the produce of the soil into a state for exportation. Besides these, there are, perhaps, 50 mills in the State, of a third class, for grist or grinding the wheat and corn of the country for domestic use; the capital of which may be reckoned at \$100,000, the persons employed at 100, and the product at \$75,000, but as this product is consumed at home, the object in enumerating these mills is chiefly to show the amount of their manufacturing capital and labor.

There are, in the same manner, about 40 saw mills for the manufacture of timber, also, for domestic use, which employ a capital of \$40,000, and 80 men: altogether, it is probable, they produce to the value of \$40,000, though there is very little data for exactness respecting them, nor is it of importance.

There are two manufactures of snuff operating upon tobacco of the United States, but the returns of them are too inefficient to notice them, as well as two or three oil mills for flax-seed, confined to country use.

Of the common trades, time has not admitted estimates to be formed; but having thus mentioned all that can be reached of the principal manufactures of the State, with such remarks as have seemed necessary respecting their profits, and the duties upon them, it only remains to bring them into an aggregate form, which I have done, under the three heads of capital, labor, and product, as follows:

	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Labor.</i>	<i>Product.</i>
Flour - - - - -	\$ 600,000	70 men	\$ 816,000
Iron - - - - -	135,000	200 do	160,000
Cotton - - - - -	650,000	700 persons	310,000
Wool - - - - -	150,000	150 do	120,000
Paper - - - - -	200,000	130 do	100,000
Gunpowder - - - - -	238,000	168 men	250,000
Leather - - - - -	150,000	120 do	150,000
Oak bark - - - - -	50,000	120 do	80,000
Salt - - - - -	2,000	10 do	5,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$2,175,000	1,668	1,991,000

The number of persons supported by these manufactures may be taken as at least 3 to 1 of those employed, or 5,000.

The flour manufacture consumes, of agricultural produce, 480,000 bushels wheat, and 250,000 bushels of corn, value \$622,000.

The cotton manufacture consumes 1,500,000 lbs. of raw cotton: in the estimate of this manufacture, I have included the product of the power looms employed.

Having submitted, in a detached form, what has occurred to me on the general subject of the tariff and labor of the country, I am not aware of any other part of the duty required of me being unattended to, as far as time has admitted, and I beg leave to subscribe myself, sir, with the highest respect,

Your obedient humble servant,
JOS. GILPIN.

ARRANGED LIST OF THE DELAWARE MANUFACTORIES.

Proprietors of Flour Mills.

1st class Merchant Mills.—James Price and Sons, James Canby and Sons, Samuel Poole, Samuel Shipley, Samuel Bailey.

2d class Merchant and Grist Mills.—Caleb Churchman, James Buckingham, William Adkins, G. C. Phillips, George Platt, Samuel Stroud, Chamberlain, William Cooch, John Harlan.

3d class Grist Mills.—B. Grubb, Henry Webster, George Davis, Jacob Smith, John C. Farra, Jones, Dupont, Kirk, Richardson, Isaac Gregg, Springer M'Daniel, Joshua Lobb, Andrew Reynolds, Johnson, England, Rankin, Crawford, Kelly, Janvier, Meeteer, Ray, Samuel Thomas, John Carnan, John Grimm, Samuel L. Eccles, Henry Walker, Ira Lyons, Duck Creek Mill, N. Ridgely, Ezekiel Cowgill, Howell, Melliston, Miffin, Fishers, Bowmill, Virdin, Cooper, Douglass, Bean, Milford Mill.

Proprietors of Saw Mills.

Abner Cloud, J. and E. Sharpley, John Beeson, Jacob Smith, George Craig & Co., William Atkins, Springer M'Daniel, Bishop, Barker, Joshua Lobb, J. C. Phillips, George Platt, Johnson, Samuel Stroud, M'Beth, Vandegrift, Ira Lyons, N. Ridgely, Ezekiel Cowgill, Lewis, Bowmill, Virdin, Cooper, Dover, Bean, Smith, Alabama.

Proprietors of Cotton.

Garret and Pusey, Joseph Bancroft, Breck and Swift, William Hilton, Hutchinson, William Young, Harry Connelly, John Connelly, Mitchell and Quin, Marshall, Jacob Pusey, Stafford, Trump, Alexander V. Murphy, Richard Hoalding.

Proprietors of Woollen.

Charles J. Dupont, Sacriste, William Young, Henry Clarke, Samuel P. Johnson, C. J. Dougherty, Jaspard Tranchant, Jacob Vandegrift, Alexander V. Murphy, Richard Hoalding.

ing, Ezekiel Cowgill, Charles Stedham, Derrick Bernard, Simon K. Wilson, Arthur V. Samuel Painter, Theodore Mitchell, Caleb Ross. Fulling mills—S. P. Johnson, Alex V. Murphy, Richard Hoalading.

Proprietors of Iron.

Furnace—William D. Waples. Forge—Josiah Polk, Solomon Prettyman. Rolling—Allen Wood. Foundries—Mahlon Betts, Bowmill, Roe. Machine makers—Reeve Wood, George Hodgson, Jacob Alrich and Son, M'Clary and Bush, Thomas Hill, W. and Pinson, Wagstaffe.

Proprietors of Paper.

J. and T. Gilpin, now the Brandywine Manufacturing Company, William M'etcer & John C. Farra, Falls.

Proprietors of Gunpowder.

E. J. Dupont & Co., Eleutherian mills, G. P. Garesche.

Proprietors of Tinneries, Leather.

John and A. Peterson, Green and Scott, James Green, Thomas Clark, Benjamin P. Peter M. Darby, William D. Waples, Aaron Marvel, William D. Cooper, Gov. Buzz Nathan Vickers, John Richards, William Tunnell, William Russel, Robert Houston Robert Houston R., William Dunning.

Proprietors of Bark Mills.

Benjamin Webb, Staples and Craig, George Platt, Rankin, Alexander V. Murphy, Crawford, George Stedham, Pennywell and Sipple, Charles Stedham, Joseph Smith Joseph C. Clunn, Charles Hannoway, Simon K. Wilson, Joseph Maull, Gideon W. Solomon Prettyman, Stephen Houston, George Craig & Co., James Walker, Samuel St

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2.

LIST OF DELAWARE MANUFACTORIES.

Newcastle County.

Naaman's Creek	-	Caleb Churchman	-	Merchant flour mill.
		Bayard Grubb	-	Grist mill.
		George Bush	-	Oil mill; not in use.
		Abner Cloud	-	Saw mill.
Shellpot Creek	-	Henry Webster	-	Grist mill.
		Jacob & Esau Sharpley	-	Saw mill.
				Wool carding; not in use.
		George Davis	-	Grist mill.
Stoney Run	-	John Beeson	-	Saw mill.
Beaver Run	-	Jacob Smith	-	Grist mill.
				Saw mill.
		John C. Farra	-	Grist mill.
		— Sacriste	-	Woollen manufactory.
Brandywine	-	James Price & Sons	-	Five merchant flour.
		James Canby & Sons	-	Four do.
		Samuel Poole	-	Two do.
		Samuel Shipley	-	One do.
		Garret & Pusey	-	Cotton spinning mill.
		Reeves & Wood	-	Machine making.
		Benjamin Webb	-	Bark mill; not in use.
		Benjamin Ferriss	-	Cotton mill; abandoned.
		— Jones	-	Snuff mill.
				Grist mill.

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2—LIST OF DELAWARE MANUFACTORIES.

Newcastle County—Continued.

wine -	J. & T. Gilpin, now Brandy-	Paper manufactory.
	wine Manufacturing Co. -	Cotton spinning.
	Joseph Bancroft -	Do.
	Breck & Swift -	Cotton and wool manufactory.
	William Hilton & Son -	Machine maker.
	George Hodgson -	Grist mill.
	E. J. Dupont & Kirk -	Cotton spinning.
	Do & Hutchinson -	Gunpowder manufactory.
	E. J. Dupont & Co. -	Woollen manufactory.
	E. J. Dupont -	Cotton and woollen.
ington -	W. Young -	Gunpowder manufactory.
	J. P. Garesche -	Iron foundry.
	Mahlon Betts -	Do.
	Jacob Alrichs -	Machine maker.
	McClary & Bush -	Do.
	Do.	Do.
reek -	Richardson -	Grist mill.
	Samuel Bailey -	Merchant mill.
	George Craig & Co. -	Saw mill.
	Stapler & Craig -	Bark mill.
	Mitchell & Guin -	Cotton mill.
	Marshall -	
	George Platt -	Merchant flour.
lay Creek -	John Connelly -	Bark.
	James Buckingham -	Cotton spinning.
	William Atkins -	Merchant and grist.
	Do.	Merchant and grist.
	Falls -	Bark.
	Barker -	Chocolate, mustard, &c.
	Allen Wood -	Saw mill.
	Joshua Lobb -	Iron rolling mill.
	J. C. Phillips -	Grist mill.
	Levy Garret -	Saw mill.
	Jacob Pusey -	Merchant and grist mill.
reek -	Andrew Reynolds -	Saw mill.
	John Harlan -	Snuff mill.
	Do.	Cotton spinning.
	Stafford -	Grist mill.
reek -	Trump -	Grist mill.
	Johnson -	Oil mill.
	Do.	Cotton mill.
	Do.	Cotton mill.
	Do.	Grist mill.
	Do.	Saw mill.
Clay Creek -	Samuel Stroud -	Fulling mill.
	England -	Merchant mill.
	Harry Connelly -	Grist mill.
	Chamberlain -	Cotton spinning.
	Meeteer -	Merchant mill.
	Rankin -	Paper mill.
	Do.	Grist mill.
	Crawford -	Bark mill.
ana -	Kelly -	Grist mill.
	Janviers -	Grist mill.
	Cooch -	Grist mill.
	Meeteers -	Merchant mill.
	Macbeth -	Grist mill.
	Ray -	Saw mill.
	Falls -	Grist mill.
	Do.	Paper mill.

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2—LIST OF DELAWARE MANUFACTORIES.

Newcastle County—Continued.

St. George's Creek	Jacob Vandegrift	Carding mill.
		Saw mill.
Drawyer's Creek	Samuel Thomas	Grist mill.
	John Cannan	Do.
Appoquinimink	John Grimm	Do.
	Samuel L. Eccles	Do.
	Walker	Do.
Blackbird	Ira Lyons	Do.
		Saw mill.

Kent County.

Smyrna	Alexander V. Murphy	Cotton and woollen.
		Fulling.
		Bark.
	Richard Hoalting	Cotton and wool.
		Fulling.
		Grist mill.
	B. A. Crawford	Bark.
	George Stedham	Bark.
	John A. Peterson	Tannery.
Little Duck Creek	N. Ridgely	Grist mill.
		Saw mill.
	Ezekiel Cowgill	Grist mill.
		Saw mill.
		Wool carding.
	Pennywell & Sipple	Bark mill.
	Howell	Grist mill.
	Wollaston	Grist mill.
	Miffin	Grist mill.
	Fisher	Grist mill.
	Green & Scott	Tannery.
	Lewis	Saw mill.
		Grist mill.
		Saw mill.
		Iron.
Willow Grove	James Green	Tannery.
	Verdin	Grist mill.
		Saw.
	Coopers	Grist.
		Saw mill.
	Dover	Saw mill.
	Douglass	Grist mill.
	Beens	Grist.
		Saw mill.
	Smith	Saw mill.
Frederica	Charles Stedham	Carding machine.
		Bark mill.
	Thomas Clark	Tannery.
	Joseph Smithers	Bark.
	Benjamin Pettis	Tannery.
Milford	John M. Darby	Tannery.
	Joseph E. Clunn	Bark mill.
	Charles Kennaway	Do.
	Milford Mill	Grist.
		Saw mill.
Canterbury	William Roe	Iron.

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2—LIST OF DELAWARE MANUFACTORIES.

Sussex County.

rough	-	Peter F. Causey	-	Oil mill.
	-	William D. Waples	-	Iron furnace.
				Tannery.
		Derrick Bernard	-	Wool carding.
		Simon K. Wilson	-	Do.
				Bark mill.
		Aaron Marvel	-	Leather.
	-	Arthur Milby	-	Wool carding.
	-	Samuel Painter	-	Do.
		Joseph Maul	-	Bark mill.
		Gideon Waples	-	Do.
		Governor Hazzard	-	Tannery.
	-	Theodore Mitchell	-	Wool carding.
		Caleb Ross	-	Do.
		Tench Polk	-	Forge.
		William B. Cooper	-	Leather.
ke	-	Solomon Prettyman	-	Forge.
	-	Do.	-	Bark mill.
		Nathan Vickers	-	Tannery.
town	-	John Richards	-	Tannery.
		William Tunnell	-	Do.
own	-	Shepherd Houston	-	Bark mill.
		William Russel	-	Tannery.
ell	-	Robert Houston	-	Tannery.
d	-	Robert Houston	-	Tannery.
rough	-	William Dunning	-	Tannery.

CIRCULAR.

WILMINGTON, DEL., *February 15, 1832.*

The Secretary of the Treasury having been required by two resolutions of the Representatives of the 19th of January, to collect and furnish it with facts and tion of the manufactures of wool, cotton, hemp, iron, sugar, salt, and such other as are manufactured to considerable extent in the United States, has authorized and ed me to collect and obtain such information within the State of Delaware; and as vious that the formation of a faithful statistical document of the manufactures of the must be eminently useful not only upon the present but every future occasion, i am s to execute the wishes of the Secretary, and to form such document, with the ut- ssible accuracy and impartiality; but as I must for this purpose depend on the facts ed me by those who are interested in the manufactures, I beg leave most respectfully it from you the necessary information respecting those in which you are engaged: the information required by Congress and the Secretary is intended to assist the ope- of the present session, despatch in furnishing it becomes essential. I shall, therefore, ged by your giving it the earliest possible attention, and transmitting it by post, di- to me, at Wilmington.

Believe me, with great respect,
Your obedient humble servant,

JOSHUA GILPIN.

der to guide your communications, I subjoin the resolutions and queries contained in retary's instructions, and, in addition to such specific replies as you may think to give to the queries, you are invited to furnish any information or suggestions you ink useful to the adjustment of the tariff.

DOVER, 29th February, 1832.

DEAR SIR: I received, on Monday evening, your letter of the 23d instant, and have since used all the means in my power to ascertain the names of such manufacturers as are in Kent and Sussex.

There are not, I believe, any manufactures of cotton, hemp, or sugar; nor of salt, except, I understand, a few on the seaboard in Sussex, who make it in a small way, and whose names and places of residence I could not learn.

I have heard of but one manufacture of woollen cloth in this county or Sussex; his name is Alexander V. Murphy, and he resides near Smyrna; but to what extent he carries it on I do not know.

The following persons are manufacturers of iron, but how extensively I cannot say, viz. George Bonwill, near Frederica, and William Roe, near Canterbury, in this county; and Daniel Barnard, at Millsborough, and Solomon Prettyman, Seaford, in Sussex county.

Yours, very respectfully and truly,

H. M. RIDGELY.

JOSHUA GILPIN, Esq., near Wilmington, Del.

GEORGETOWN, 28th February, 1832.

SIR: I received, by last Saturday's mail, your printed letter, dated the 15th instant, requesting me to furnish you with a list of the principal manufactures and manufacturers in this county, to whom you may more particularly address yourself for the specific information of those in which they are engaged; as, also, for any such information I may be pleased to furnish, in order to enable you to comply with a request of the Secretary of the Treasury for information to enable him to comply with two resolutions of the House of Representatives, requiring him to collect and furnish it, with facts and information of the manufactures of wool, cotton, hemp, iron, sugar, salt, and such other articles as are manufactured to considerable extent in the United States. I have no information to enable me to furnish a statistical account of any articles mentioned, or of any other manufactured in this county, but, agreeably to your request, refer you to those engaged in the articles mentioned below.

Wool is not manufactured into cloth at any mill in this county, but is carded for domestic purposes by wool carding machinery—at Millsborough, by Derrick Bernard & Co.; near do., by Dr. Simon K. Wilson; Milton, by Arthur Milby; near do., by Samuel Painter, Esq.; Laurel, by Theodore Mitchell; near do., by Caleb Ross.

Cotton: this article is not made into cloth at any mill in the county. Arthur Milby has a set of spindles for spinning, but I believe they have not been in use for several years. The domestic spinning of this article, in families, has entirely ceased.

Hemp is not raised or manufactured in the county.

Iron: one furnace for castings and pig iron, at Millsborough, carried on by Samuel G. Wright, of New Jersey, and Col. Wm. D. Waples, of Millsborough; one forge near Laurel, by Josiah Polk; one forge in Nanticoke Hundred, by Solomon Prettyman, of Seaford.

Sugar is not made in this county.

Salt is made by boiling salt water in small pans, by individuals, a few miles below Lewestown, and in Baltimore Hundred, but by whom I am not informed. From the best information now in my power, I presume there are about 10,000 bushels made annually in the county.

Linseed Oil: Peter F. Causey, Esq., near Milford, but he, himself, lives in Milford.

Quercitron, or yellow oak bark, called here, black oak—by Simon K. Wilson, near Millsborough; Solomon Prettyman, Seaford; Dr. John Cary, deceased, his executor, William N. Polk, do.; Shepherd Houston, near Lewestown; Dr. Joseph Maull, Milton; Gideon Waples, do.

Leather: Dagsborough, Wm. Dunning; Millsborough, Wm. D. Waples; Aaron Marvel, near do.; William Russel, Lewestown; Milton, Governor Hazzard; Laurel, Wm. B. Cooper, Esq.; Concord, Robert Houston, son of John; Bridgeville, Robert Houston, son of Lister; Seaford, Nathan Vickers, Esq.; Georgetown, John Richards; Do., Wm. Tunnell.

Richards tans about 1,500 sides of Spanish hides, and Wm. Tunnell about 1,000 Spanish hides, and a few country.

Flour: I believe there is none manufactured for exportation.

Corn meal: a few years ago, some of this article was manufactured at _____ and at Middleford; but at this time, and for some years past, I believe none.

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2—Continued.

This is all the information in my power to furnish. I hope the result of the information furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury from the different sections of the United States, will produce such a union and concord in Congress, on the subject of the modification of tariff, that will harmonize and unite in brotherly union the North and the South, and east, so that we may continue one people. If I can be of any further service in this business, it will give me pleasure to oblige you, as well as my friend the Secretary of the Treasury. But for two weeks, after next Monday, I shall be so engaged that I could not devote time to the subject; and after the first of April, I shall be also engaged. But after the courts are over it will give me pleasure to attend to your calls.

Very respectfully,

PETER ROBINSON.

N. B. Perhaps I ought to inform you that most of the iron ore of this county is transported to New Jersey for the furnaces there. It costs them about five dollars per ton to get landed in New Jersey.

P. R.

MR. JOSHUA GILPIN.

LEWES, *March 1, 1832.*

DEAR SIR: I received yours a few days past, requesting information and facts relative to manufactures. We have none in our county, except iron and salt: as to the first, you will receive from the owners of the furnace at Millsborough, viz. Samuel G. Wright, of Philadelphia, Col. Wm. D. Waples, and Mr. D. Bernard, at Millsborough, the most accurate information. There are no other works where iron is manufactured to any extent in Sussex, though much iron ore is raised and transported to Jersey. As it respects salt, the manufacture by evaporation has been neglected for some years; there are some persons at Rehoboth, and some at Indian River, who have pans or kettles, and boil salt when the water is out, in warm weather, though in a small way, to supply the neighborhood only. If there are any other manufactures, except in families, for their own use, I have not heard of them.

With real esteem,

I am your faithful friend,

DANIEL RODNEY.

JOSHUA GILPIN, Esq.

NAAMAN'S CREEK, *February 28, 1832.*

SIR: Your letter of the 23d instant, came duly to hand; and I shall endeavor to give you that information I possess of the manufactories and manufacturers in Brandywine Hundred, except those on Brandywine Creek and its vicinity, as I presume you will get information respecting that section of country from those who live there.

The following are the owners, manufactories, and their situations, as far as my recollection serves me:

1. Owner, Caleb Churchman; manufactory, John T. Bloomall; merchant flour mill: situated on the tide water of Naaman's Creek.
2. Owner and manufacturer, Bayard Grubb; situated on a branch of Naaman's Creek. manufactory, flour mill.
3. Owner, George Buck; manufactory, oil mill, at present unoccupied; situated on a branch of Naaman's Creek.
4. Owner and manufacturer, Abner Cloud; manufactory, saw mill; situated on a branch of Naaman's Creek.
5. Owner and manufacturer, George Davis; manufactories, flour mill and saw mill; situated on Shellpot Creek.
6. Owner and manufacturer, name not recollected; situated near the post road on Shellpot Creek; manufactory, flour mill.
7. Owner and manufacturer, John Beason, situated on Stoney Creek; manufactory, saw mill.
8. Owners and manufacturers, Jacob and Esau Sharpley; manufactories, saw mill and oil carding; situated on Shellpot Creek.

Yours, very respectfully,

THOS. ROBINSON.

JOSHUA GILPIN, Esq.

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2—Continued.

NAAMAN'S CREEK, MARYLAND.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 4th instant, I have received to-day. As regards Naaman's Creek, the present owner paid John Bellch, (deceased), \$1,500, and the land offers it for sale at \$5,000, owing to its being much out of repair. The tenant, J. T. Broomall, pays \$225 per annum for it; the property would require a part of the house, store-house, and stabling, is occupied by persons who are getting out stone for breakwater and railroads.

I think if the miller occupied the whole of the property, would pay, say, \$3

As regards the other mills which I stated in my former letter, the saw mill sold for \$100 per annum, each; the flour mills for about \$200 per annum, each. The Naaman's Creek requires two hands, and suppose could grind 40,000 bushels flour year. One hand could carry on either of the other mills.

Yours, respectfully,

THOS. BROWN.

JOSHUA GILPIN, Esq.

BRANDYWINE FLOUR MILLS.

STATISTICAL ESTIMATE OF THE MANUFACTURES OF DELAWARE—CONTINUED.

Newcastle County—Continued.

Brandywine Creek: manufactures at the bridge, at the head of tide water.

1. Corn or flour mills:

12 mills of the first class, containing 12 water wheels and 24 pairs of mill stones, value, with the dwelling, at	-	-	-	-	\$20,000	\$20.0
16 cooper's shops and dwellings, at	-	-	-	-	1,000	16.0
18 river craft sloops, at	-	-	-	-	2,000	36.0
						<u>\$27,000</u>
Moneyed capital employed at each mill	-	-	-	-	\$15,000	\$25.0
Total of taxed and moneyed capital	-	-	-	-		<u>\$42.0</u>

Annual manufacture: raw material and value.

360,000 bushels of wheat, at \$1.25	-	-	-	-	\$450,000	
180,000 do of Indian corn, at 60 cents	-	-	-	-	108,000	38.0
Product of 16 coopers' shops, for 115,000 barrels, at 33 cents	-	-	-	-	37,500	
Cost of 18 sloops in carrying	-	-	-	-	18,000	
Wages and support of 36 persons employed, \$300 per annum	-	-	-	-	10,800	66.0
						<u>\$624.0</u>

Product of the manufacture.

Flour, 75,000 barrels, at \$6.50	-	-	-	-	\$487,500	
Indian meal, 40,000 barrels, at \$3.50	-	-	-	-	140,000	
15 bush. brown stuff per 100 bush. wheat, making 54,000 bush., \$35	-	-	-	-	18,900	
10 do shorts do do 56,000 do 50	-	-	-	-	10,800	
3 do ship stuff do do 10,800 do 75	-	-	-	-	8,100	
3 barrels middlings, 1,000 bushels wheat, 1,080 barrels, \$3	-	-	-	-	3,240	
Corn and shorts, say 6,000 bushels, \$30	-	-	-	-	1,800	
						<u>\$520.2</u>
Profit, exclusive of interest on capital	-	-	-	-		<u>66.0</u>

BRANDTWINE, *February 28, 1832.*

ESTEEMED FRIEND: Thy note of yesterday, with the printed circular annexed, was received this morning. I proceed, at once, to give such information in relation to our establishment here for the manufacture of grain, as may be serviceable in furnishing the statistic account which thee is preparing.

We have here twelve mills for the manufacture of grain; also, one large cotton factory the lower story of which is occupied as a machine shop. The factory is carried on by Thomas Garrett and Jacob Pusey, and the machine establishment by Wm. Reeve, to whom refer for information in relation to their respective branches of business.

We manufacture here both wheat and corn; it would probably be as near the truth as we can come, to say nine of the mills are engaged in grinding wheat, and would manufacture annually, 40,000 bushels each, or 360,000 bushels, and the average price may be set down at not less than \$1½ per bushel \$450,00

Eight dried corn is manufactured with much more facility than wheat, and we may safely say 60,000 bushels for each mill; say for the three mills, 180,000 bushels, at 60 cents per bushel 108,000

We have here 16 cooper shops; the annual value of work would exceed \$2,000 each 32,000

A large proportion of our grain is brought from a distance, say Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia, and gives employ to a number of vessels not owned here; but each mill would give employ to a sloop of about 40 tons, and of \$2,000 value 24,000

\$614,000

If the value of the mills is desired, thee is as competent as myself to affix a value on them. I may remark that the borough purchased one of them a few years since, for which they gave \$28,000.

Of millers, coopers, and shalloppmen, we employ about 150; all men, and a large portion of them with families.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

JAS. CANBY.

JOSHUA GILPIN, Esq.

Samuel Bailey's Mill, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Newcastle, Delaware.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Water power: manufacture, flour, ki dried corn meal, quercitron bark, and lumber; barrels and hogsheads.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1820.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Thirty thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Various.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. Various.

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
umber of men, women, and children d; and average wages of each class? hether the manufactures find a mar- e manufactory? If not, how far they to a market? hether foreign articles of the like ter into competition with them at ce of sale; and to what extent?	12. Twenty-three men employed; average wages 87½ cents per day. 16. Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and neighborhood. 17. The greatest injury sustained by the manufacturers of flour, &c., is encouragement given to the produce of the lakes finding a market in Canada, and from thence to Eng- land and the West Indies.

SAMUEL BAILEY.

TON MILLS, *April 13, 1832.*

CANTWELL'S BRIDGE, *March 21, 1832.*

SIR: Yours of the 9th instant, enclosing circulars for distribution among the millers
eighborhood, is received. I have sent a copy to each of the following persons:
nn, Cyrus Tatman, Alexander V. Murphy, Thomas Murphy, Samuel Eccles, John
on, Jacob Vandegrift, Samuel H. Truman.

tion to the information you wish of the value of the mills, &c., I can only give you
nperfect estimate, as my personal knowledge of such real estate, and of the parti-
perties hereafter enumerated, is too limited to be relied on for its accuracy. I have,
, availed myself of the advice of a neighbor of some experience, and our joint es-
d valuation is as follows:

poquinimink Creek:

mill, owned and occupied by John Cannon; two pair of stones, one water wheel;
ures, say 2,000 barrels Indian meal, 1,000 barrels flour per year; employs, say two
e mill. Valued at \$3,500, including dwelling, without the farm attached.

mill, owned by the heirs of Samuel Thomas, occupied by Cyrus Tatman; two pair
ne water wheel; manufactures 2,000 barrels meal, 2,000 barrels flour per year;
three hands in the mill. Valued at \$4,000, exclusive of the farm attached.

mill, owned by John Ginn, and occupied by tenants; manufactures about the same as
, and gives employment to about the same number of persons. The buildings
rior, we value this property at \$3,000.

mill, owned and occupied by Samuel L. Eccles; same number of stones and water
manufactures about 1,000 barrels meal, 600 barrels flour; employs two men. Valued

seat not occupied, on a branch of this creek near St. Ann's Church. Value not

mill, saw mill, and clover seed mill, on Back Creek, Cecil county, Maryland, owned
el H. Truman. I am not informed as to the capacity of this mill for manufacturing,
fore make no estimate. The property, I should suppose, worth at least \$5,000.

mill, on the head of Bohemia, owned by the heirs of James A. Bayard, esq., de-
occupied by Thomas Murphy; two pair stones, one water wheel; manufactures
y 2,000 barrels meal, and 1,000 barrels flour; employs two men in the mill. Valued

er's mill, down and in ruins, near the above grist mill, at the head of Sassafra, owned
m A. Miller. This has been one of the best properties of the kind in this part of
ry; it is now, however, in bad order; its capacity to manufacture is, perhaps, about
the Bayard mill abovementioned.

ck Bird: Mill occupied by Ira Lyons, with saw mill attached; both ordinary. Va-
ceeding \$1,800.

to: Grist mill, in ruins; owned by John Whitby.

o: Saw mill, very inferior; by H. Walker.

George's: A carding and saw mill, owned by Jacob Vandegrift. Value about

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2—Continued.

Account of sundry Mills in Kent County, with supposed value.

Old Duck Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,500
Smyrna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
Idgely's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
Il's grist and saw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
Il's do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
er's, late as bark mill,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
r's grist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
r's do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
r's saw mill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300
l's grist and saw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
r's do. do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
r's, now saw mill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800
near Dover (stream)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300
ass' mills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
grist and saw mill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
's mill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800
rd mills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
na mill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800
's, (stream only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
st Landing, (stream only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
mills about Smyrna and Kenton, not recollected.									

Garrett & Pusey's Cotton Yarn Manufactory, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
State and county in which the manuf- y is situated?	1. In the State of Delaware, Newcastle county, situated on the Brandywine, in the city of Wilmington.
Kind or description of the manufactory; whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Manufactures cotton yarns, No. 8 to 30; the water power is owned by the city, and used at night to pump the water for the use of the city.
When established; and whether a joint concern?	3. Established, 1829, by two individuals, but owing to the depressed state of the bu- siness in that and the next year, they became embarrassed, and their effects were sold by the sheriff to pay their debts, but fell sadly short.
Capital invested in ground and build- and water power and machinery?	4. The mill and property cost twenty-eight thousand dollars; machinery valued at ten thousand dollars.
Average amount in materials, and in cash e purchase of materials and payment ges?	5. About six thousand dollars.
Annual rate of profit on the capital in- l since the establishment of the manu- y; distinguishing between the rate of upon that portion of the capital which rowed, after providing for the interest it; and the rate of profit upon that in which is not borrowed?	6. Those engaged in the establishment in 1829 and '30, must have sustained considera- ble loss, and, no doubt, would have been bet- ter out of business during that time; for the last year the business has met a fair profit, and, no doubt, much more than it will do for two years to come, should the duty be con- tinued.
Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as use may be,) of profit?	7. The cause of the increase in the profit was, no doubt, owing to the scarcity of goods in the market, and that scarcity was produc- ed by the goods being lower than the manu- facturers could afford to make.

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. We know but little about the business or profits of others, in this State or county, but presume there is nothing worse than farming, where they depend on slaves.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. We manufactured last year about 15,000 lbs. yarn, valued at \$30,000.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. We used 400 bales of cotton, valued at about \$14,000; 250 gallons lamp oil, valued at \$212; twine, paper, &c. \$100.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. This I know but little about.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. We have in our employ nine men, twelve women, and thirty-one children.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. The hands are employed about eleven and a half hours per day, the year round.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. Of this I can give but very little account, but suppose the women could make quite as much with their needles; there is not much work to be had for children at price, except in manufactories.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. Our sales are made in Philadelphia, twenty-eight miles distant; have water-riage about ten months in the year.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. This I know nothing about.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In this country, the West Indies; and of late some have been sent to the East Indies, but whether they have paid export or not I cannot say.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	19. Answered in 18th query.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Part is sold by us on credit; the rest by our agent, mostly on credit.
27. What amount of the agricultural products of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. There are about 150 barrels flour, valued at \$750; fuel, \$300; sundries, and vegetables, &c., \$950.
28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?	28. I have not sufficient data by me to answer this question.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. We think it would certainly cause us to abandon our business for a few years, we think in three or four from the time duty was reduced, those who could not do their works, might commence with us and make fifty per cent. more than the year; for as soon as John Bull thought himself possessed of the market, the price would nearly double what they now are.

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
it would cause you to abandon your in what way would you employ ital?	30. We cannot yet certainly tell, but think likely that most of our capital would be sunk in the machinery, as that which cost thou- sands would be of little or no value.
there any pursuit in which you could from which you could derive greater even after a reduction of the import 12½ per cent.?	31. An answer to this will be found in our answer to the 29th query.

are all the queries that we can at this time answer, or that we think ought to be
l. Many questions that are put would not afford any facilities, if answered, we
come at a correct judgment respecting what would be best to be done.

Yours, respectfully,

GARRETT & PUSEY.

now been engaged in mercantile business for ten years past, and have been con-
cerned in the manufacture of iron and nails for the last five years, and for the past year have
been in a cotton factory, and from the best information I have been able to get,
of the opinion, was the manufacturers of iron assured that the present duty
it be reduced, we should, in ten years from this time, have enough iron manufac-
this country to supply the demand, superior to the common English iron, for less
than we should get it from England or any other country, even though the duty is
to 12½ or even 10 per cent. Coarse cotton goods is at this time made here better
per cent. less price, than they ever were before the duty was raised to what it now
assuredly believe it will be the case with woollens, if the duty is continued, and
ers encouraged in raising of sheep. Should the duty be reduced or taken off, to
views of those individuals who have made so much noise about the many being so
sly taxed for the benefit of the few, I have no doubt thousands will be ruined by
ot one in fifty of those so anxious for it would be one cent the better off for it, but
them would find, when too late, they were thousands out of pocket.

Respectfully yours,

THOS. GARRETT.

Joseph Bancroft's Cotton Manufactory, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
ce and county in which the manufac- tuated?	1. Delaware, Newcastle county.
d or description of the manufactory;	2. Water power; for the manufacture of fine cotton goods.
her water, steam, or other power?	3. Close of 1831.
en established; and whether a joint concern?	4. Water power, &c., \$25,000; machinery, \$17,000.
ital invested in ground and build- ing water power, and in machinery?	9. Calculated to produce 150,000 yards cambric muslin.
ount of articles annually manufac- ture the establishment of the manu- Description, quality, and value of d?	10. Say 40,000 lbs. of cotton, 200 gallons oil, 30 barrels flour, in the factory.
quantity and value of different kinds materials used, distinguishing between products and domestic products?	

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Seventeen men, at \$9 a week; twenty-five women, 3 to \$4 d&c.; twenty children, at \$1 75 do.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. Average eleven hours.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. In other States nearly as above; in England, men, \$6 a week; women, 2 to \$2 50 do.; children, \$1 50 to \$1 75 do.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. To Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	17. They do almost wholly, the manufacture being only a trial in this country, as yet.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. Occasionally, under some circumstances, a few might perhaps be sent to Mexico or South America.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Generally on six months' credit.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. On yarns above 30 hanks per lb., increase the duty to 25 cents per lb., with an increased minimum for fine cotton goods.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. I should be compelled to abandon the business.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. I should have none to employ, as my property must be sacrificed, and would probably not sell for half its cost to me.

ROCKFORD, *Third Month, Oct.*, 1832.

RESPECTED FRIEND: Herewith I hand thee two statements, as nearly conformable to what I understand to be thy wish, as I am capable of essaying at this time; believing their general amounts will be not far from the truth.

With regard to my own establishment, it has been so recently started that I am unable to answer most of the queries propounded by the Secretary of the Treasury. I intend to manufacture cambric muslins, or other fine cotton goods; and have machinery calculated to employ about seventeen men, twenty-five women, and twenty-five children, who will work, on an average, about eleven hours a day.

Perhaps it will be best to state, that I expect it will produce near 3,000 yards of cambric muslin per week; which ought to sell for 18 to 20 cents per yard, including commission, and other expenses, and at six months' credit. It is not unlikely if they are made very light, but that they may allow of exportation to Mexico occasionally.

Very respectfully, thy friend,
JOSEPH BANCROFT.

JOSHUA GILPIN.

P. S. I omitted to state that I shall have 1,760 spindles and 30 power looms.

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2—Continued.

the general cost and production of a Cotton Factory, having 2,000 spindles, in the manufacture of yarn of the common numbers, (say No. 15 to 20,) on Brandywine Creek.

Power	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$12,000	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	
Buildings and workshops	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	
Tools, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	42,000
Total employed,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$50,000
Wool 130,000 lbs. cotton, at 11 cents	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,300	
Five men, women, and children	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,240	
Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,260	21,800
5,000 lbs. of yarn, which nets at present, 23 cents per lb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,600
Exclusive of interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,800
It is usually allowed that ten per cent. per annum, ought to be added to the cost of machinery for wear, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,300
Men employed in cotton mills in England	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$6 per week.	
do in United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 do.	
Men do in England	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 50 to \$2 00.	
do in United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 50 to \$3 and \$4.	
Children do in England	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 50 to 75 cents.	
do in United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 75 to 75 cents.	

the general cost and production of a Cotton Factory having 2,000 spindles, in the manufacture of finer yarns, say No. 40, on Brandywine Creek.

Power	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$12,000	
Buildings, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	
Tools, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	36,700
Total employed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$41,700
Wool 40,000 lbs. of cotton, at 13 cents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,200
Men, women, and children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,200
Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$11,300
5,000 lb. of yarn, which nets at present, 44 cents per lb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$15,400
Exclusive of interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,100
It is usual to deduct ten per cent. per annum for wear, &c., of which is found very little more than sufficient to keep it in good repair	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,100

From a comparison of the accompanying statements it will be found that fine spinning is not so profitable as coarse spinning. There is also a difficulty in the way of fine spinning from the want of suitable material for the strong yarns or twist for warps. The best cottons alone are not so suitable for spinning twists from No. 40 upwards,

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2—Continued.

as many of the South American cottons, which are sold in Liverpool for nearly the same price; they are much stronger in the staple. The Sea Island cottons are finer than needful, and higher priced than such cottons as might be imported would come at, if there was call for them, by the introduction of this kind of spinning.

It will be observed, that the wages of men are fifty per cent. higher here than in England; and their assistance is more needful in the fine than in coarse spinning, where children can do most of the work, in whose wages here and in England there is very little difference. The high price of machinery also operates very unfavorably on fine spinning, seeing the weight of yarn produced by any given number of spindles is so materially reduced, and this reduction is in the most expensive part of the work, viz. that on which men are employed. If it were not for the difficulty of properly weaving and finishing fine goods here, large quantities of fine yarn would be imported, as there is no difference in the duty on a pound of yarn of ten hanks and a pound of one hundred hanks to the pound, which ought not to be the case, considering the difference in the labor and expense required to produce the two yarns.

A table showing the difference of protection afforded by the present tariff on coarse and fine yarns to American labor, as it ought to be kept in view that it is the labor of the country which is sought to be protected and encouraged.

H. Clay, in his last speech in the Senate of the United States, remarks, that such machinery is used in this country as requires the attention of females only, and intimates that to be the case for the production of yarns for which the labor of men is required in England: this, however, is not the case, as the same kinds of yarns are not produced by them, or only in a very limited extent, and even these do not make as handsome goods; nor is there any prospect of such machinery being made to produce suitable yarn, of numbers finer than 45 or 50 hanks per pound.

Number of yarn in hanks, per pound.	Weight spun for a stated price, by one man, on mules.	Price paid for spinning said weight.	Amount of duty, at 15 cts. per lb., on one man's weekly work and wages, with his help.
15	560 lbs.	\$14 00	\$84 00
50	200	14 00	30 00
60	140	14 00	21 00
70	112	14 00	16 80
80	87	14 00	13 05
90	74	14 00	11 10
100	64	14 00	9 80

The prices stated in this table are those paid for spinning filling; more is paid for spinning twist, and the amount produced is less. The No. 15's also is put down at the prices which must be paid for spinning it on mules, though it can be spun as well, and much cheaper, as such machinery as is alluded to by H. Clay.

Breck & Swift's Cotton Manufactory, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Cotton; water power; 1,600 spindles, 30 looms.
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Joint stock.

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Capital invested in machinery, \$18,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Five hundred dollars per month.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. From eighteen to twenty hundred of cotton per week.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Sixty hands, average wages from 5 to \$6 per week.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. Twelve.
15. Number of horses, or other animals employed?	15. One horse.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. Sent to Philadelphia.

J. B. Hutchinson's Cotton Manufactory, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. On Brandywine Creek, Newcastle county, State of Delaware.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Cotton factory; water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established in August last; have four partners.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and in machinery?	4. Water power, buildings, and land is E. J. Dupont's; is worth forty thousand dollars. Including some new machinery, now ready, and what is running, cost thirty thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Ten thousand dollars.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. We have not been in operation one year, but at the end of the year, if we average six per cent. clear, it is more than we expect. Not a dollar borrowed.
7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. In a great measure it is the want of confidence in the Government to protect domestic industry.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. Our neighbors are not very willing to give us much information on that head.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of	9. 175,000 lbs. cotton yarn, No. 10 to 15. No. 15 is worth 25 cents per lb.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 197,000 lbs. cotton, worth from 10 to 13 cents per lb.
12. Number of men, women and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Fifteen men, average \$6 30 per week; eighteen women, at \$2 12½ per week; forty-eight boys and girls, at \$1 43 per week.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Twelve hours a day all the year, except fourth of July and Christmas.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Two horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the 'manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. To Philadelphia, 31 miles from the factory.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the United States and South America.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. Coarse cottons made from such yarn, to the East Indies, South America, &c.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Generally on a credit of from 60 days to four and six months, owing to the demand.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. See query nine.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. The present rate will guarantee it, but no less duty will.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. See query six.
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	26. Cotton costs from 10 to 13 cts.; waste and loss in manufacturing, two cents per lb.; wages 8 to 9 cents per lb. Yarn No. 15 is worth 25 cents.
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	27. Oil, leather, stone coal, lamps, iron, lumber, &c. &c. from 1,500 to \$2,000.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. We should have to abandon it.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. Our capital is all employed in the machinery, and if we have to abandon it our machinery is worth nothing: therefore, we would have no capital to employ.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. I should have to turn politician, and look to Government for an office.

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
Amount of capital, and what proportion borrowed capital bears to that which?	33. See queries No. 3 and 4.
What amount of reduction in the duty would enable the actual or real capital to yield an interest of 6 per cent, and how gradual should the reduction be?	34. The present rate of duty will not do more; for the last three years it will not yield six per cent.
If minimums should be abolished, and duty assessed upon the actual value of the imported article in the American port, what ad valorem duty would be equivalent present with the minimum?	35. If minimums should be abolished I should say there was no duty, for the market fluctuates so much, and when depressed the British agents would take advantage of it, and have them assessed at depressed prices; then there would be no safety in our business.
Proportion which the production by American manufacturers bear to the consumption?	37. It exceeds the consumption.

J. B. HUTCHINSON & CO.

NEWYORK, April 2, 1832.

ROSEVILLE, March 3, 1832.

SIR: I have endeavored to collect, as well as I was able, the information you require in yours of the 26th ult. There are, in my neighborhood, five cotton factories, viz. one at Roseville, one on Pike two in Staunton, and one on Red Clay creek: together, with a capital of \$114,000, employ constantly employed, and 407 dependant, and consume 575,000 lbs. cotton annually with 7,650 spindles. There are, as near as I can judge, 104 males, and 84 females. The wages of the males average \$4 per week, the females \$1 75. I think this is as much as any committee ought to have; it is, at any rate, quite as much as I am willing to give.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HARRY CONNELLY.

Wm GILPIN, Esq.

ROSEVILLE FACTORY, March 31, 1832.

SIR: I must apologise for not having answered your last letter before this, but I regretted the pleasure of seeing you, in which I have been disappointed. I will endeavor, however, to give you the information you request. There is invested in the factory at Roseville, \$10,000; 3,850 spindles, and consume 230,000 lbs. per annum; 90 hands employed, 5 dependant, wages \$11,700 per annum; the sales of yarn amount to \$58,500 per annum. On Red Clay creek, \$16,000 capital; 1,400 spindles, consume 115,000 lbs. cotton, 40 hands, 84 dependant, wages \$4,160 per annum; sales \$22,800. On Pike Creek Factory \$10,000 capital; 1,200 spindles, consume 11,500 lbs. cotton; 22 hands dependant, wages \$4,160; sales \$22,800. On Staunton Factory, at Staunton, \$13,000 capital; 1,200 spindles, consume 115,000 lbs. cotton; 22 hands and 108 dependant, wages \$4,160; sales \$22,800.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HARRY CONNELLY.

Wm GILPIN, Esq.

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2.—Continued.

William Hilton & Son's Manufactory.

We manufactured 68,200 yds. of Rouen cassimere, sold on an average for 16 cts., \$10,912.
 135,000 lbs. cotton yarn, at 30 cents per lb., \$40,500.
 Number of spindles 3,892; cost \$11 per spindle, including repairing machinery, \$42,812.
 Twenty-eight power looms, at \$110, \$3,080.
 Capital employed, \$10,000; real estate \$20,000.
 The amount of cotton consumed 150,000 lbs., at 12½ cents, \$20,625.
 Wool, for Rouen cassimere, 3,200 lbs., at \$1 16, \$3,712.
 The number of hands 152; cost, \$13,152 25.
 Ten per cent. loss on the manufacture of the above cotton and wool, \$2,433 70.
 Commission on Rouen cassimeres, \$1,090 20.
 Thirty men, sixty-three young women, sixty-seven children under 18 years.

Jacob Pusey's Cotton Manufactory, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Delaware, Newcastle county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Spinning cotton; 1,400 spindles; water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. 1814; private property.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery?	4. Thirty thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. When in full operation, about ten thousand dollars must be afloat in materials and manufactures on hand, and provisions for payment of wages.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. The first seven years sunk all the capital, and the last ten years have recovered about two-thirds of it, though some of the last ten were years of loss. My books do not distinguish between the two kinds of capital.
7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?	7. Frequently by domestic competition the profits are reduced to cost and charges, and sometimes loss. Sometimes by over-importations of other descriptions of goods, such a press for money is felt in sea-ports as to put down the price of yarn, when the stock on hand was not greater than ordinary, and vice versa for increased profits.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. Not known to the writer.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. From 70,000 lbs. to 100,000 lbs. cotton yarn per annum, the quantity varying according to demand, in some measure. It is difficult to ascertain the value per annum, as the price has varied from 64 cents per lb. in 1814, to 18 or 20 cents in 1839 and '51.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Three hundred and fifty bales cotton valued for 1851 at \$10,500; all the produce of the United States.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Very little, if any, cotton yarn is now imported as coarse as that spun at the factory.

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Six men; average \$6 each per week. Twelve women; do 2 do. Twenty-five children; do 1 25 do. 13. Eleven hours, exclusive of meals, and about fifty weeks in the year. 14. Not known to me.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	15. Seven.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	16. A small portion sold at the factory; the remainder sent forty miles by land and water conveyance.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	17. No foreign article is imported of like kind of latter years; home competition has settled that in a reduced price.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?	18. In Pennsylvania, Delaware, and the southern and western States.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	19. None of this kind exported until woven.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	20. Much the largest portion is sold on a credit, generally of six months, after having been in store sometimes three or four months.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	21. The cost decreased since 1814, both in material and labor; most in material, as labor has been rather higher since 1824; material has fluctuated, having been sold some years at 10 to 15 cents per lb., and other years at 25 to 30 cents per lb.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	22. In 1814, 64 cents per lb.; gradually declining, it was in 1820, 28 cents; then advancing in 1822, was 34 or 35 cents, and declining till 1830 and '31, was 18 cents, except excited prices a few months in 1835.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased, and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or labor, and at what rate?	23. Not known.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	25. Less than four per cent. clear of provision for proportionable repairs.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	26. About one half for raw material, one-fourth for labor in the factory, one-twentieth, or sometimes one-fifteenth, might be profit; the balance is made up by contingent expenses, wastage, &c. &c.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	27. \$2,000 of breadstuffs, meats, and vegetables; \$1,000 domestic dry goods and groceries.
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?	
27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?	

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?</p> <p>29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?</p> <p>30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?</p> <p>31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?</p>	<p>28. No data as respects United States; upwards of 20,000 pounds of cotton yarn are produced in this county in one week; no other county in this State manufactures cotton.</p> <p>29. There can be no question but a present abandonment of business would ensue, as manufacturing at reduced prices would destroy the capital soon. All who could hold their property in an idle state a few years, would then do an excellent business under such prices both for material and manufactured goods, as British monopoly would then dictate, taken in connexion with the then low prices for bread and meat, caused by labor transferred from manufactures to agriculture.</p> <p>30. Under such circumstances, I should have no capital, purchasers for such property would not appear at any price; but admitting a very small amount could be realized, agriculture or merchandizing must be entered into in order to get bread.</p> <p>31. It is believed total ruin would follow; and twenty-five cents per day for my manual labor would be better than nothing. Under such a duty, agriculture would soon be good for nothing, to a man wanting experience; as is the case with manufacturers generally.</p>

March 10, 1832.

JACOB FUSEY.

Charles J. Dupont's Woollen Manufactory, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?</p> <p>2. Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?</p> <p>3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?</p> <p>4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery?</p> <p>5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?</p> <p>6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?</p>	<p>1. State of Delaware, Newcastle county.</p> <p>2. Woollen; water power.</p> <p>3. In 1811; not a joint stock concern.</p> <p>4. Fifty thousand dollars.</p> <p>5. Thirty thousand dollars.</p> <p>6. No profit.</p>

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. Annual reduction in the manufactured articles, caused by over-trading of English manufacturers, frauds on the revenue, and the facility afforded by the Government by allowing credits on the duties.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. Supposed to exceed six per cent., as the banks loan their capitals at that rate of interest to merchants, agriculturists, and others.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. \$52,000; broadcloths, kerseys and satinetts; quality and value vary yearly.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 60,000 lbs. of wool, 2,500 lbs. of indigo, 1,500 lbs. of glue, madder, alum, copperas and chemicals, dyewoods, &c.; value in American products over 80 per cent. on the amount manufactured.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Foreign articles are reduced in value when they find a similar article of American manufacture to compete with it in the market; cloths of the description manufactured here have fallen considerably, whilst superfine cloths are sold for nearly the same they did ten years ago; flannels being extensively manufactured in the United States, have fallen more than 50 per cent.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Sixty persons; men \$20 per month, women \$8, and children \$6.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Twelve hours per day throughout the year.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county; in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. Supposed to be equal to those employed at factories. In England the persons receive a portion of their support from the poor rates; men's wages said to be 50 per cent. less; the wages of women and children nearly equal the amount paid here, as there is greater diversity of employment for them.
15. Number of horses, or other animals employed?	15. Three horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? if not, how far they are sent to a market?	16. In Philadelphia and Baltimore, thence to the south and west.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	17. Foreign articles do enter into competition.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the United States.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. Are not exported.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Sold at six and eight months' credit; are usually four months in the hands of agents; the returns are seldom received under twelve months.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. The cost of manufactured articles has diminished considerably by the introduction of improved machinery the last four years: the price of the raw material has varied yearly.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?</p>	<p>22. Cannot answer; articles vary in every color and quality; it would be impossible to estimate exactly the relative value of cloths made since the commencement of the establishment: the description of woollens manufactured in the United States have fallen 50 per cent. since the tariff of 1816.</p>
<p>23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?</p>	<p>23. The present duties are thought to be sufficient, if properly enforced.</p>
<p>24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?</p>	<p>24. Think if the duties were paid in cash, before the goods leave the custom-house, it would check over-trading.</p>
<p>25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?</p>	<p>25. See answer to question six.</p>
<p>26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?</p>	<p>26. The price of the raw material is generally considered one-half of the value produced, one-quarter is paid in wages, one-quarter in interest on capital employed, cost of coloring, commissions and guarantee on sales, insurance, fuel, light, and wear and tear of machinery.</p>
<p>27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?</p>	<p>27. Above 80 per cent. on the value.</p>
<p>28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?</p>	<p>28. See report on wool and woollens of the New York Convention, which is supposed to be a moderate estimate of the capital employed.</p>
<p>29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?</p>	<p>29. The woollen manufacture would cease to be pursued in the United States; the property thus vested in buildings, machinery, and water power, would pass into other hands at an immense sacrifice, and the consumers of woollen goods be at the mercy of English agents, who would have the entire control of the markets.</p>
<p>30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?</p>	<p>30. Our capital being invested in water power and fixtures, would be totally lost if forced to abandon the business.</p>
<p>31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?</p>	<p>31. Having no disposable capital left, would not seek other pursuits.</p>
<p>32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?</p>	<p>32. Cannot answer.</p>

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>ount of capital, and what proportioned capital bears to that which</p>	<p>33. See questions four and five; think it not relevant, the capital might be all borrowed, and should be entitled to the same protection whether owned by the persons engaged at the factory or not.</p>
<p>ut amount of reduction in the duty enable the actual or real capital to yield an interest of six per cent.; gradual should the reduction be? minimums should be abolished, and assessed upon the actual value of the article in the American port, what valorem duty would be equivalent with the minimum? it would be the operation of this in the frauds at present supposed?</p>	<p>34. Cannot say; capital invested in the woollen business, with the present evasion of the tariff, does not yield six per cent.</p> <p>35. The minimums are evaded; do not know to what extent.</p>
<p>ortion which the production by man manufacturers bears to the nation?</p>	<p>36. Cannot answer.</p>
<p>ment of individual and household in the United States, and how has increased since the tariff of</p>	<p>37. Suppose the American production of manufactured articles of all kinds to be triple the amount imported.</p> <p>38. Uninformed on the subject.</p>
<p>age profit of money or capital in States? age rate of wages?</p>	<p>39. Cannot answer.</p> <p>40. Uninformed on the subject.</p>



PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1832.

1: Being much engaged this spring, I had neglected answering your letters until now; my business being extremely onerous, must plead my excuse for not earlier at least, to your letters. As it regarded the queries propounded by the Government almost concluded to have passed them by unnoticed, as I could not but feel the way, almost indelicate tendency of many of them; and I believe that nothing but respect for yourself could ever have induced me to alter my determination. Having, in fact, I might say three interests, they, necessarily, are blended with each other, much difficulty to identify them separately with exactness, but in the aggregate or to approximate accuracy.

Land estate embraces a considerable tract of land, including two or three farms, say about 500 acres of land; the principal part of their machinery has also been at spot. The amount of capital, from these circumstances, is necessarily enhanced sum over and above what might be deemed absolutely necessary for operations of the different branches. The capital invested was computed by Young, above \$130,000. The number of persons supported, directly and indirectly all ages, was the last census (taken by ourselves) at 278 souls, all told, and derive their main support from this property.

Years, having turned our attention more to the cotton manufacture, we have not in woollen concern with that force and attention as formerly, the uncertainty of (owing to the vacillating policy which continually threatened us,) held no in those actuated by prudential motives, to extend their concerns. The amount of goods now manufactured does not exceed \$30,000 per annum; this year it will be \$5,000; but this amount necessarily fluctuates as we bend our attention to a coarse fabric, as the case may be; but our machinery, buildings, power, &c., is fully capable of certain encouragement, to manufacture double that amount.

In the cotton spinning mill, we have above 3,000 spindles, and employ 28 males and 34 females; when engaged in spinning such numbers of yarn as are suitable for the general market, the produce, per annum, would be about 150,000 pounds of yarn; but as we are calculated for a much finer article, principally about No. 40, the amount produced is about one-half the above sum, value about \$30,000, varying less or more as we spin finer or coarser. The average wages of males employed, is from \$1 50 to \$10 per week; of females, from 50 cents to \$4 50 per week; those persons receiving the highest wages occupy situations involving a certain degree of responsibility. In addition to our spinning mill, we have a weaving establishment for fine fabrics, principally the cambric muslins. This department, however, is only in its incipient state, having about thirty looms; the weavers, which are all females, earn about \$12 50 to \$18 per month, and the males (three in number) who attend to the preparatory operations, from \$4 50 to \$8 per week. As it is our intention (unless prevented by some untoward circumstances) to consume the entire product of the spindles, it is evident a comparatively small additional capital in machinery would be required to produce nearly double the annual result; and here I would remark, that this manufacture is the extreme line of protection under the present law, as there is no encouragement at present held out, for proceeding further and finer. Such, in fact, is the situation, that a small reduction from present duties would inevitably compel us to retrace our steps and recoil upon our neighbors; whereas, should an increase of minimums in cotton take place, there would be a wide field for an extensive and new capital, and the price of the finer fabric would eventually fall, *pari passu*, with what we have witnessed in the coarser manufacture.

I speak understandingly, and wish to be understood literally: we have taken the inmates from the poor-house, and caused them to support themselves, and become respectable members of society. We have taken those who were broken down with sickness, had been dismissed by their former masters before the expiration of their apprenticeship, and made a burden to their parents; placed them in our establishment, enabled them first to support themselves, then a small family, and, in one instance, they have left more than \$1,000 at their decease. I would, likewise, beg leave to call your attention to another, and by no means an unimportant benefit conferred on the public. The property where our establishment is now located paid, when Henry Price was collector, 7s. 6d. currency, as the whole amount of taxes for the year: last season the amount of taxes paid by this property, and its inhabitants, was about \$400, and yet we are called the oppressors of the poor, the burden of the nation. I cannot but feel indignant and warm upon the subject, and hope you will excuse the excitement. I have thus endeavored to give you a small sketch of our establishment, and hope it may be found satisfactory.

Respectfully,

W. W. YOUNG.

JOSHUA GILPIN, Esq.

ANDOVER, Third Month 13, 1832.

RESPECTED FRIEND: To-day I went again to Delaware, and luckily found Alexander Murphy at home, from whom I obtained the statement upon the other side of this letter. Although it may not be precisely correct, yet I think it approximates pretty closely to it, and may answer thy purpose. It embraces all of the woollen concern in Kent county. Murphy says there are no manufactures of cotton whatever, that he knows of, nor do I know of any other operations carried on, that will fall within the scope of thy inquiries.

We have obtained the passage of a law from our Legislature, to construct a railroad from the head waters of the Chester to some suitable point on the Duck Creek, but did not get it through in time for the action of Delaware, this session. However, we shall be ready for the next; when, no doubt, the grant will be confirmed. Our object is to communicate directly with either New York or Philadelphia, but more particularly with the former city, where the leading articles of our production always finds a superior market. For several years past, the difference has more than covered the charge of freight; this track opened, we should have the free choice of three of the first cities in the Union for our trade, an object to us of incalculable advantage. The whole distance of the track cannot exceed sixteen miles in extent; and this, too, over a country already levelled by nature for the purpose, scarcely requiring the aid of an engineer; no railroad can be made at a cheaper rate than this, and, when looking at the whole ground, I am persuaded none will be more profitable; the lower Chesapeake can ascend to the east end of our rail as easily as it can go to Baltimore, and when there, will find a better price than Baltimore can give for grain and breadstuffs; even charge a tollage equal to the Ohio road, and there can be no parallel in cost between the two structures. All we want is, to be fully appreciated, and I should be much pleased if thy able pen could be engaged to aid our cause, by letting the public understand our project.

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2—Continued.

WOOLLEN CONCERN.

Alexander Murphy.

Establishment, including water power, \$4,500; machinery employed, \$1,600; floating capital, \$300.

Manufactures kerseys and cassinets, 2,000 yards; fulls for the country, annually, 3,000 yards; employs eight persons.

Richard Holding.

Establishment, including water power, \$3,500; machinery employed, \$1,600.

Manufactures of kerseys and cassinets, 1,500 yards; fulls for the country, annually, 2,500 yards; floating capital, \$250; employs six hands.

Ezekiel Cowgill.

Carding machines, \$500; water power, \$150.

Cards 6,000 lbs. of wool, at seven cents per lb.

Charles Steadham.

About the same business as E. Cowgill, in everything.

Kerseys are worth 87½ cents per yard, and cassinets about 62½ cents per yard.

With my best respects to thyself and family,

Very truly, thy friend,

JOHN TURNER.

JOSHUA GILPIN, Esq.

LAURIE'S, May 1, 1832.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to annex the following estimate of the value and productions of Mr. Sacristy's establishment:

Value of mill seat and buildings, \$7,000; do. of machinery, \$5,000; consumes 12,000 lbs. of wool, value about \$6,000; employs twelve hands, average wages, per annum, \$2,000; for dyeing drugs, oil, glue, &c. &c., about \$1,000; for cotton yarn for chain for satinets, \$800; manufactures 20,000 yards satinets, value net, \$10,000.

I have not been able to ascertain any facts as relates to Johnson, Clark, or Dougherty, but this; you can estimate them in your report at about half of the above exhibit.

I regret that, owing to my absence in Philadelphia, and the many engagements I have had to attend to, I could not fulfil my promise to you sooner.

I remain, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES J. DUPONT.

William D. Waples's Iron Furnace, Sussex County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Sussex county and State of Delaware.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Blast furnace, for converting bog ore into pigs and castings; water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In the year 1817; an individual concern.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery?	4. Fifteen thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Twenty-four thousand dollars per annum, for an eight or nine months' blast.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?</p>	<p>6. The profits are derived from paying a part of the wages and raw materials in merchandise instead of cash; were it exclusively a cash business, it would be a losing concern; the profits were formerly greater than at present.</p>
<p>7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?</p>	<p>7. Domestic competition.</p>
<p>8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?</p>	<p>8. The employment of capital is very limited in this section of the State, and the profits on small are consequently greater than on large capitals; small capitals in active business, will probably yield from 10 to 15 per cent.</p>
<p>9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?</p>	<p>9. 600 tons of iron; 300 tons pigs, worth 30 to \$35; 250 tons castings, worth 50 to \$60; 50 tons scrap, worth 15 to \$18; a few years since pigs were briar at \$40, and castings at 70 to \$80.</p>
<p>10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?</p>	<p>10. 180,000 bush. charcoal, 5 cts. \$9,000; 2,000 tons bog ore, at \$3 75, 7,500; 7,000 bushels oyster shells, \$500; hands' wages, \$7,000; \$24,000—all domestic.</p>
<p>11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?</p>	<p>11. I cannot answer.</p>
<p>12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?</p>	<p>12. 20 moulders, keepers, &c., \$5,000; 12 other furnace men, at \$20, \$2,000; \$7,000; 40 other hands whose wages are included in cost of ore and coal.</p>
<p>13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?</p>	<p>13. 24 hours per day, with a double set of hands; eight or nine months per annum.</p>
<p>14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?</p>	<p>14. Five to seven dollars and board and washing, for farming and other employments in this county.</p>
<p>15. Number of horses or other animals employed?</p>	<p>15. 28 to 32 horses.</p>
<p>16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?</p>	<p>16. Sent to the cities for a market.</p>
<p>17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?</p>	<p>17. I believe not to any great extent.</p>
<p>18. Where are the manufactures consumed?</p>	<p>18. Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Portland, and from there into every part of the interior country.</p>
<p>19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?</p>	<p>19. I believe not to any extent.</p>
<p>20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?</p>	<p>20. Generally sold on a 12 months' note to be paid in cash.</p>
<p>21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the material or the labor, and at what rate?</p>	<p>21. The cost of the manufacture has not decreased to any extent, while the prices have declined very considerably, say 25 per cent. within 10 years.</p>

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>prices at which the manufactures sold by the manufacturer since the war?</p>	<p>22. Answered in ninth query.</p>
<p>at rate of duty is necessary to enable manufacturer to enter into competition with similar articles in home market?</p>	<p>23. The duty ought to be such as to secure the market to the manufacturer; competition will reduce the prices as low as the foreign article of the same quality; it is not of so much consequence what the price is as that it should be steady; the manufacturer can conform to any price if there is a demand.</p>
<p>any change necessary in levying or the duty on such articles to prevent?</p>	<p>24. It has been so stated, but I am unable to speak advisedly on the subject.</p>
<p>it has been the rate of your profits for the last three years? and if it stock company, what dividends received, and what portion of the profits the company has been converted into capital, or retained as a fund for other objects, and therefore distributed annually?</p>	<p>25. The profits, as before stated, are derived from the sale of merchandise for wages, &c., and are not large; perhaps from six to ten per cent. according to the demand for iron, on the whole capital actively employed.</p>
<p>what portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw materials? what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?</p>	<p>26. Raw materials 19 per cent., wages of labor 75 per cent., profit 6 per cent.</p>
<p>what amount of the agricultural products of the country is consumed in your State, and what amount of other productions?</p>	<p>27. Agricultural productions, \$5,000; domestic do., \$10,000; cash, \$3,000; \$24,000.</p>
<p>what quantity or amount of manufactures as you make, are produced in the State, and what amount in your own State?</p>	<p>28. I cannot say as to the United States; this is the only blast furnace in the State.</p>
<p>what duty upon the foreign manufactures of kind of goods which you make? reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would you be disposed to abandon your business, or continue to manufacture at reduced prices?</p>	<p>29. I really think the business must be abandoned in consequence of the ruinous fluctuations which would take place in the prices, and the want of a steady demand; the business is a heavy one, and can only be maintained by a constant demand.</p>
<p>what would cause you to abandon your business? what way would you employ your capital?</p>	<p>30. Probably in agriculture, which is already overstocked; the class of consumers ought to be increased instead of diminished.</p>
<p>are there any pursuits in which you could engage in which you could derive greater profits after a reduction of the import duty to 12½ per cent.?</p>	<p>31. Perhaps not; for if manufactures must be crushed, agriculture and commerce must languish in the same proportion.</p>
<p>what do the manufactures of salt and iron derive from the points of importation, and in competition within a certain distance of them, and what is the extent of the injury?</p>	<p>32. Forges on a small scale for making 25 to 30 tons of bar iron per year, and salt works on the sea coast, are probably in some degree remote from competition, but those concerns are too trifling, compared with the mass of the manufacturing interest, to make much of an exception.</p>
<p>what amount of capital; and what proportion of the borrowed capital bears to that which is invested?</p>	<p>33. Answered.</p>
<p>what amount of reduction in the duties would be the actual or real capital employed?</p>	<p>34. I think a reduction of duties would not reduce the price, upon an average; it</p>

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
played to yield an interest of six per cent.; and how gradual the reduction should be?	would sometimes be lower and then higher, until the fluctuation would throw out the American manufacturer, and then prices would be uniformly higher. I consider it absurd to think of supplying ourselves with iron from abroad. We have the raw material sufficient to supply the world, totally useless naturally, and water power, enterprise, and skill to supply every demand that can be made upon us.
35. If minimums should be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the actual value of the imported article in the American port, what rate of ad valorem duty would be equivalent to the present with the minimum?	35. I cannot answer.
36. What would be the operation of this change upon the frauds at present supposed to be practised?	36. I cannot answer.
37. Proportion which the production by the American manufacturers bears to the consumption?	37. This question is ably answered by others, and were I to answer it, I should merely quote from them.
38. Extent of individual or household manufacture in the United States, and how much it has increased since the tariff of 1824?	38. I cannot answer.
39. Average profit of money or capital in the United States?	39. I cannot answer.
40. Average rate of wages?	40. I cannot answer.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

WM. D. WAPLES.

Jonathan Bonny & Co.'s Iron Foundry, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Wilmington, Newcastle county, Delaware.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Iron foundry, with steam power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. January, 1831.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. About \$20,000; iron castings, average price about five cents per pound.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 175 tons American pig iron, worth from 35 to \$40 per ton; from 20 to 40 tons Scotch pig, worth from 43 to \$48 per ton; about 50 tons old castings, worth from 15 to \$22 per ton; 200 tons Lehigh coal, worth about \$6 65 per ton.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed; and average wages of each class?	12. Fifteen men and boys; wages average about \$6 per week each.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Employment all the year; work about ten hours per day.

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2—Continued.

Jonathan Bonny & Co.'s Iron Foundry, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kind of manufacture? 2. Value of real estate, buildings and fixtures, occupied and used for the business? 3. Value of machinery, tools and apparatus, other than the fixtures? 4. Average value of stock on hand and in the process of manufacture? 5. Kinds and quality of articles manufactured? 6. Value of articles manufactured? 7. Quantity of foreign materials used per annum? 8. Value of foreign materials used per annum? 9. Quantity of domestic materials used per annum? 10. Value of domestic materials used per annum? 11. Number of men employed? 12. Whole number of persons subsisted, deriving direct support from the manufacture? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Iron foundry. 2. Eight thousand dollars. 3. About five hundred dollars. 4. Two thousand dollars. 5. Iron castings of every description. 6. Average price about 5 cents per lb. 7. Forty tons Scotch pig iron. 8. From \$43 to \$48 per ton. 9. 175 tons pig iron, and 50 tons scrap iron; 200 tons Lehigh coal. 10. Pig iron from \$35 to \$40 per ton, scrap from \$15 to \$23 per ton; coal worth \$5 65 per ton. 11. Fifteen. 12. From sixty to eighty.

Mahlon Betts' Iron Foundry, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated? 2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power? 3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern? 4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and steam power and in machinery? 5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages? 7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit? 10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products? 12. Number of men, women, and children, employed, and average wages of each class? 13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wilmington, Delaware; Mahlon Betts, proprietor. 2. Iron foundry; steam engine, three horse power. 3. Established about 1812 or 1813; a private concern; has been in the hands of the present proprietor since 1822. 4. Capital invested about \$7,850. 5. Eight thousand dollars. 7. A considerable increase, occasioned by general prosperity of the manufacturing establishment located in the neighborhood. 10. Consume about 10,000 bushels coal, at 20 cents per bushel, and 250 tons of iron, about one-third of the latter imported from England; average price about \$35 per ton. 12. Employ about 18 men. 13. About ten hours per day.

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. Work made to order.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?	17. Very little foreign competition except railroad work.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. In the neighborhood.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Nearly all sold on credit at from six to twelve months.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. The cost of manufacturing has been lessened by a fall in price of the materials used, and expense in the operation.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. The price of small castings has fallen from 9 to 5 cents, and large from 6 to 4½ per pound.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. No similar articles imported.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. Live on it until it is gone, then get an office in the Government; can't farm.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?	32. Railroads and canals will soon reach the most remote point in our country at which those articles are wanted.

Allen Wood's Rolling Mill, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Delaware, Newcastle county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Rolling mill for iron and steel, by water power.
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In August, 1826; not a joint stock concern.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. Eight thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Seven thousand dollars.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. Twenty per cent. on the whole amount capital invested per annum; no borrowed capital.

DECEMBER 16.—No. 2.—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
of the increase, (or decrease, as be,) of profit?	7. Rather a decrease of profit since the concern was established, the cause of which is competition at home.
if profit on capital otherwise employed in same State and county?	8. Twenty per cent. profit on \$4,000 capital employed in the stove business, in Wilmington, Delaware.
it of articles annually manufactured at establishment of the manufactory, quality, and value of each	9. 40 tons sheet iron, at \$150 per ton, \$6,000; 750 doz. shovels and spades, average at \$6, \$4,500; 150 steel hoes, at \$3, \$450; 110 tons of steel, rolled for mill, cross-cut, pit, and other saws, shovels and spades, &c., \$35 per ton, \$3,850; 23 tons iron rolled for shovels and spades, at \$35 per ton, \$805; 4,500 lbs. gin saw steel, made at 12 cts. per lb., \$540; 3,000 lbs. cast steel, rolled at 4 cts., \$120, \$16,265.
ity and value of different kinds of materials used; distinguishing between products and domestic products	10. 60 tons American bar iron, at \$90, \$5,400; 30 tons American steel, at \$120, \$3,600; 7,000 feet ash plank, at \$20, \$140; 150 tons anthracite coal, at \$6, \$900; 200 bushels Virginia coal, at 30 cts., \$60, \$8,900.
er of men, women, and children employed and average wages of each class? many hours a day employed, and of the year?	12. Ten men, at \$1 per day.
er of horses or other animals employed	13. Twelve hours per day, for ten months in the year.
her the manufactures find a market? If not, how far are they from market?	15. Seven horses employed.
ier foreign articles of the like kind to competition with them at such places; and to what extent?	16. A very small quantity is sold at the manufactory; almost all sent to Philadelphia, from thence to other parts, say from 20 to 1,000 miles to market.
are the manufactures consumed?	17. Foreign articles do enter into competition at such places to considerable extent.
ier any of the manufactures are sold in foreign countries? and, if so, where?	18. In the different States of the Union; at least one-half are consumed in the southern States.
er the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what rate?	19. Not by the manufacturer: I think some are bought for exportation for South America.
ier the cost of the manufactured articles has increased or decreased? and how much in each year from the commencement of the manufactory; and increase has been in the material, labor, and at what rate?	20. Small sales for cash, but mostly at six months' credit.
rices at which the manufactures are sold by the manufacturer since the commencement?	21. But little variation in the cost of the articles manufactured since the concern was established; rather a decrease in the cost of materials; no decrease in the cost of labor.
rate of duty is necessary to enable a manufacturer to enter into competition in the market with similar articles	22. In 1826 sheet iron at \$170 per ton, and 1827, '28, and '29, \$170 to \$165 per ton; 1830, '31, and '32, \$160 to \$150 per ton; other articles, in about the same proportion, have fallen in price.
	23. The present duty on sheet iron, with an additional duty of 20 per cent., would do; on the other articles manufactured there is sufficient.

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?</p>	<p>24. A change is necessary to prevent John Sarchett, and others, from having chain cable iron cut into links, and brought in under the proper duty; chain cable iron is bolt bar iron in short or long pieces.</p>
<p>25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?</p>	<p>25. From 15 to 20 per cent. on the whole amount of capital.</p>
<p>27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?</p>	<p>27. From 30 to 40 bushels flour per annum, 2,500 to 3,000 lbs. beef and pork, 10 tons hay, 400 bushels oats and corn, 30 bushels potatoes and turnips, various cotton and woollen goods, &c.</p>
<p>28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States; and what amount in your own State?</p>	<p>28. I should think, from my own knowledge, there were 20,000 dog shovels and spades made in the United States, and perhaps as many more that I have no knowledge of; sheet iron, to the best of my knowledge, I would say 2,000 tons: the other articles no idea; the only establishment of the kind in this State.</p>
<p>29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?</p>	<p>29. We should have to abandon the sheet iron business if such reduction was made.</p>
<p>30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?</p>	<p>30. Loan it at 5 or 6 per cent., buy bank stock, or employ it in electioneering for a good fat office.</p>
<p>31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?</p>	<p>31. There are many.</p>

ALLEN WOOD.

Jacob Alricks & Son, Machinists, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?</p>	<p>1. State of Delaware, Newcastle county.</p>
<p>2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?</p>	<p>2. Shops for making machinery for manufacturing cotton, wool, &c.; by steam.</p>
<p>3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?</p>	<p>3. Established in 1808, by Alricks & Son, now conducted by Jacob Alricks & Son.</p>

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and machinery?	4. Ground and buildings \$3,500; machinery about \$4,000.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. About ten thousand dollars annually.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. About eight per cent. on that not borrowed; two per cent. on borrowed.
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. By encouragement or depression of cotton and wool manufactures.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. About \$12,000 worth; \$10,000 cotton machinery, \$2,000 wool machinery, and other articles.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. About 30 tons best American iron, and one ton common English iron.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. None imported that we know of, for the last three or four years.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. About 20 men, at \$1 25 per day; about 5 boys, at 50 cents per day.
13. How many hours a day employed; and what portion of the year?	13. Ten and a half hours a day, all the year.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. About the same.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. None.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. At the establishment.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	17. Not any imported that we know of, for the last three or four years.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. Within sixty miles round the establishment.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and, if so, where?	19. Others, in Pennsylvania, have made machinery for South America and Mexico, but we have not.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and, if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Cash.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. Increased in cost by being made more perfect; price about the same.

McClary & Bush, Machinists, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Delaware, Newcastle county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Cotton and woollen machinery, steam engines, and railroad cars; steam power.
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. September, 1828; a company, consisting of two persons.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery?	4. Six thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Three thousand five hundred dollars.
7. Cause of the increase, (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. The American system, as it now exists, is the cause of increase; if abandoned for a system of slavery, it would be a cause of ruin.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Sixteen men, five boys; \$1 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ for men.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Eleven hours, all the year.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. The general market within 100 miles, but confined to no particular market.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	17. Existing duties protect us from foreign competition.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. Articles of similar manufacture have been exported to South America.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. On credit when the millers let us and the tariff alone; for cash when they wish their negroes free—not from slavery, but from the fear of Americans.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased, and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. See speeches on nullification and disunion.
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?	23. The rate now existing.
24. Is any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?	24. Patriots for collectors, not office-hunters.
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?	25. All the profits have been retained for capital and contingencies.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., with a cor-	29. We would abandon the business.

DOCUMENT 16,—No. 2—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>nding reduction on all the imports, l it cause you to abandon your business, ould you continue to manufacture at rel prices?</p> <p>l. If it would cause you to abandon business, in what way would you em- your capital?</p> <p>l. Is there any pursuit in which you engage, from which you could derive er profits even after a reduction of nport duties to 12½ per cent.?</p>	<p>30. Probably in learning the art of living as a southern nabob.</p> <p>31. We know of nothing except selling drugs in the swamps of South Carolina.</p>

WILMINGTON, *Third Month* 29, 1832.

SPECTED FRIEND: As thou requested me, I have taken the pains to examine my books certain the amount of iron of the various kinds sold by me in the year 1831, and find have sold, of sheet iron, band iron, bar iron, plough castings and scrap iron, rather than 159 tons, valued together at \$15,366; steel, of various kinds, 9,287 lbs., \$1,558; ut nails, made at our own factory, 32,000 lbs., at about \$4,840; and during the year l of bituminous or Virginia coal, 9,350 bushels; and of charcoal over 10,000 bushels. urd Gilpin can furnish thee with the amount of his sales, from which, with my account, ty accurate calculation can be made of the amount of iron and coal used in this county; igh, no doubt, part of what we sell goes into Delaware and Chester county, and a portion into Maryland, but I think four-fifths of all the iron sold in this place is worked wcastle county. Wood & Reeves have used, within the last year, iron and coal to the nt of \$2,500 alone. George Hodgson, I expect, nearly as much. I have very little ledge of the furnace in the lower part of this State, but suppose that it must have , of stove plate, and pig metal, hollow pipe, &c., about 900 tons. Wood, at their g mill, on Red Clay Creek, must have rolled, of iron and steel, 200 tons during last This is the substance of what information I can give thee at this time.

Thy friend,
THOMAS GARRETT.

WUA GILPIN.

BRANDYWINE PAPER MILLS.

STATISTICAL ESTIMATE OF THE MANUFACTURES OF DELAWARE—CONTINUED.

Newcastle County—Continued.

ndywine Creek: The Brandywine paper mills, late G. & T. Gilpin, now owned by the lywine Manufacturing Company.

ter power employed:

of estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$75,000
machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
oy three paper engines; one paper machine.							
imes, annually, 100 tons rags, (fine:) value of the rags	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,000
al employed in the current business	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
loys 30 men, at \$300 per annum,	-	-	-	-	-	\$6,000	
10 boys, 150 do.	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	
						7,500	
50 women and children	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	
						11,000	
						2,000	
						1,000	
						3,000	
wages of laborers, carpenters, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	
						15,000	
est on \$150,000, capital and estate	-	-	-	-	-	9,000	
of paper made annually	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	

Establishment begun in 1787, and has continued ever since unrer
Paper is demanded and sent to Mexico and the West Indies.

From the introduction of the most perfect machinery and work
in the business during the long period since its establishment, we h
various processes as to furnish paper suited to every demand of the
same qualities are furnished to the public of any country in any pa
doing this, we have had to meet very great competitions, and our
reduced to very near the interest on the capital. It therefore re
protected from those occasional interferences which arise from the
lation, or adventure, which are occasionally made, by which our
taken from us, our business deranged, and from an over-supply of
papers forced upon us.

In proportion as we work low, our advantages are small, and we a
of sustaining a loss, or even the delay of our regular sales. At tim
ed from an extra importation, it has taken a long time to recover fr
it has frequently produced a derangement of our business almost
tion of the establishment.

BAETIN

DEAR SIR: I am favored with yours of the 17th instant, and note
on the eve of leaving home, and shall not be able to go into detail o
but having recently answered some of the leading ones, from a com
Convention, I recollect them sufficiently to give them to you briefly

We manufacture at our mill on White Clay creek, about \$22,000
of our mill 34 hands, 8 men, the remainder are women, girls, and b
is \$5,000 per annum; and to persons employed around the establish
zern, about 2,500 to \$3,000. Of the families employed in the work
sons, large and small, besides the 34, in all, 104. We use, almost
rags; the cost \$11,000. We estimate the value of our works at \$1
capital employed \$20,000, total \$38,000.

In haste, y

P. S. Specific is preferable to an ad valorem duty. I am not p
duction would bring the foreign in competition with the domestic;
country is quite sufficient to meet all its wants; the quantity produc

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2—Continued.

E. J. Dupont's Answer to the Queries received from the Secretary of the Treasury.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Delaware, Newcastle county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Gunpowder; water power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1804; several partners.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and machinery?	4. The manufacture having been gradually and progressively enlarged out of its profits, ever since its establishment, the whole amount of capital invested cannot be calculated. The present value of the land, buildings, water power, and machinery, may be estimated at \$80,000. This estimation is based on the supposition of the continuation of the prosperity of the country; should the protection be withdrawn, American labor must take its level with the labor of the manufacturing countries in Europe, and the value of American produce and real estate must fall in the same proportion.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. The average amount of capital involved as stock in trade, comprehending the materials on hand, and purchased at credit from the importers, is estimated at \$100,000. The materials purchased at a credit have been included in this estimate, being an important item in the necessary means for the carrying on of the manufacture; and being, in fact, a part of the capital involved, no matter to whom it belongs.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. As stated in answer to query No. 4, a large portion of the profits has been applied to the increase of the establishment, and to secure its permanency by improvements, from which the annual rate of profits cannot be calculated. A large proportion of the profits have been sunk in rebuilding the works after extensive explosions. The rate of profits should be the same on capital borrowed or not borrowed; the real capital, as well as the borrowed, is entitled to interest, before any part of the proceeds can be called profit.
7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. The price of gunpowder in the United States being at this time entirely regulated by the great competition existing between the American manufacturers; the only causes of increase or decrease of profit, or of losses, consist in the degree of skill of the manufacturer, and the proper management of the business.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. We do not know.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. The amount of gunpowder manufactured annually by us, is at this time about 850,000 pounds. The quantity made since the establishment of the manufacture to the present time, is about 13,400,000 pounds.

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?</p>	<p>10. The quantity of materials used is about 400 tons of crude saltpetre, imported from India; 50 tons of brimstone, from France or Italy; and 300 cords of wood, for charcoal. The cost of saltpetre is at this time about 7½ cents per pound, brimstone 2½ to 3 cents.</p>
<p>11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?</p>	<p>11. We do not know.</p>
<p>12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?</p>	<p>12. About 140 men working in the mills, laborers, carters, coopers, &c. &c.</p>
<p>13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?</p>	<p>13. Twelve hours in summer, and nine in winter, averaging during the year, eleven hours per day.</p>
<p>14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?</p>	<p>14. We do not know.</p>
<p>15. Number of horses or other animals employed?</p>	<p>15. Two teams of five horses each, for the hauling of materials and produce, and several horses for other purposes.</p>
<p>16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far they are sent to a market?</p>	<p>16. The manufactured articles are sold on the orders of customers, or sent to agents, for sale in different parts of the United States.</p>
<p>17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale; and to what extent?</p>	<p>17. At the time of the establishment of our manufactory in 1804, the country was supplied almost entirely from England and from Holland. At this time we do not know of any foreign importation, except at Boston, and that to a trifling amount.</p>
<p>18. Where are the manufactures consumed?</p>	<p>18. Entirely for home consumption in the United States.</p>
<p>19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?</p>	<p>19. None from our manufactory, but a large quantity of gunpowder is manufactured in the United States for exportation to the West Indies, South America, and the western coast. The quantity exported annually is about 1,200,000 pounds.</p>
<p>20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?</p>	<p>20. A portion of the sales are made for cash; the rest on a credit of four to six months.</p>
<p>21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased, and how much in each year from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?</p>	<p>21. The variations in the cost of materials have been great since the establishment of the manufactory. Saltpetre from 40 cents per pound at one time, to 5 cents at another; brimstone from 12 cents to 2. The cost of the manufactured article has been gradually and considerably decreased by improvements in the process of manufacturing, and by the introduction of machinery.</p>
<p>22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?</p>	<p>22. At the time of the establishment of our manufactory, the country was, as stated before, supplied principally with imported gunpowder. The importers had then the regulation of the price, which kept steady for years at 40 cts. per pound; during 1804 and 1805, our powder brought the same price, say 40 cents. In 1806 American competition began to be felt, and the price was reduced to 36 cents. In 1807, from the same</p>

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?</p> <p>Is any change necessary in levying or taxing the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?</p> <p>What has been the rate of your profits, usually, for the last three years? and if it be a stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the in-</p>	<p>cause it fell to 34 and 32. During the non-intercourse, embargo, and war, the scarcity and high price of materials, and the extent of the demand, raised the price gradually to 44, 60, and 72 cents. A number of large manufactories having then been put in operation, the price during the last year of the war was reduced to 56 cents. Extensive home competition has since reduced the price of our powder to be, at this time, from 16 to 20 cents; and inferior powder, for blasting, and for exportation, sells as low as 12 to 14 cents per pound.</p> <p>23. The encouragement given to the manufacture of gunpowder by the war, and the protection it has received from the tariff, have placed the home market entirely in the hands of the American manufacturers, and made gunpowder an article of exportation. The price of saltpetre is now higher in England than in the United States, and powder could not be imported at this time, even duty free. The duty is therefore merely nominal; nobody pays it; but, nevertheless, the present high duty is indispensable for the security and permanency of this branch of manufacture, and as a safeguard to the American manufacturer against the fluctuations of the market in Europe. Were it not for the protective duty, our market would occasionally be glutted by immoderate importations; the situation of the American manufacturer would become precarious, and, in course of time, inevitable ruin would follow.</p> <p>24. The duty on gunpowder being specific, is the best kind of duty. The propriety of allowing the drawback on imported powder is, however, doubted; the manufacture of American gunpowder being so extensive as to furnish an annual exportation of about one million of pounds, there could not be any motive to encourage by the prospect of drawback, an importation of English damaged and low-priced powder, which of late years has not been more than from 50 to 70,000 pounds. Would it not be more to the interest of our commerce to import an adequate quantity of saltpetre from India, and brimstone from Italy, the freight of which would exceed the freight on the powder from England, and which would be imported on American accounts, while the powder in most cases is sent here by the British owners, not finding sale in their own market for a damaged or inferior article?</p> <p>25. Public interest does not seem to us to have any concern in this.</p>

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>come of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?</p>	
<p>26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?</p>	<p>26. The mere cost of materials and amount paid for labor, would give a very erroneous idea of the profits of any manufacture. The interest of capital, numerous contingent expenses, the repairs of machinery, the chance of losses, &c. &c. ought also to be calculated.</p>
<p>27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?</p>	<p>27. The subsistence of the men employed, and of their families, and of all those indirectly supported from the manufacture, are agricultural productions. The same number of persons manufacturing the article in Europe, would not consume a single pound of American produce.</p>
<p>28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own State?</p>	<p>28. We believe the quantity of gunpowder manufactured annually in the United States to exceed six millions of pounds.</p>
<p>29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?</p>	<p>29. We should not abandon our business immediately. The prices of our produce could not at this time be reduced by importation; the principal material, saltpetre, being higher in Europe than here. But, as explained in our answer to query No. 25, inevitable ruin would, at some future time, be the consequence of the withdrawing of protection.</p>
<p>30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?</p>	<p>30. A capital employed in manufacture, consisting principally in water power, buildings, and machinery; the consequence of a reduction of the tariff which would cause the business to be abandoned, would amount to nearly a total loss of the capital.</p>
<p>31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?</p>	<p>31. In this case it is difficult to say what would be best to do; if protection be withdrawn, a great change will take place in commercial and agricultural business as well as in manufactures.</p>
<p>32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them, and what is the extent of that circle?</p>	<p>32. The circle within which the manufacturers of salt and iron, remote from the point of importation, are secured against foreign competition, cannot be specified. When the manufactures are not protected by sufficient duties, the circle extends or contracts in proportion to the fluctuations of the European market, or in consequence of the manufacturers in Europe overtrading themselves, as has been of late the case in England for the manufacture of iron.</p>
<p>33. Amount of capital; and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?</p>	<p>33. It makes no difference if a capital involved in a manufactory is borrowed or not. The capital is there, and subject to all risks, no matter who owns it.</p>
<p>34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of 6 per cent.; and how gradual should the reduction be?</p>	<p>34. Besides the six per cent. for interest, a capital employed in manufacture must produce enough to keep the works and machinery in repair, and to insure against fire,</p>

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>35. If minimums should be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the actual value of the imported article in the American port, what rate of ad valorem duty would be equivalent to the present with the minimum?</p> <p>36. What would be the operation of this change upon the frauds at present supposed to practised?</p> <p>37. Proportion which the production by the American manufacturers bears to the consumption?</p> <p>38. Extent of individual and household manufacture in the United States, and how much it has increased since the tariff of 1824?</p> <p>39. Average profit of money or capital in the United States?</p> <p>40. Average rate of wages?</p>	<p>and against bad debts; otherwise the business would soon be at an end. It must, besides, offer to the manufacturer a reasonable compensation for his industry. Any one can place his capital at six per cent., and enjoy a much easier life than that of a manufacturer.</p> <p>35 & 36. If the actual value of the imported article in the American port could be fairly established, it would most assuredly be a preferable base for the assessment of duty to the present system of fabricated invoices. It would, however, have the effect of reducing the duty in case of over-large importations, and of increasing it when the market would be bare. Cash duties would be the most salutary change, as it would prevent the most ruinous of all importations, those made for account of British merchants or manufacturers, who are induced by the credit on duties to send here any article, of which the sale at home would be injurious to their own market, and which they had better export, no matter what price it will bring.</p> <p>37. Almost the whole consumption of gunpowder in the United States is supplied from American manufactures; the small quantity imported being principally re-exported for the sake of drawback.</p> <p>38. We do not know.</p> <p>39. We do not know.</p> <p>40. We do not know.</p>

ELEUTHERIAN MILLS, *April 12, 1832.*

E. J. DUPONT DE NEMOURS & CO.

BEAUFORT, *March 9, 1832.*

DEAR SIR: I regret that it was not in my power to make a speedier answer to your queries. I now enclose it to you; wishing you to present my best respects to the ladies, and to believe me, very sincerely,

Your obedient servant,

J. P. GARRESCHÉ.

JOSHUA GILPIN, Esq.

J. P. Garresché's Gunpowder Manufactory, Newcastle County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?</p> <p>2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?</p>	<p>1. Delaware, Newcastle county.</p> <p>2. Gunpowder; steam and horse power.</p>

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Private concern; begun in 1819.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery?	4. About twenty-five thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. About thirty-three thousand dollars.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. From 12 to 15 per cent., on the cost, when exempt from explosions and risk which cannot be insured.
7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. The profits have varied but little since 1820; the fluctuation in the price of saltpetre may be considered as the only cause the price of the manufactured article keeping pace with it.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. I have not sufficient data to answer this question with any degree of precision.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. About 250,000 lbs. annually.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used, distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. The saltpetre and sulphur are the only foreign articles employed.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. The only imported powder that I know of, is the English sporting powder, which retailed at a higher price than mine, though not any better.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. From 21 to 23 men are employed; women and children are not employed in this business, except for stripping the willow of its bark; lowest wages \$17 per month.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. From sun to sun all the year round.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. About ten horses and two pairs oxen.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. The powder is sent to different parts of the Union, either to agents or purchased; a portion is exported to the West Indies; small portion only is sold at the factory.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. Answered above.
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries? and if so, where?	19. Already answered.
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?	20. Principally on a credit of six to twelve months.
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer,) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?	21. The cost has gradually declined ever since to a substitution of machinery for manual labor. The price of labor has declined in greater proportion from competition.
22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	22. In 1819 powder was sold at about 15 cents per pound; I allude to the best quality; it has been reduced to its present value by a gradual fall.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>What rate of duty is necessary to enable a manufacturer to enter into competition with the home market with similar articles?</p>	<p>23. The present duty has proved sufficient, but the taking off of the duty on saltpetre would materially favor the exportation of gunpowder. I would recommend a bounty on the exportation of powder, about equal to the amount of duty on the saltpetre employed; extensive exportations might have been made had this bounty existed: this I know from my own experience. For the home market the present duty is sufficient, owing to the superiority of our powder.</p>
<p>Is any change necessary in levying or reducing the duty on such articles to produce the desired effect?</p>	<p>24. I know of no reason why the present mode of collection should be changed.</p>
<p>What has been the rate of your profits, for the last three years? and if it is a stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the profits of the company has been converted into capital, or retained as a fund for the purchase of other objects, and therefore not distributed annually?</p>	<p>25. Look to answers 3, 6, and 7.</p>
<p>What portion of the cost of your manufacture consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?</p>	<p>26. The proportion of labor to the material employed is about one-eighth part of the whole cost.</p>
<p>What amount of the agricultural produce of the country is consumed in your manufacture, and what amount of other domestic productions?</p>	<p>27. The amount of agricultural and other domestic productions averages, I presume, from 20 to 25 per cent.</p>
<p>What quantity or amount of manufactures as you make, are produced in your State, and what amount in your country?</p>	<p>28. I should suppose from seven to eight hundred thousand pounds annually in this State.</p>
<p>What is the duty upon the foreign manufacture of this kind of goods which you make? reduced to 12½ per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?</p>	<p>29. The profits upon this manufacture, considering the risk of life and property, are so moderate that a further depression would be entirely discouraging.</p>
<p>What would cause you to abandon your business, and in what way would you employ your capital?</p>	<p>30. In such an emergency, circumstances alone would direct the employment of the capital.</p>
<p>Is there any pursuit in which you could engage from which you could derive greater benefit than after a reduction of the import duty to 12½ per cent.?</p>	<p>These queries do not come within my sphere of knowledge.</p>
<p>Do you not see the manufactures of salt and soda from the points of importation, foreign competition within a certain limit, and them, and what is the extent of the reduction?</p>	
<p>What amount of capital, and what proportion of borrowed capital bears to that which is your own?</p>	
<p>What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital to yield an interest of 6 per cent.; and what gradual should the reduction be?</p>	

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
<p>36. What would be the operation of this change upon the frauds at present supposed to be practised?</p> <p>38. Extent of individual and household manufacture in the United States, and how much it has increased since the tariff of 1824?</p> <p>39. Average profit of money or capital in the United States?</p> <p>40. Average rate of wages?</p>	<p>These queries do not come within my sphere of knowledge.</p>

In conformity with the request of Andrew Gray, as contained in his circular of Second Month 14, 1832, addressed to the different manufacturers in this State, the following statement of one year's business done in a tannery, in this place, by the subscriber, is respectfully submitted.

ISAAC JACKSON.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Fourth Month 30, 1832.

NOTE.—The hides in this tannery are principally slaughter or green, and purchased in this market at five cents a pound.

Account of Stock purchased in the year ending Twelfth Month 31, 1831.

600 sole leather hides,* cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,100
200 upper do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
600 calf skins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
Amount of hides and skins in the raw state	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,800
90 cords Spanish oak bark, at \$11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$990
10 do black oak, at \$6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Labor of two men and two boys, one year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	650
Expense of keeping one horse for grinding bark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Rent of tanyard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Incidental expenses for portorage, freight, repairs, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75

One year's interest on \$5,000 capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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The proceeds of the above stock when manufactured, may be estimated, at the market prices, as follows:

16,000 lbs. sole leather, at 25 cents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
200 upper leather hides, at \$4 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
600 calf skins, at \$20 per dozen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales of offal, viz. horns, tails, hair, glue pieces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Amount of raw materials and expenses brought down	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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Net proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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* Having kept no regular account of stock, the quantity of each article is partly but is, nevertheless, I apprehend, nearly correct.

The price of sole leather, as above stated for the past year, is higher by from 1½ per lb. than we have realized in several preceding years, which would reduce the proceeds \$320, leaving only \$280 clear gain. No charge is made in the above account superintendence of the business.

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2—Continued.

General Remarks.

amount of tanning business done in this place has been much diminished within fifteen years past; at the same time that it has been increasing in the adjacent country. (range, it is believed, is principally owing to the high price of Spanish oak bark in mer, which has generally been at eleven dollars a cord, for that brought in wagons, is very limited in quantity,) and from thirteen to fifteen dollars for that shipped from other parts of this peninsula. At the distances of twenty and thirty miles from this in the country bordering on the Susquehanna river, good Spanish oak bark is probably at five, six, and seven dollars a cord; hence it will readily be seen that tanners located in this district, have an advantage of six or seven dollars a cord above those in this place, and in a stock of 200 cords, an annual saving of \$1,200 at least. It may be observed that they are subject to considerable expense in the transportation of hides to their establishments, and of the leather to market, which, for a stock of 1,000 heavy Spanish hides, is estimated at \$200, which leaves a balance of \$1,000 annually in favor of the country tanners, besides the comparative cheapness of the current expenses of a family. Attributing the decline of the business in this place to the high price of bark, I may be in error, as it was equally high in former years, when more than double the amount of present business was done; but at that time the prices of Spanish hides were lower, and prices of leather 20 per cent. higher. In 1817-18, best Spanish hides were from 6 cents per lb., and sole leather from 30 to 32 cents. At this time hides are from 16 cents, Spanish sole leather from 22 to 25 cents.

No information of sole leather being imported from other countries into this in such a way as to interfere with our manufacture. A few years since, a considerable number of calf-skins, in a finished state, were imported from France, which, it was apprehended, might have a depressing effect on that article here; but of late I have heard nothing and concerning them, that I conclude the trade was not found to answer.

Very respectfully,
ISAAC JACKSON.

WILMINGTON, DEL, *Fourth Month 30, 1832.*

WILMINGTON, *Fourth Month 30, 1832.*

DEAR FRIEND: According to the best information I can obtain at this time, there are no tanneries in occupation in this county; the annual sales from which may probably be five thousand dollars each, making an aggregate of forty thousand dollars. It appears that thirteen tanneries in this county have been vacated within the last fifteen

Respectfully, thy friend,
ISAAC JACKSON.

W. A. GILPIN.

WILMINGTON, *Fourth Month 30, 1832.*

DEAR FRIEND: Pursuant to thy request, I called on James Carson and Isaac H. Starr, who informed me they had some time since furnished an account of their business to William A. Mendenhall. Having procured a copy of the queries addressed by Andrew to the manufacturers of this State, and observing the instructions contained in a note addressed thereto, have given a general or summary statement of my business, together with some general observations on the causes of the decline of the tanning business in this county, which may be applicable to others similarly situated.

Respectfully,
ISAAC JACKSON.

W. A. GILPIN.

ANDOVER, *Third Month 11, 1832.*

DEAR FRIEND: Enclosed I send thee a statement made out by Alexander Peterson, of the firm of John and Alexander Peterson. It embraces the manufactories of leather and Spanish bark in the county of Kent, Delaware, and I make no doubt, is mainly cor-

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2—Continued.

rect. Alexander, from the nature of his pursuits, is intimately acquainted with all the tanneries and bark grinding establishments in the county, and besides, I consider him a man of excellent judgment, and one that may be implicitly relied upon for whatever he may give. I shall be glad if what is now sent may be found such as thee wants.

There are no mills in the county that manufacture flour or meal for export; they are all mere country establishments, engaged in doing a domestic business for their respective neighborhoods. There exists near Milford a small iron concern, at which a few castings are produced for the surrounding country; but I understand none whatever are sent abroad, and that the whole business is a very minor matter indeed. I know the owner, and, from his circumstances, should hardly think that the establishment would be worth notice.

Two days since, I went to Delaware to get the needful information on the woollen business. I called upon Alexander Murphy, who is perhaps the most extensively concerned, but unluckily found him from home: he has returned by this time, and I intend seeing him to-morrow, when I hope to give thee the wanted information. He is well acquainted with all that is doing in the woollen trade, and I doubt, will at once give a pretty correct statement. As soon as I get it, there shall be no delay in sending it on. When thy first letter and circular reached me, I was confined pretty much to the house with the influenza, which I must offer as an excuse for not giving earlier attention to thy requests: however, as I am now nearly myself again, I trust a day or two hence will furnish all I can give; and I have only to say, that whenever any little services I can render may be useful to thee, thee can command them at pleasure.

I should not have forwarded the present statement till I had completed the whole, had it not been to convince thee that I have not been inattentive to thy wishes, but anxious to give the earliest and best information I could obtain.

With sentiments of much respect, thy friend,

JOHN TURNER.

JOSHUA GILPIN, Esq.

PHILADELPHIA, *Fourth Month 11, 1832.*

RESPECTED FRIEND: Enclosed is a list of the mills of Kent county, Delaware, with their probable value; it was furnished by Thomas Millin, of Camden, and I presume is nearly accurate.

As the whole of the mills are engaged in country operations, I should think that an allowance of two hands to each would be about the fair thing.

The cost of the bark establishments, and number of hands engaged therein, I think thee will find in Alexander Peterson's letter, sent on a former occasion.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

JOHN TURNER.

JOSHUA GILPIN, Esq.

Statement of the Tanneries in operation in Kent County, State of Delaware, 1831.

Benjamin Potter, Milford. Value of real estate, \$1,500; capital employed exclusive of real estate, (supposed,) \$6,000; amount of leather produced annually, (supposed,) \$5,000; number of hands employed, four.

John M. Darby, Milford. Value of real estate, \$1,500; capital employed exclusive of real estate, (supposed,) \$4,000; amount of leather produced annually, (supposed,) \$3,000; number of hands employed, three.

Thomas Clark, Frederica. Value of real estate, \$1,000; capital employed exclusive of real estate, (supposed,) \$1,000; amount of leather produced annually, (supposed,) \$5,000; number of hands employed, four.

James Green, Willow Grove. Value of real estate, \$500; capital employed exclusive of real estate, (supposed,) \$1,000; amount of leather produced annually, (supposed,) \$1,000; number of hands employed, two.

Green & Scott, Georgetown. Value of real estate, \$500; capital employed exclusive of real estate, (supposed,) \$1,000; amount of leather produced annually, (supposed,) \$1,000; number of hands employed, two.

John & Alexander Peterson, Smyrna. Value of real estate, \$5,000; capital employed exclusive of real estate, \$25,000; amount of leather produced annually, \$20,000; number of hands employed, nine.

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2—Continued.

A Statement of the Manufactories of Quercitron Bark, by water power, in operation in Kent County, State of Delaware, 1831.

Joseph G. Oliver, Milford. Quantity of black oak bark used, 400 cords; number of hands employed, seven; capital employed, \$3,000; value of mill and machinery, \$2,500.

Charles Kennedy, near Milford. Quantity of black oak bark used, 250 cords; number of hands employed, five; capital employed, \$20,000; value of mill and machinery, \$1,000.

Charles Stedham, near Frederica. Quantity of black oak bark used, 400 cords; number of hands employed, seven; capital employed, \$3,000; value of mill and machinery, \$2,500.

Joseph Smithers, near Frederica. Quantity of black oak bark used, 300 cords; number of hands employed, six; capital employed, \$2,500; value of mill and machinery, \$2,000.

Penewell & Sipple, Dover. Quantity of black oak bark used, 500 cords; number of hands employed, eight; capital employed, \$3,500; value of mill and machinery, \$3,000.

B. A. Crawford, Smyrna. Quantity of black oak bark used, 500 cords; number of hands employed, eight; capital employed, \$3,500; value of mill and machinery, \$3,500.

George Stedham, near Smyrna. Quantity of black oak bark used, 300 cords; number of hands employed, six; capital employed, \$2,500; value of mill and machinery, \$2,000.

Alexander V. Murphy, near Smyrna. Quantity of black oak bark used, 200 cords; number of hands employed, four; capital employed, \$1,500; value of mill and machinery, \$1,000.

SMYRNA, March 10, 1832.

RESPECTED FRIEND: I send you a statement, the best I can make from my general knowledge of the business done in the county, and the very limited time to prepare it. Had I more time to make the necessary inquiry, I could, perhaps, furnish one more satisfactory to myself; but this one is no great way from the truth.

Very respectfully, yours,
ALEXANDER PETERSON.

MR. JOHN TURNER.

Robert Houston, son of John's, Tannery, Sussex County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Sussex county, Delaware.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Leather tannery; horse power.
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. In 1810; individual concern.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery?	4. Two thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Six thousand dollars.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it; and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. Annual profit \$1,000; no part borrowed.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. From six to ten per cent.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Twelve hundred sides of sole leather tanned annually.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. Hides brought from Spanish America
12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?	12. Three men and one boy; \$15 for men and \$6 for boys, per month.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. Ten hours each day, all the year.
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States, and in foreign countries?	14. Nine dollars per month.
15. Number of horses, or other animals employed?	15. One horse.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? If not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. Sent to Philadelphia, 120 miles.

Peter F. Causey's Oil and Bark Mill, Sussex County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. Sussex county, Delaware.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Linseed oil mill, and quercitron bark factory; both by water power.
3. When established, and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established in 1828; individual stock.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power and machinery?	4. Five thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. Seven thousand dollars.
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?	6. Suppose 10 per cent.; none borrowed.
7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be,) of profit?	7. The decrease of profit on quercitron bark, caused by the quantity manufactured on account of duty not sufficient.
8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and county?	8. Thirty-three per cent.
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Two thousand gallons oil; two hundred tons quercitron bark, both of the first quality oil, at an average of 85 cents; bark, \$25 per ton, average.
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?	10. 500 cords black oak bark, at five dollars, \$2,500; 1,500 bushels flax-seed, \$2,250; domestic.
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?	11. Bark, none; linseed oil, from East and Russia.

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
umber of men, women, and children d, and average wages of each class?	12. In oil mill, two men; in bark mill, ten men; raising and delivering iron ore, sixty men and boys; average wages, \$14 per month.
ow many hours a day employed, and tion of the year?	13. Employed ten hours in the day; ten months in the year.
ate of wages of similar classes other- ployed in the same State and county; States; and in foreign countries? umber of horses or other animals em-	14. Can't say.
Whether the manufactures find a mar- e manufactory? If not, how far they to a market?	15. Delivering the ore, 50 horses, 60 yoke oxen.
Whether foreign articles of the like ter into competition with them at such sale, and to what extent?	16. Oil, to Philadelphia; bark, no sale; ore shipped to New Jersey.
Where are the manufactures con-	17. None except oil; to what extent can't say.
Whether any of the manufactures are d to foreign countries? and if so,	18. Mostly in the United States.
Whether the manufacture is sold by ufacturer for cash? if on credit, at edit? if bartered, for what?	19. Bark to Russia and to Europe.
Whether the cost of the manufactured (to the manufacturer) has increased eased; and how much in each year e establishment of the manufactory; ther the increase has been in the mar- r the labor, and at what rate?	20. Sold for cash.
The prices at which the manufactures en sold by the manufacturer since blishment?	21. Bark and oil decreased ten per cent. in the labor.
What rate of duty is necessary to en- : manufacturer to enter into competi- he home market with similar articles d?	22. Bark at \$35½ per ton, oil at \$1 per gallon.
s any change necessary in levying or ng the duty on such articles to pre- ud?	23. On oil 50 per cent.
What has been the rate of your profits, y, for the last three years? and if it int stock company, what dividends en received, and what portion of the of the company has been converted ed capital, or retained as a fund for ent or other objects, and therefore ded out annually?	24. Can't answer.
What amount of the agricultural pro- s of the country is consumed in your hment, and what amount of other do- productions?	25. Twenty-five per cent.
What quantity or amount of manufac- uch as you make, are produced in the States, and what amount in your own	27. Agricultural productions, suppose con- sume \$5,000; domestic \$3,000.
	28. Can't say.

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12½ per cent, with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?	29. Would abandon the crushing of s to oil.
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?	30. Agriculture.
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits even after a reduction of the import duties to 12½ per cent.?	31. Suppose there was.
33. Amount of capital; and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?	33. None borrowed.
40. Average rate of wages?	40. Twelve dollars per month.

William Tunnell's Tannery, Sussex County, Delaware.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?	1. State of Delaware, Sussex county.
2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and whether water, steam, or other power?	2. Tanyard and horse power.
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?	3. Established in 1824; individual.
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?	4. One thousand dollars.
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?	5. About one thousand dollars, for bark
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory? Description, quality, and value of each kind?	9. Eight hundred Spanish hides; so leather, principally.
12. Number of men, women, and children employed; and average wages of each class?	12. Two men and one boy; wages for d men, per month, \$26; boy, \$6.
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?	13. From sun to sun, and the year round.
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?	15. Two horses.
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory? if not, how far are they sent to a market?	16. Sent to Philadelphia, 120 miles.
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?	17. Can't say.
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?	18. All over the United States.

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 2—Continued.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
Whether any of the manufactures are sold to foreign countries? and, if so, whether the manufacture is sold by manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at credit? if bartered, for what?	19. Can't say.
Whether the cost of the manufactured (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much in each year since the establishment of the manufactory; whether the increase has been in the material or the labor, and at what rate?	20. Sold on a credit of four months; barter only for hides at cash price.
The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?	21. All increased.
	22. Sole leather from 22 to 28 cents per pound.

April 27, 1832.

DEAR SIR: I received yours of the 3d, respecting the salt and iron manufactures of Sussex, and should have sooner answered it, but have been waiting to see Col. Waples; but I have not yet met with him. I have seen Wm. Dodd, one of the oldest salt-makers in the county; he tells me he has made eight or ten hundred bushels himself some years past, but last year there was not more than one thousand bushels made altogether, and none by hand, it has all been boiled; and to the south of Indian river he supposes there is the same number of bushels boiled at present, though a much larger quantity was formerly made at both the situations.

As respects the leather manufacture, we have two that send leather and get hides via London. One or two considerable tanyards are at Dargborough and Millsborough; also at Lewes, Hove, and Brighton. The grinding of bark for extraction has been, some years past, carried on to a considerable extent; in consequence of the low price at present, it is almost abandoned. There is, however, one branch of business in Sussex that is, I think, increasing, viz. the building of coasters and shallops for the fish and stone trade. You will see from my statement, that, except iron, we have nothing to be called manufactures in Sussex, that we had not fifty years ago.

With my best respects to your wife and daughters,

I am your assured friend,

DANIEL RODNEY.

Wm. GILPIN, Esq.

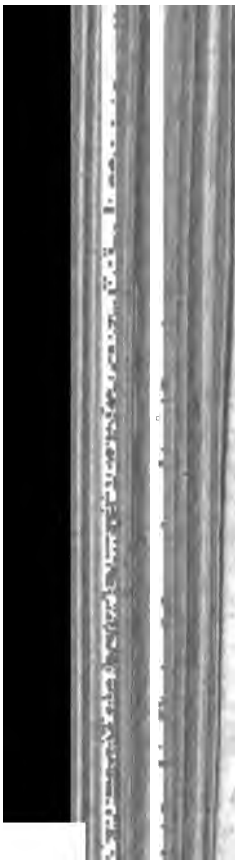
DOCUMENT 16.—No. 3.

Notes on the history and principles of a Tariff, and of public labor.

In entering upon the investigation of a tariff, the first object seems to be a clear definition of the term.

In a restricted sense, a tariff is no more than a list of duties, but in a more extended one, it is understood to be a cartel of commercial regulations, synonymous to a code of laws confined to mercantile purposes.

In a wider sense it is coeval with commerce itself, and to be traced in its earliest history; for, it is obvious that commerce must have required regulations from the outset, and duties have been levied upon it to defray their expenses: further duties, or a part of its profit, would be levied by the State for its general protection, and when commerce became the principal



joint general labor of the State.

Commerce, in a restricted sense, is no other than the transport in a more extended one, it comprises the buying, selling, and exchange: the existence of the productions themselves is essential, for, without commerce: hence all regulations made for the protection of commerce supports it. Now, the productions by which commerce is supplied are the departments of labor, viz. agriculture and manufactures, this brings a system of protection to them, and shows that it must have originated with them.

It is probable that little or no commerce existed before the rude state of society was brought into some more useful form. There are, indeed, some nations in their rudest state are attractive objects of barter; according to the ancients, diamonds, pearls, spices, perfumes, and native salt, among the articles of commerce, though slaves, ivory, the fine linen of Egypt, and many others, in the earliest period, manufactures existed which furnished articles of superior quality of material for their use. Indeed, it is almost impossible to trace the origin of the first cutting down a tree implies an existence of them.

The first commercial voyages of which we read were extreme expeditions of the Europeans to have made on our own coasts, and such as are now made of America, that is, for the exchange of manufactured articles for the products of their arts at home. Such were the voyages of the Egyptians and Phœnician trader once resorted to the coast of Argos, and displayed the natives to traffic, when, seizing the Princess Io and her attendants, sold them as slaves in Egypt. Such is the picture of the earliest commercial nations carried on with Greece, till Greece itself became a commercial settlement of Italy, Gaul, and Spain; where Marseilles, Cadiz, and other cities, as trading-houses or colonies to barter manufactures for the furs, skins, and other products of the nations.

As this commerce depended on the manufactures at home, and the best arts for making them gained the most commerce, so the protection of the object of the utmost attention, and of all the laws necessary to guard the commerce.

In some States, as in those of the rocky coasts of Phœnicia, the source of commerce; in others, as in Egypt, they combined with the productions: the manufactures of Egypt are spoken of from the earliest times in the book of Ezra above seventy articles of manufactures are enumerated in the commerce of Tyre and Sidon.

The economical regulations of these States, and of their products, are the earliest records of their commerce itself; and it may be asserted, that no manufacture which has existed in any country has depended upon the produce or mature it, but that no great national art has been formed.

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 3—Continued.

In the middle ages, Justinian introduced the culture of silk in 555, to Constantinople; and it was retained in the Greek provinces by strict regulations for near six hundred years, until the conquest of Roger, king of Sicily, transplanted both the art and workmen to Italy and France, where it became, and has since constituted, the second great staple of European manufacture. In the same ages, the rich commerce of Venice, Florence, Pisa, Genoa, and the Netherlands—in short, the entire revival of modern industry in Europe, arose from the establishment of manufactures, and the commerce founded upon them, equally guarded by wise regulations.

There is no one occurrence in history that more fully illustrates the manner in which, by the force of encouragement and protection, the whole mass of agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial labor, may be formed into a system of national greatness, than the rise of the wool and wool trade of England. From the remotest period of its history, England abounded in tin, lead, hides, and wool, which were carried away by other nations.

In the middle ages its wool was the great article in which the taxes were paid to its kings, and sold by them to foreigners, who carried it away in their own ships to supply the manufactures of Lombardy, Spain, and Flanders, which were in turn brought back to supply the people of England. There was then, indeed, no commerce or wealth in the kingdom, beyond a bare sale of this valuable article, until Edward III., by the decisive encouragement of foreign artists, and by wholesome regulations, established that manufacture, upon which its commerce began to rise, and the manufacture itself to become the greatest in Europe. Since then the same regulations applied to other native productions, and, above all, within the last fifty years to its iron and coal, have formed them into an immense resource, and eminently increased at once its manufactures and commerce.

A system of regulation for its labor, both internal and external, was begun in France after the reign of Henry IV., (in 1600,) when it had but few manufactures, and no commerce. The fastidious minuteness of this system has been censured, and many of its details now appear absurd, yet from them has resulted the improvement of the silk manufacture, the rise of those of china, tapestry, cloth, iron, soap and wine, by which the native productions of the soil were brought into activity, and created the rich commerce which France possessed before the revolution.

In the same manner we may trace the commerce of Holland, founded at first on its fisheries, and afterwards on the manufactures of itself and its neighbors, until it became one of the greatest commercial States of Europe; and we may take the round of these States as a proof how each, by applying itself to its own features, and cultivating the labor of its own productions by just regulations, has entered the great mart of commerce, and partaken of its benefits.

On the discovery of America, the Europeans who effected it established in their settlements the common feature of making them subservient to the interests at home, and formed all the laws they thought proper for the purpose. The English colonies, before the revolution, were supplied with tariff regulations of every description by England herself, whose laws protected their ships and citizens, and regulated their intercourse with other nations. The system of their labor was restricted to furnish raw materials for the manufactures of England, with which their wants were to be supplied; but they were prohibited from forming those manufactures themselves. The principles, indeed, then taught, were that it was not proper to indulge the colonies in regulating their own labor, but that they should apply themselves to clear their forests, and to pursue their agriculture, leaving manufactures to England itself. It was in vain that the soil of America was found to teem with rich mineral productions, and her woods with objects of manufacture: these, so far as they could furnish raw materials to England, were encouraged, but beyond that the colonists were forbidden to go.

The English system was, however, so loosely understood, and so weakly pursued, that though it produced many severe and absurd restrictions, yet, from the struggles of the colonists, or their adroitness, and the general disposition of England to turn them to account, they were left very much to their own operations, befriended in many instances by useful laws, and protected by those of the British empire: hence there grew up among themselves a very beneficial course of labor, and rapid prosperity.

The history of the British colonies deserves to be studied for many important considerations, but practically for two:—first, as it furnishes the best instance in existence of the manner in which the labor of a people, certainly in the main very free, but as certainly aided by many wholesome laws, became applied to the circumstances around them, and brought into effect the operations of agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial labor, so as to form one great aggregate of the whole, founded on the natural productions and wants of the country; and, secondly, as the best practical instance of public or political economy, to prove how much more the principles of this economy are to be attained by the just study of public labor in each

country for itself, than by general theories; and, above all, that the political economy of the United States is to be traced from its own history as yet discernible throughout, rather than from the theories of European writers, unsettled among themselves, and drawn from states of society very difficult to be traced in point of fact, and extremely inapplicable in all their circumstances to our situation.

The first production brought into use by the agricultural labor of the colonists, and applied to commerce, was tobacco; the history of which is an eminent instance of the manner in which a production of very little importance in itself, may, by the application of useful laws, become the means of extensive happiness. The colony of Virginia was in its outset so wholly dependant on England, not only for clothing, but for food itself, that the colonists were on the point of abandoning it, until relieved by a fortunate supply, yet, having no means of securing that supply, the same fate must have attended it but for the production of tobacco. This idle weed, nauseous at first, but containing a stimulus which strongly attracts the taste of man, from its first introduction into England, seized upon the habits of society so rapidly in proportion to the small quantities in which it was furnished, as to establish a demand for it; and the regulations of James I., though founded in prejudice against it, most happily gave it just the aid it required; his denunciations of its use rather promoted than retarded it; but his prohibition of its culture in England secured it to the colony, and gave that colony at first its bread, and afterwards its greatness. In fact, to this plant, brought into importance by the dint of regulations, Virginia owed her rise, and that powerful extension of agricultural and commercial labor which she has ever since enjoyed.

The fisheries of the north may be considered in the same manner as the second great object of labor, and the parent of the eastern colonies—for many ages before their settlement, the adventurous fisherman of Biscay probably frequented the banks of America without discovering its shores, or turning them to account. But the fisheries offered immediate employment to our northern settlers of a mixed character of manufacturing and commercial labor, protected from the outset by the laws of England, and afterwards by its conquests, which gave them all the encouragement they required, and established, first, the fisheries themselves; and, secondly, that immense naval enterprise which became applied to every other object.

The settlement of the great middle State of Pennsylvania, and with it New-Jersey, Delaware, and part of Maryland, forms the third instance. Pennsylvania depended at first upon agricultural labor, but it commenced at a period when some commerce had begun in the other colonies and the West Indies, which opened the supply of them with food; but wheat and other productions of agriculture could not in their raw state be exported to them, or in fact to any market then in existence: the application of manufacturing labor therefore became obviously necessary to put its productions into a form for commerce, and accordingly manufactures of wheat were introduced, which, converting the article into flour or bread gave at once a staple commodity of inestimable value every where demanded, particularly by the West India Islands. To this article was added Indian corn, salted provisions, staves, lumber, and others, the immediate result of agricultural and manufacturing labor assisting each other, and furnishing the basis of an extensive commerce, by which the West India Islands were improved and the middle colonies established.

The labor of New-York was applied in a manner very similar to that of Pennsylvania, so as to be classed in the same district, that is, its early productions were wheat, flour, corn, and salted provisions; but its trade in these was limited, as the large and fertile parts of this colony which have of late opened such immense resources, were unsettled before the revolution. New-York, however, superadded to these productions a considerable fur trade. This trade, the earliest that was conducted in America, had engaged the Dutch, Swedes, French and English, in small vessels along the coasts, and in small trading-houses at New-York and on the Delaware, which were in fact the earliest settlements of the country before regular colonization began; but after this it became an extensive trade, different in some degree from other classes of labor pursued in most of the colonies, though most extensively in New-York, where Albany was its great centre until the conquest of Canada, when it fell principally to that colony, which had been a great competitor for it when held by the French.

A fourth class of the application of labor existed in the naval stores of North Carolina, which were the basis of settlement in that province, and to this was added its lumber: these altogether were the result of an immediate application of manufacturing labor to the forest, and were fostered by the British laws.

A fifth application of labor existed in South Carolina, whose swamps were converted to the culture of rice and indigo, both of which were the productions of manufacture and agriculture, or rather of planting united, the proportion of manufacturing labor to that of planting being small in the first, though still requisite to bring it into commercial use; but in the second the case

was reversed, as it required great manufacturing labor and skill to produce it. It is to be noted that cotton is mentioned as an article of export from Carolina so early as 1750, yet this must be considered as a production not realized to any extent before the revolution.

To Carolina was added Georgia—not, however until the middle of the last century; but when added, it was essentially by the same features of labor producing the same objects of commerce.

These constitute the essential application of labor upon which the colonies were founded: in describing them I have purposely omitted many details, in order to judge of them the better in their simple form. In the progress of settlement, however, they became ramified into various shapes by the increase of population, the introduction of new arts, and the discovery of natural productions, upon which these could be exercised: another great feature, therefore, was soon superadded to constitute a sixth important application of labor, that is, manufactures.

Hitherto we have seen manufacturing labor primarily and essentially necessary to give value to the most simple agricultural productions, and to fit them for commerce; in which it will also be seen that, without manufacturing skill, there was scarcely a single production of the waters, the forest, or the soil, which could be exported. But to these, which we may term agricultural manufactures, a second class was immediately added, composed of those essential to build houses and ships, to form the implements of agriculture, and at least common clothing; the uses of which are obvious, and they immediately threw open the door to a further important extension. The shoemaker would encourage the tanner to manufacture the hides of the country; the smith who mended a horse shoe, would be tempted to make them, and to take for the purpose the iron which was discovered on the spot; the conversion of wood into boards naturally led to that of furniture; the furs of the country to the manufacture of hats; and the frugal farmer and housewife would employ the long evenings of winter in converting their wool and flax into cloth. These together bring into view the great class of staple and domestic manufactures which, from the outset, employed a considerable portion of the labor of the colonists, especially of those to whom remoteness of situation, or the want of objects for commerce, rendered them essential. Such was much the case with the thrifty settlers of New England, who became early attentive to their manufactures, not only to clothe themselves, but to produce many articles of traffic with the other colonies, and Massachusetts applied itself very early to those of iron, and others of considerable importance.

It was, however, in Pennsylvania that the greater objects of manufactures were first realized. This colony began, as I have observed, at a later period than most of the rest; was formed by three classes of people, whose varied characters admirably suited the distinct portions of labor. The first of these were the English settlers, and a large proportion of them quakers; the second Dutch or Germans; and the third Irish. The last brought with them few of the arts, but were admirably fitted for the labor of the forest and the field; the English introduced many manufactures, and the Germans still more, for, without entering deeply into the inquiry, it is a fact that the manufactures of England were then less improved than those of the continent.

To her English and German settlers, therefore, Pennsylvania was principally indebted for the introduction of her arts which became conspicuous in the beginning of the last century, and to them are to be traced not only a great improvement of domestic manufactures, but many of a superior class, among which we may reckon paper making, type-founding, and printing, tanning and dressing leather and skins, stockings of excellent fabric, many of the coarse kinds of cutlery and iron ware, glass, carriages, and a variety of others, which became fixed in Pennsylvania, and made it in no small degree an emporium to which the other colonies resorted for many articles of importance.

Upon this basis of productions, the joint effect of agriculture and manufactures, but particularly of the agricultural manufactures, was founded the commerce of the colonies, which soon became extensive, and directed to the following objects:

First, to England itself, from whence the colonies derived their supplies, and through which their productions were transmitted to other countries, at least for many years.

Second, to the West Indies, which proved by far a more beneficial trade than that to England itself, and was actually the first nurse both of the West India and continental colonies.

Third, a contraband trade, which grew out of the last, with the French and Spanish West Indies, in which England herself largely partook. This trade was perhaps in the main the most beneficial one of all, as it largely encouraged the productions of the colonies at home, and supplied them with gold and silver in return.

Fourth, to a trade which was permitted by England with Spain and Portugal, the returns of which were allowed to be made in wines, though for a far greater part they were remitted to England, or brought back in gold and silver.

This brief enumeration is sufficient to show the manner in which the colonies were treated under circumstances of great freedom in their choice, seized of the best climate, and waters around them, and applied the several deductions of one great and important whole, consisting of agriculture and fisheries, so blended as to form a most powerful and happy system. We must consider this labor as conducted throughout under the regulations and laws of the nature of a tariff, many of which most encouraged, while others were of a more dubious character, and injurious. But in order to form an idea of them, we may follow:

First, the general protection of the British Government to the colonies and citizens abroad.

Secondly, the general benefit of its navigation act.

Third, the numerous regulations by which the produce of the colonies was sold themselves, and the consumption of it in England.

Fourth, the freedom of admission to the other colonies of the colonies, particularly those of the West Indies.

Fifth, exemptions from the general restrictions of trade, by which the colonies were opened for fish, oil, flour, rice, &c.

To these may be added the general aid of lighthouses, pilotage, and other conveniences of trade, which, whether furnished by England or the colonies, are to be enumerated among the tariff regulations, and general policy of labor.

On the contrary, there is to be noted among the regulations

First, the deprivation of a free trade to the rest of the world, and of course the monopoly of the trade of the colonies to its mother.

Second, the restriction upon the free exercise of labor within the colonies.

Third, the assumption of the right of taxation mildly applied, but grievous in its principle.

No settled tariff of duties was formed in the colonies, nor did the mother, at the head of the empire, undertake their protection with some of her own way, and she took in turn the monopoly of their trade to the colonies, with all the duties, exemptions, and restrictions, she had in England, and the system of her manufactures; yet the colonies were not bound by particular acts, and almost in their outset of the navigation act, open, no doubt from inattention, and was expressed by the mother, and the land itself; but the value of the colonies was soon perceived, and the act of 1651, for restraining their trade to British ships, which was confirmed by navigation acts of England of 1651 and 1660, in both of which the feature.

By the English laws, duties were levied on colonial produce on its consumption there, and duties on its export again to the mother, and exports of England to the colonies, but direct duties in the colonies were attempted, resisted. Securities were however demanded that the colonies should be landed in England or conformed to the laws of trade, as in the case of custom-houses in Virginia in 1672, and in Massachusetts in 1686, and in the last colony.

It is well known that, in 1696, the superintendence of the colonies was created for the purpose, and that it was required, by answers to queries and regular returns, to furnish laws and proceedings. These returns are supposed to have been made by the colonies, as the governors had to depend on the support of the colonies, so as not rigidly to execute an ungrateful duty; yet they are now extant, and a few extracts from them will give much of the state of the colonies.

In 1703 the naval stores, and in 1711 the masts, spars, and their pig and bar iron, in 1719 their hemp and flax, in 1722 their silk were made the objects of particular acts or regulations. In 1730 the rice of Carolina was permitted to be sent in British ships to Cape Finistere, where it soon supplanted the rice of Italy, and the flour and corn of the middle States, and fish of the east, Madeira, and the Canaries.

On the contrary, as early as 1699 a woollen manufacture, probably no more than a domestic one, was denounced, but the growth of raw wool encouraged; in 1731 the making of hats was forbidden; and in an act of 1750 for encouraging pig iron, tilt hammers, slitting, cutting, or platting mills, and the manufacture of steel, are prohibited.

In the returns of 1730 and 1732 the great prosperity of the colonies is set forth. The tobacco of Virginia and Maryland employed 2,400 tons of shipping. Pennsylvania exceeded in white population all the southern colonies together, built 2,000 tons of ships annually, and had a large list of exports in agricultural produce and articles manufactured from it; and the New England colonies, especially Massachusetts, employed 40,000 tons of shipping and 600 vessels in their coasting trade and fisheries. Many curious particulars, however, are now given of the state of labor.

In Massachusetts Bay there had been an act for the encouragement of paper, and a paper-mill erected, which was reported to interfere with the encouragement of the British merchant who imported foreign paper; that great quantities of hats were made, and some of them exported, that all sorts of iron work for shipping was made, and there were six iron furnaces and nineteen forges in New England; that ships were built and sold to the French; that wool and flax cloths were made for their own use in New England, Pennsylvania, and Somerset county, in Maryland. There seems, however, to have been no particular return from Pennsylvania, but it is remarked that there are more trades and manufactures prejudicial to those of England set up in the colonies north of Virginia, for which reason it is proposed to Parliament to increase the encouragement of the colonists to turn their industry to such manufactures of raw material and naval stores as might be of service to England.

The commerce of the colonies may now be considered as of two kinds; first, that of the fair export of their own productions to a large extent in their own ships to the West Indies, Madeira, Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean, from which they derived considerable profits and large returns in gold and silver, or bills of exchange: and, secondly, the trade with England, the returns of which comprised what may be termed the *furnishing trade*—that is, the supply of the colonies with all sorts of manufactures, which trade it was that England was so solicitous to monopolize, and made it so much the object of her restrictions. In the middle and northern States this trade was extensively supplanted by their free population, devoted to turn their productions to their own account, and improving them by their agricultural, staple, and domestic manufactures. But to the southward of Pennsylvania, England succeeded fully in her object, and supplied her manufactures, extending to the minutest articles of domestic use; in fact, except in some articles which England could not supply, the intercourse of the southern colonies was more direct with her than with the northern colonies themselves.

The trade with England, and particularly the *furnishing trade*, was chiefly conducted on British capital, that is, the manufactures were shipped by her merchants on credit, and she received the produce of the colonies sent to England; but the furnishing trade required for its return not only all this, but the bills, and gold, and silver, received by the colonies from all their other trade, in fact, the whole value of the exports of the colonies, beyond which there was still a balance due the British merchants; and as it is probable that all the profits acquired by the colonists were vested in improvements, the capital or balance of it constituted actually a standing mortgage to the British merchants, apparently paid every year by the activity of trade, but actually remaining and increasing, probably to the amount of £2,000,000 sterling in 1773, as that appears to have been the value of a year's export from England at the time. It should seem, however, that the excess of exports of Pennsylvania, New York, and New England, then amounted to about £1,000,000, and the excess of imports in Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas, and Georgia, to £600,000 sterling, as appears by the following table:

	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Exports.	Of Imports.
Georgia	63,000	85,000		22,000
Carolinas	345,000	450,000		119,000
Virginia and Maryland	329,000	590,000		261,000
Pennsylvania	426,000	37,000	390,000	
New York	290,000	76,000	213,000	
New England	527,000	125,000	402,000	
			1,005,000	595,000

It would now be an useless inquiry how far the situation of the colonies would have been better or worse under an entire free trade, but it would not be a dubious one, as there cannot be a question that the protection and support of a powerful empire against enemies who could always have subdued or disturbed them, and who often threatened them, with the benefit of the arts and laws of that empire, constituted exactly that nurse of their strength which was essential to their growth, and effectually accomplished it; they were indeed the children of a powerful parent who supported them, but required and stimulated their aid until the period when a separation became advantageous to both.

It would be a very valuable document if we could possess it, which should ascertain the statistical value of the colonies at the time of the revolution; but, though nothing of the kind exists, there are some data upon which a probable estimate of it may be formed, sufficient, at least, if its principles be adhered to, to continue a relative calculation afterwards. In a work published by Mr. Dodsley in 1757, the white population of the colonies is estimated at nearly a million; but either by the authority or for the uses of the first Congress in 1774, the whole population was estimated at 3,000,000. At that time the value of the estates of people of the best property, (excepting the great proprietors,) was about \$50,000, and as there was a great equality of condition, perhaps few were worth less than \$100; of these, if we take the whole population at 2,000,000, the families at 400,000, and the average valuation of these at \$500, it would give \$200,000,000 for the aggregate value of the colonies, including real and personal estate. Be this calculation, however, as it may, we cannot but consider the many fair provinces brought into cultivation, cities and houses erected, and ships and personal property existing, as the proof of a vast aggregate of wealth, formed in the course of little more than a century by the united efforts of agriculture, manufacturing, and commercial labor, inseparably united in one common whole, exercised with great freedom, but certainly under many regulations.

However advantageous England was to the colonies, their value to her was inestimable, and certainly the basis of her commercial greatness. "Before England had colonies," says a distinguished British writer of the last century, "our general commerce was undoubtedly very inconsiderable." Again—"the American plantations are estimated for the vast increase of their people, and the accommodations raised by them for our use, manufactures and exportation, and more especially for the perpetually increasing demand for all kinds of our manufactures; the people and ships, the supply and the bullion they bring in, and it is said the commerce we carry on with our colonies, is so vast as probably to exceed in profit that with all the rest of the world." Sir Josiah Child, in his treatise on the trade of England, observes "that every white man in the colonies gives employ to four at home." In fact, the colonies afforded to England that sure and certain market for her manufactures which enabled her to try every experiment to improve them until they became fitted for the rest of the world. If, therefore, we examine the rise of Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, and her other manufacturing towns, we shall find that the first great commencement of their prosperity took place with the opening of the colonies at the beginning of the last century, and that the great part of Liverpool has actually been created by their trade.

It is well known that the first rupture between England and her colonies began with the attempts of her minister, Mr. Grenville, too rigidly to enforce the existing regulations, (which had always been most wisely attempored to their situation,) and new regulations to tax them, the attempts at which had at all times been resisted as an invasion of their rights; but perhaps the best reason may be given for it in the confidence of the colonies to regulate their own labor and to govern themselves. One of the first measures of Congress of 1774 was a very bold one, that is, to get rid of the furnishing trade, or in fact the whole trade of England, by the non-importation, non-consumption, and non-exportation agreement. This was founded on the value of the trade to England, and the resources she derived from it; and it certainly was a measure of severe distress to her, as it deprived her of the debt due from the colonies, which cannot be estimated at less than £1,500,000, of all the revenue derived from the trade, and of the best market for her manufactures before she had acquired others to supply its place, the annual loss of which cannot perhaps be estimated at less than another £1,500,000 in itself.

But the measure was not without severe distress to the colonies, who were now driven to their own resources for a period of nine years, in which they had to encounter not only all the privations of their accustomed labor, but the calamities of war. Their first loss was an entire one of their commerce and the fisheries, with the lumber trade of the north; then followed the flour and other provisions of the middle States, and of the rice, tobacco, and naval stores of the south; except the supply of the people, and the provisions of the army, a great part of the crops of 1775, 1776, and 1777, perished, and cultivation was extremely reduced.

The stock of foreign manufactures in the country at first was probably equal to one year's

supply, or might be spun out to two; but there was immediately an extraordinary demand for the army, and the supply of many articles of the first necessity was altogether deficient, particularly of military stores, salt and sugars. Of these two last articles the want was for a long time irremediable, the prices became exorbitant, and the consumption diminished, but the want of salt was severely distressing. Of clothing, the stock at first was largely applied to the army and the troops of 1775, particularly, the volunteers of the cities were well supplied, but the supply soon became so exhausted that the sufferings of 1776 were extreme.

In this situation, two circumstances saved the country, viz. its severe economy and its manufacturing labor; both of these were most interestingly impressed by Congress and all public bodies, and eminently supported by the people. Withdrawn from those allurements which the constant change of fashion in foreign manufacture presents to increase their expenses beyond calculation, the time now arrived in which the pride of dress, furniture, and equipage, became abated, and the best citizens of the country were not ashamed to be seen in clothes of extended use, a patched garment, an overcoat of blanket or of their household manufacture, and it is almost needless to say that the poorer class of people, and the negroes of the south, were supplied in this way by their own hands.

It was now, however, that the value of the existing manufactures, with their improvements, and the introduction of new ones, was felt and encouraged by every public and private exertion. The wants of the army led immediately to those of powder, cannon, and military stores: these therefore became immediately active, and particularly iron in all its shapes, as, also, leather and hats. Of cotton, little was yet grown in the colonies, but it began to be cultivated for domestic uses. The quantity of wool was small, but it was increased by attention; and the growth of hemp and flax, with the manufactures of them, largely encouraged. To these primary articles were added paper, glass, and many others; in short, most of the uses and comforts of life began to receive a decent and beneficial supply before any could be obtained from abroad.

As the war advanced, and particularly after the French alliance of 1778, some markets were opened in France and the West Indies for exports, particularly flour and tobacco, and some supplies were derived by fast sailing vessels and privateers. The trade was attended, however, with so much risk and expense, that the prices were very high; but those obtained for our own produce became most useful in raising the prices at home, and reviving cultivation; and those of foreign supplies stimulated the manufacturer. One beneficial effect of the foreign trade, particularly that of the West Indies, was to supply the country with specie, and to this was added the expenditure of the British army, which insensibly circulated through the country. At the close of the war, therefore, English guineas, French crowns, and Spanish dollars, were in considerable abundance, the fair result of its industry; so that, altogether, the last years of the war furnished an admirable practical lesson of the manner in which a free people may overcome all their disadvantages by a frugal and industrious application of their own labor to their own resources, and creating that best of all enjoyments—their self-dependence.

This self-dependence was indeed one of the most inestimable fruits of the revolution, as it gave the real independence of labor and resource to that of political right, which would have been nugatory without it, and this it effected by confirming the old manufacturing and agricultural labor of the country with the new objects that necessity added to them, to supply the loss of commercial labor for the present, and to lay the best foundation for its pursuit when it revived.

During this period there existed few features of a tariff: Congress indeed established a flag, and gave a national character to our ships where they were admitted, but it had no power to lay duties or regulate commerce; that rested with the several States, and what was done was by them; but little was necessary; it was altogether a period of storm and convulsion, in which war and exigence supplied the place of regulation. The labor of the country was sufficiently protected by the early regulations which had been made, and the high price at which every supply was attained, and duties were not wanted to enhance what necessity so much required.

Some attention to the capital of the country during this period is necessary in considering its labor. That which was due to England existed chiefly in debts of the country to those who owed it abroad, and with those of the people among themselves were either not paid at all, or paid in depreciated paper money, the greater part of it remained in a state of abeyance; the gold and silver of the country was carefully hoarded, or brought out only for the most pressing uses; and the pay of the army and public supplies were made in the depreciated paper until that would no longer serve the purpose, when the private credit of Mr. Morris and some foreign loans supplied its place. Extreme demand and brisk sale seem to have supplied the place of capital until the revival of commerce brought home supplies of gold and silver. During the latter three years of the war the combination of these with foreign loans, and the expendi-

ture of the French and British armies, gave that decent support mentioned, and this may be added the operations of the 1

Upon the peace of 1783 the United States had to realize t
a host of difficulties. Demands for the old British debts im
of the country itself, produced a complication of distress, a
paper payments, and bad laws; and the mass of public de
out resources or a government to form them. Thus much a
the old Congress, formed alone for the exigencies of the wa
national powers of any kind, and was viewed with jealous
ciently supported by none.

In this state the labor of the country was utterly depr
Abroad, our ships and seamen had no efficient protection,
powers: they were indeed received by the nations with wh
rapaciously sought our trade for one object, that is, a custo
ductions, but gave no encouragement to our own, and sh
thing, indeed, was more discouraging than our foreign trade
factures poured in from every quarter, but especially from Eng
and the fascination of foreign fashions, gave the first import
sale, and payment at the expense of that gold and silver
war had permitted us to accumulate. But this brought o
quarter, for which the country was utterly unable to pay: i
and 1786 a large part was sunk by foreigners from the ext
rest entailed a new debt on the country in addition to the old

Of our own labor, the whale fishery was taken abroad an
fishery scarcely re-appeared for want of demand. The p
flour and other provisions, and the tobacco, naval stores, ri
scarcely ever at so low prices and with so little demand as i
flour was at \$4 per barrel, and this may serve for the rest.
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the culture of cotton in Carolina, the settlement of the G
potash and some other articles of agricultural manufacture,
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nia; arising chiefly from two causes—first, the actual inabi
articles under the depression of its produce, and, secondly,
trade and barter of productions, in which the middle States
flour, and Pennsylvania with iron and other manufactures,
a considerable extent the same resource for the furnishing
England had been before.

This period of depression was again one in which no eff
were no more than a scanty resource for momentary pur
commerce or of labor together were of little value. It wa
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situation of its labor, produced rebellion in some States, and
the universal conviction that without a powerful general go
tion would be lost, and the States become the rivals and ene

The period in question lasted seven years, that is, from
Federal Government was formed and began to impart its ha
be traced step by step almost with magic influence. The
powerful judiciary redeemed the debt of the country from
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justice to the Government, gave strength to the country at h
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cient, funds were wanting to pay the debt, or interest of it,
taxation, and had no resource but by reviving the labor of t
from it, which was accordingly begun by all that protection a
features of a tariff. The registering our ships, their papers a
tonnage duties, and discrimination on them between our own a
in favor of commercial labor; but, to support that labor, the p
it depended was equally necessary, and was effected by im
commodating them to the purpose.

It was in the three sessions of the first Congress of 1789, 1790, and 1791, that all the great measures for organizing the Government were brought forward in succession, and placed, like the well adjusted parts of a building, to form a magnificent whole. In this the establishment and regulations of Congress itself constituted one feature; that of the Judiciary, the Departments of State, Treasury and War, another; naturalization and the census a third; the national debt a fourth; the Bank of the United States, a Mint, and Patent Office, a fifth—all applicable to the Government generally; but the regulations of commerce, with the duties and custom-house, constituted the general tariff.

The duties of the tariff, strictly speaking, were formed by the first efficient act of Congress, dated July 4, 1789, in which the principles for establishing them were thus declared by the preamble: "Whereas it is necessary for the support of Government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandize imported;"—and the same is repeated in the act of August 10, 1790, for increasing them. These acts constitute the basis of the tariff duties of the United States, and the principles ever after pursued. Accordingly, they were adjusted from the outset at once to form the revenue and protect the labor of the country in which they were, of course, in some degree experimental as to their items at first, and, with the tonnage and other acts of the same nature, received various modifications to complete their details and to increase the revenue as they did by the act of March 2, 1791.

As if, however, the constitution of the United States was destined not only to realize the blessings of political liberty, but to be the harbinger of an unbounded prosperity, it began and proceeded so much hand in hand with the revolution of France, and those troubles which finally convulsed all Europe, as to derive from them advantages which they would probably never otherwise have obtained. At the end of the year 1788, the produce of the United States seems to have been at its utmost ebb, and flour, which may be taken as one of the best types of it, was as low as four dollars per barrel, yet, from a demand for France, occasioned by the disorganization of its labor, the price of this article rose in 1787 to upwards of five dollars, and the French islands cut off from supplies from home, opened their ports, and gave a market for the provisions of the United States, and soon after for two other important branches of their trade—first, a considerable supply of furnishing manufactures, and, secondly, the return or produce, particularly sugars and coffee, which, first carried to the United States beyond their consumption, were exported to Europe, and began their trade.

In the meantime, the trade to Canton and India become very extensive and profitable, and though conducted with silver, that silver was obtained principally from the islands in return for our produce; and nankeens, India muslins, and teas, were brought home and sent again to the West Indies or Europe, by which they became new objects for the carrying trade.

About this time the settlement of the Genessee country began largely to open those resources which have raised the State of New York to its present eminence. The cultivation of cotton became an object of importance in Carolina and Georgia, and the machinery to manufacture it to constitute a new era in manufactures. These soon caught the attention of the people of these States, and the vigilance of Mr. Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, to turn the manufacture to the best account, and to encourage the growth of cotton by the improvement of its home consumption. Accordingly the import of cotton, which had thus far been obtained from abroad, was subjected to a duty, and some English artists conversant in the new machinery coming into these States were encouraged by the ministers with the influence, though not the participation of Government, to begin their operations, for which the works at Paterson in New Jersey, were formed; previous to which a woollen manufacture had been begun at Hartford, in Connecticut. At this period, it is worth remarking, that the export of cotton from Carolina amounted to 69,500 lbs. per annum.

In December, 1791, Mr. Hamilton, at the requisition of Congress, brought forward his celebrated report on the manufactures of the United States, which was the result of a thorough investigation of them pursued that year by conferences with persons, whether mercantile or manufacturing, who were conversant with them, and employing others in obtaining accurate information of their details. Upon this occasion, a mass of statistical facts and estimates were produced, which are or ought to be among the public records; but much of them is within the recollection of those who were conversant with them at the time, and some facts are represented which it was not within the scope of Mr. Hamilton's report to mention, particularly that the mass of manufactures in Pennsylvania, especially if we include a few adjoining counties of Delaware and New Jersey, exceeded all those of the other States together, and were certainly very important, as also were those of the New England States, through which manufactures were extremely diffused, though in no degree with the great features which they have since assumed.

It is by no means within the scope of these notes to enter into a disquisition or even description of the principles of Mr. Hamilton's report. Thus much, however, must be said—that few State papers have been formed upon a better knowledge of facts, or have more clearly elucidated the principles to be drawn from them, in a country and state of society which admitted the most lucid discernment, and the application of them against theories of the closet. With a just review of all the interests of commerce, agriculture, and manufactures, the great principle of Mr. Hamilton seems to have been to embrace them all under one head of national labor, and there is no one point of sectional produce, labor or opinion, which he did not contemplate, elucidate, and endeavor to reconcile.

There were few of the manufactures into which the report did not enter in considerable detail, explaining at once its situation, bearing on the country, and the particular attention it required, in which it is that the value of such inquiries consist far more than in the application of general principles. And here it may be proper to mention a classification which the manufactures now admitted rather different from any that has been given: one class of them consisted of manufactures so old and firm that they might be considered staple or indigenous—such were the flour, paper, leather, and iron manufactures of Pennsylvania, which were coeval with its settlement, and had stood the test of British prohibition, revolutionary war, and subsequent depression; and in this class may be included the distilleries and many others of New England, those of tobacco and snuff, beer, hats, cordage, refined sugar and carriages, whenever to be found. A second class constituted many more refined articles of the furnishing trade, such as furniture, wares of all the metals, potteries, bricks, tiles, marble, &c. The clothing manufactures form a third class, but those, which were so important in Europe, had not yet advanced in the United States much beyond household or domestic manufactures, and the materials were not yet abundant; neither wool, cotton, or silk, or even hemp or flax, being yet raised sufficient for extensive manufactures. Of the embryo cotton manufactures, we have already spoken, and the rest will be noted hereafter as the materials for them were introduced.

The principles of this report were adopted in the act of May 2d, 1792, which immediately followed it, and of which indeed it was the obvious precursor. It is however to be noted that the act of Aug. 10, 1790, had already entered so fully into all the details then known as to possess the character of a very general act modified upon the same principles, and to this had been added the act of March 2d, 1791, as to the articles of lead and colored linens. The obvious purpose of the act of March, 1792, was to increase the revenue for the defence of the frontiers, and of course the duties were considerably raised by it, in doing which they were so modelled to the principles of the report, that we might take the occasion for a general analysis of the duties, if it were not that soon after this a farther extension and modification of them by the act of 1794, affords a better opportunity of doing it.

In the meantime, a most rapid increase of prosperity in every form of labor followed these acts, of which we may judge from flour, the export of which had risen from 300,000, at \$4, in 1786, to 1,000,000, at \$7, in 1793, and the exports of the United States to \$26,000,000. Various new objects of produce or application of labor were brought into operation, particularly the coal mines of Virginia, the use of steam engines, and the improvement of conveyance by roads and canals, in which more was effected from 1790 to 1793, than since the settlement of the country.

These circumstances, however, were not without the alloy of several adverse ones, particularly the insurrection in Pennsylvania against the attempts to introduce an excise law, the wars of the Indians on our frontiers, and the capture of our ships in the West Indies both by the British and French.

These occurrences produced, as is well known, the levy of considerable forces, the fortification of our seaports, and a navy; and briefly to mention their issue, the insurrection was quelled by the prompt display of an adequate force which gave increased strength to the Government, the British captures produced a remonstrance and settlement of differences with Great Britain by Jay's treaty, and the Indian war was terminated by the peace of Greenville. The French captures alone still remain unredressed.

Of the effect of those measures upon labor, it is to be observed that, by the treaty of Greenville, we became possessed of the Indian territory northwest of the Ohio; and Kentucky having been admitted into the Union in 1792, and Tennessee settled, though not admitted till 1796, the rise of the western States now commenced, the immediate effect of which was to increase the produce and manufactures of Pittsburgh, and open new markets for supplies from the Atlantic States. The effect of the British treaty was to obtain redress for our plundered citizens, and, in some degree, to allay the spirit of depredation on our commerce. It is to be observed, however, that this was the first moment in which the ministry of that nation had given atten-

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tion to the affairs of these States since she had lost them, and it did not escape the vigilance of Mr. Pitt what vast resources were to be derived from sharing in the neutral commerce which our States were extending to every quarter of the world, and making England the emporium of it: a sort of tacit division of the neutral trade therefore ensued, which certainly produced great wealth to both countries even under the bad faith with which England maintained it. One effect of the treaty was that the supply of British manufactures was continued, and that large quantities of them were brought to the United States, and re-shipped to other countries.

By the act of June 5, 1794, domestic taxes were laid of 8 cents per lb. on snuff, and two cents on sugar refined in the United States, and additional import duties of 4 cents on manufactured tobacco, 12 on snuff, and 4 on refined sugar, to counteract them: the act, however, was confined to these objects, but the general act of June 7, taken in connection with the preceding acts of 1790 and 1792, form a tariff of duties, which, with the tonnage act, and those for the regulation of commerce, constitute altogether that general tariff which it is now a proper moment to analyze in order to form a just idea of the system of our revenue, and the protection of our labor.

Referring to this, it will be seen that our general commerce was protected by the tonnage of 50 cents on foreign ships against 6 on our own, and the discriminating duty of ten per cent. on imports in foreign ships, by the act for registering our ships, protection of seamen, erecting light-houses and harbors, and establishing the navy; foreign commerce by these, or establishing consulates and intercourse abroad; the carrying trade by the drawback of duties, and the coasting trade by the high tonnage duty on foreign vessels, which amounted to a prohibition of their engaging in it.

The fisheries were protected by their licenses, the tonnage duty on foreign vessels, by the duties on foreign fish oil and spermaceti candles, and a specific bounty given at first on fish exported, afterwards commuted to an annual tonnage bounty of from one to two and a half dollars, with various regulations for the conduct of fishing vessels and the general protection of commerce.

Agriculture was protected by the general duty on non-enumerated articles, and discriminating duties on foreign ships, where these were sufficient, as they were on wheat, rice, tobacco, wool and flour, by specific duties on others, as hemp and cotton, and by the duties on agricultural manufactures.

These agricultural manufactures were protected also by the non-enumerated and discriminating duties which were sufficient; on flour, corn meal, potash, naval stores and lumber, and by specific duties on indigo, malt, beer, cheese, candles, soap, starch, and bounties on salt provisions.

Those which may be termed the old staple and domestic manufactures of the country were protected by specific duties, as ships by tonnage, the home distilleries, and iron, with the larger articles derived from it, as cannon and anchors, steel, paper, cordage, refined sugar, farming utensils, &c.

The furnishing manufactures, and a variety of others which had sprung from the above, were protected by specific duties, as nails, arms, and a great variety of articles of iron, steel, copper, tin, lead, books, stationery, &c.

The clothing manufactures not having been extensively established beyond domestic articles, were not, as I have already observed, pressed by protecting duties beyond the general ones, except on some articles which were established, as stockings, linens, print and colored cottons, and silks.

For the general protection and encouragement of manufactures, raw materials not furnished in the country, or in sufficient quantities, were made free, such as bullion, copper, tin, sulphur, saltpetre, plaster, hides, skins and furs, rags and dyeing materials, and such as were partially produced in it with sufficient protection, such as cotton, hemp, lead, iron and coals.

The great mass of the revenue was made to depend on those miscellaneous articles of extended use for comfort or luxury, which in all ages and nations have been made the fair objects of taxation, particularly distilled liquors, wines, teas, sugar and molasses, salt, coffee and cocoa, pepper and other spices, foreign fruits, china, and India goods, and the innumerable articles of use, luxury, and fashion, of the furnishing manufactures of Great Britain and the rest of Europe.

If we take the duties in a sectional view, we shall find that the fisheries and distilleries of the Eastern States, the wheat flour and other provisions of the middle States, the tobacco of Maryland and Virginia, the naval stores and lumber of North Carolina, and the rice, indigo and cotton of South Carolina and Georgia, with the manufactures and productions of all, command a fair and equal attention, and that the whole system of the tariff was adjusted to the production of

tional powers to provide for the general welfare, it was justly asked, plished but by protecting the universal labor on which all depended: protection was withdrawn, what would remain to which the term w

As this tariff was unquestionably a matter of compromise in which their clashing interests to the general good, it is proper to inquire of the parties to it, in which we perceive that the western States had the line of settlements being formed by the Alleghany mountains—the interests of the Atlantic States were fairly represented as the fisheries of the north, and the planting of the south, were all then in Carolina and Georgia, in particular, had at that time the rich staple and if these have since so far changed that the two first or either of last become greatly extended, so also have all the features of labor: the rise of cotton itself has been met by an immense extension of article. It can scarcely be said, therefore, that any important change in the situation of the parties, a circumstance which it may be noticed hereafter.

As the tariff thus made continued many years with little variation in its essential principles, a reference to it may be frequently convenient to view it in the tabular form annexed, constituted accordingly noted.

From the period in question, and under the operation of this tariff continued for the ensuing seven years, during which it is unquestioned that wealth was realized by the labor of the country, as will exports in 1795 to \$47,000,000, and in 1797 to \$57,000,000: it is the agricultural and manufacturing interests were improved more and the aid furnished to commerce than by any particular bearing in of the crops in England occasioned the opening of its ports at part were shut again as soon as its necessities subsided—yet, from the agricultural products were generally high, but manufactures received from the existing duties while the country was open to free the whole force of capital was so much employed in the commerce scarcely attainable in that permanent form which agriculture and its staple articles of the last, however, entered into commerce, and which they were unknown before, such as paper, beer, mahogany, &c. to Calcutta; and in the main, if manufactures did not greatly or at least maintained their standing, and they were certainly favored by British goods during the war.

With respect to the manufactures of the two staple articles of cotton and wool, it is observed that both began to assume a character beyond that of domestic so far as to increase with improved machinery and producing cloth

to the manufacturer, and in 1796 it was complained of in a memorial from the Delaware manufacturers, but retained by the southern interest, when certainly from the high prices of foreign cotton, including the duty and the high prices also, or want of the article, together with the import of British goods, the Delaware manufactures tumbled to dust.

It was to the carrying trade that the force of the country and its capital was now directed, and this literally became extended to all the ports of the earth whose productions were exchanged between them, or brought home and carried again to Europe by an intermingled and almost boundless commerce, which was however exposed to the continual depredations of the belligerent powers, and at length involved us in a war with France in 1798.

During this period, the alterations of the tariff consisted of a duty on printing types, the founding of which was established in the country, of some explanations in other manufactures, and additional duties on molasses, brown sugar, tea, silks and printed linens, by the act of March 3d, 1797; of an additional duty on salt by that of July 9, of the same year; and by the act of May 13, 1800, additional duties on molasses, sugar and wines, with $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the existing ad valorem duties, in all which the principles of the former tariff are recognized by a correspondent extension of the duties of 10 per cent. on imports in foreign ships, of drawbacks on refined sugar, distilled spirits, fish and salted provisions, and an addition of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. on tonnage bounty on fishing vessels.

Besides these, a domestic duty on carriages was imposed by the act of May 19, 1796, and on stamps by that of July 6, 1799; but on the occurrence of the war with France, it induced the resort to a direct land tax for \$2,000,000 by the act of July 14, 1798, with the various acts of that period for the defence of commerce.

The war, as is well known, lasted but a short time, and cannot be said to have had any material operation upon the exterior or interior labor of the country except its expense, as the French were not then in a state to commit further injuries to either than they had effected under the mask of peace for many years before.

On the recurrence of the peace in Europe in 1801, the situation of the United States became in some degree similar to what it had been on the close of the revolutionary war; or, rather what it will always be on the close of a war in Europe to which it may not be a party—that is, deprived of those adventitious circumstances which the situation of the belligerent powers is compelled to admit. The States had now, however, the advantage over the revolutionary peace in an excellent government, a large capital, and a great increase of its labor. But the nations of Europe, returning to their accustomed habits, and compelled to refit their shattered barks by nursing their resources, shut their ports and resumed their colonies; the carrying trade of the United States ceased, and they were compelled to resort to their own natural commerce founded on their own labor. It was then discernable how large a portion of their recent commercial labor was due to the fortune of war, and until their labor became accommodated to the habits of peace, the scene was a distressing one, of ships decaying in port, real property depreciated, the agricultural products reduced, and the large capital of the country unemployed.

It is unnecessary, however, to dwell upon the scene, as the renewal of the war in Europe made it of short continuance, and opened the carrying trade with all the advantages the United States had enjoyed before. It was not opened, however, to unmingled enjoyment, for, though it remained in some degree unmolested for the first three years, that is to 1804, yet, by degrees, all the circumstances which had occurred to harass it, returned with double force. We had, indeed, made a treaty with France, but it was soon found to be no peace; and England viewed the commerce we enjoyed only as a golden fleece, which no one but herself should be permitted to shear or possess. There now occurred indeed a period in which voyages to the Isle of France, Batavia, India, Canton, Manilla, and in fact every port of the eastern as well as western world, brought home their rich productions to be sent again to Europe, but liable in all their progress to be seized and pillaged under every circumstance of an insulting and disguised war.

This period lasted for five years, until it brought on those acts of public vindication and defence which were comprehended in the embargo and non-intercourse acts—in fact, in the measures of 1807, and subsequently, on which a few reflections may give a correct idea of their operation upon our system of labor.

It is well known that the republican party of the country, long sufficiently designated, had at all times been the distinguished, I will not say the exclusive supporters of that system of labor which had more immediately the object of improving our domestic labor, and promoting the self-dependance of the country. In this respect Mr. Madison had, in the first Congress, been the great leader of the tariff of July 4th, 1789, openly and unequivocally establishing the protection of manufactures as an important feature of the revenue laws. The sentiments of Mr.

Jefferson on this head are well known as adverse to the system of foreign intercourse or connexion altogether; and though his ideas changed in latter life as to commerce, they never changed as to the management of the domestic labor and self-dependance of the country, which was the great object of his life. In fact, no administration had admitted an idea of acting otherwise; on the contrary, our manufactures and agriculture were, as we have seen, the great objects of the Washington and Adams's administrations, and the rise of them had unquestionably a powerful influence in promoting our commerce under all the difficulties, hostilities, and expense, which had embarrassed it. It had, however, certainly been seen that our commerce, and particularly the carrying trade, formed the tangible point to involve us with other nations, and that, lucrative as it was, it had been the immediate cause of the difficulties and expense of the country; so that it had become an object of calculation how far its benefits should be prolonged at this expense, and what was the balance in its favor, which, under the conduct of the belligerents, lessened every day, with the prospect of being reversed, and in fact losing all that they had gained by it.

Other circumstances, however, came into operation after 1804—that is, the just protection of our citizens on the seas, and the insults of our ships, coasts and harbors, which left no alternative to a government justly mindful of the rights or character of the country. There is no question but the conduct of both the belligerents had become such as to leave the Government justified in attacking either or both, according to its own interests; but as war, in all its shapes, was to be avoided, if possible, for these interests themselves, the measures adopted, including the embargo and non intercourse acts, seemed to be a recurrence to the spirit and principles of our fathers in 1775, not unlikely to produce in the end the same beneficial result, and though, with some intermediate sacrifice, yet far less than that of war.

It is well known that the consequence of it was an arrest of our commercial labor, and that it was felt by the other departments of that labor in a manner that the injury to one will ever affect the whole; that it should ensure the application of capital to domestic objects, may be supposed, and was certainly the fact; but there was one circumstance which limited this, that is, the continual expectation of adjustment, during which the carrying trade was viewed like the sun in a clouded atmosphere, ready again to burst forth.

The want of precise statistical documents prevents our speaking with precision as to the number of manufacturing establishments formed during the embargo period. It seems certain that the old manufactures maintained themselves and increased, and of the new, (particularly cotton) it is said in a report of the committee of Congress of February 13, 1816, that prior to 1806 and 1807, establishments for manufacturing cotton had not been attempted but in a few instances and on a limited scale; yet it is quoted in the same document that the manufacture of cotton had increased from 500 bales in 1800 to 1000 in 1805, and from this time it increased most rapidly, as it was 10,000 in 1810.

In the meantime, an immense increase in the importance of the Union occurred by the organization of the western States—that is, Indiana as a Territory in 1800, and Ohio as a State in 1802, with a population of 70,000, by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803; which at once increased with a magic influence the territory of the United States, and brought new interests into view. Of the produce of these States, and the consequence likely to arise from them, we may observe that of Ohio, and probably of Indiana, to be very similar to the middle States of Pennsylvania and New-York, that is, of flour and other provisions, with hemp, flax, and some tobacco; Kentucky not dissimilar, but with a larger proportion of tobacco, hemp and flax, and Tennessee with a larger proportion of cotton. There was, therefore, something in the produce of these to assimilate them both to the middle and southern States. But Louisiana opened new objects of incalculable importance, the first of which was its rich mine of southern produce, particularly the great agricultural manufacture of sugar; and, secondly, the outlet it gave to the western States, and, in fact, the whole Union; the first of these was an article nearly of necessity for which the United States had been heretofore dependant on foreigners, but now nourished on their own soil, and the second shut out her territory from intrusion which forever would have marred her peace, and secured to them a vast and peaceful domain.

As if nothing should be wanting to complete this acquisition, the invention of steamboats by our immortal countryman Fulton occurred at a period so fortunate that we are compelled to acknowledge the finger of Providence in this, no less than in the improvement of the compass originally to guide to our shores. To these most timely discoveries our country owes its assistance in the circle of civilized nations and its greatness; but it is impossible in the history of its labor not to consider with attention the immense effects of the steamboat; as a locomotion or labor-saving machine it is not only pre-eminent in itself, but, as it admirably explains the application of every other to our particular situation, we may justly ask and reflect in what manner and in what length of time our immense western waters, with the wide compass of our lakes, would have been ascended, and the vast area of our country opened, familiarized, and

united, by any of the means formerly in existence? And without stopping to fix the principles of an exact calculation, if we suppose as many goods now to be carried up the Mississippi by one man, as formerly by ten, we perceive that, in this respect at least, we have increased the force of our population from 13,000,000 to 130,000,000, and have probably anticipated a century in the improvement of our country in point of time.

No circumstance more clearly dispels the idea of our want of population for labor, and the absurdity of binding it to the clearing of forests and pursuits of agriculture, (still the theme of every British factor.) Is not our country settled, cleared, and cultivated, almost with the swiftness of a whirlwind; and productions of every description furnished as fast as means can be found to use them? No sooner is any art developed in Europe than, with the keenness and genius which our freedom inspires, it is taken up, improved, and applied to our situation upon a scale of magnitude and success that mocks all calculation. The great cause of this unquestionably arises from the total reverse of our situation to that of Europe: there, where an overplus of population requires bread, and every means of employment to obtain it, the result of machines is to rob the people of that employ, and devote them to misery. With us, machines supply the want of population, and furnish all that manufactures require, without taking from agriculture or our forests those who are to cultivate or settle them; while, in turn, the rapidity of our communications, and the immense increase of production, ensures plenty, and furnishes every sort of supply. In fact, we may perceive that our manufacturing population has become as essential to the progress of settlement westward, by furnishing it with necessities, as by consuming its produce.

Such was the situation opened by our western country, and the means of supplying it, which together form a new era in the history of our labor, from whence our country, its government, laws, and improvements, all moved on a broader basis, and with features immensely extended.

Among the objects of the western country, though of inferior magnitude, we may notice the acquisition of coal, saltpetre and lead, in inexhaustible quantities, and probably many other minerals. Salt, which from the first settlement of the Genessee country furnished the interior of the country an immense extension of the fur trade, and the commencement of a trade with the Spanish provinces.

About the period in question some acts are to be noticed of an economical nature, such as will probably be required at every session of Congress, to modify the tariff to existing circumstances. By the act of March 27th, 1804, intended for the benefit of the manufacturers, a variety of raw materials, such as rags, bristles, regulus of antimony, clay, &c. are placed among the free goods, the duties raised on fish, cordage and many iron articles, powder, &c. and a light money of 50 cents per ton on foreign ships. By an act of March 3d, 1807, for continuing the Mediterranean fund, the duty on salt was repealed.

In the year 1810 we have for the first time some regular statistical documents of the manufactures of the United States, or rather an attempt to form them by the act of May 1st, which directed the marshals to collect them; but this duty, which, if ever performed with accuracy, would go far to put an end to misconception on the subject, was so miserably executed as to furnish no idea of the general state of public labor that can be termed exact, though it abounds in many valuable partial statements. It is said to have been tolerably executed in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia, but scantily in many cases even in them, and, as the errors are on the side of omissions, it of course falls short of the actual manufactures; yet from the enumeration, such as it is, we find the manufactures then very important, as the following items will show:

Wool and cotton	-	1,776	carding machines	
"		1,682	fulling mills	
"		122,647	spindles	
"		325,392	looms	
Iron	-	153	furnaces, producing 54,000 tons	
"	-	330	forges, " 24,500	bar iron
"	-	316	trip hammers	
"	-	34	rolling and slitting mills	
"	-	440	naileries	
Paper	-	179	paper mills	
Leather	-	4,316	tanneries	
Oil	-	393	oil mills	
Gunpowder	-	203	gunpowder mills	

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Distilleries	-	-	141,191 distilleries
Breweries	-	-	132 breweries
Sugar refining	-	-	33 sugar refineries
Glass	-	-	22 glass works
Potteries	-	-	194 potteries
Snuff	-	-	82 snuff mills

The value of various manufactures returned, stands thus in round numbers :

Clothing manufactures of the five articles of cotton, wool, flax, hemp and silk		\$45,500,000	
Hats	-	4,300,000	—50,800,000
Cordage	-	-	4,200,000
Iron	-	-	14,200,000
Other metals	-	-	2,700,000
Leather	-	-	15,000,000
Paper	-	-	2,000,000
Glass	-	-	1,300,000
Soap, candles; and whale oil	-	-	1,700,000
Distilled liquors, and other manufactures of grain,	-	-	17,500,000
Wood manufactures	-	-	5,500,000
Marble and stone ware	-	-	500,000
Earthen ware	-	-	200,000
Refined sugar	-	-	1,500,000
Various miscellaneous articles	-	-	8,500,000
			128,300,000

This, as will be seen, included not the agricultural manufactures, such as flour, salted provisions, potash, &c. and is deficient in the amount of others, so that it gives quite a diminished view of the manufactures of the United States generally, yet it shows that, in the main, they were highly important, and it is of the more consequence to have the view of them such as it is at this period, as we are on the point of entering on one of far more importance.

There continued throughout the years of 1810 and 1811 a considerable improvement in manufactures arising from the disturbed state of public affairs and the appearance of a war, the diminution of commerce and want of employment for capital, and also from many other preparatory circumstances, particularly the increase of wool by our agriculture, the continued arrival of merino sheep, and large importations of merino wool during the war in Spain. All these gave a spirited beginning to the woollen manufacture; indeed, the supply of raw materials now furnished by agriculture, especially of cotton and wool, formed a just preparation for what soon followed, that is the establishment of our manufactures upon an extended basis, stimulated by the war with England.

This war, without entering deeply into its political features, was in point of fact no other than the consummation of the existing quarrels with England, engendered by her hostility to our carrying trade, of which it may be said that its very prosperity brought on its destruction and that it actually involved every other department of labor in expenses which they were obliged to supply. It is certain, however, that if ever a war was necessary to the character of a country, this was so: from the long forbearance of the United States they had come to be considered in Europe as a race of mercantile speculators whose only object was gain, for which they would submit to every insult without the power or courage to resent it; this was particularly obnoxious to both the belligerent powers, who were in a high state of military irritation against each other, and viewed with contempt those who were not impressed with it. If, therefore, in this situation, the war had closed upon the scene of provocation without a struggle to repel it, such a character would probably have been fixed on the United States as it would have been difficult to remove, and such as would have formed the immediate principle of action in any future war.

With respect to our domestic labor and our manufactures in particular, it will be seen that while all the fortunate circumstances of the war thus far had been enjoyed by our commercial labor, this was the first instance in which the turns of fortune had thrown any particular advantages upon our manufactures. Now, however, this department of labor, in conjunction with agriculture, rose to the actual support of the country, under the absolute decline of commerce, the fisheries, and all that required exterior support or co-operation.

The manufactures begun on the declaration of war in 1812 may be considered chiefly as a

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rapid extension of those which had existed before—that is, as to the objects of them, and they were bent to the immediate support of the country from the following direct causes:

First—Its necessary wants, which now became extensive and pressing.

Second—Its deprivation of foreign supplies.

Third—The large unemployed capital and labor of the country.

Fourth—The duties, which were immediately doubled.

It is, however, unnecessary to mention the latter, as the wants of the country, and other means of supplying it, operated beyond all duties, or, in fact, all other protection.

What was the exact number of manufactures established during the war, and their product, it is impossible to mention in detail for want of documents, and it would be very uncertain to describe them from conjecture: it is certain, however, that most active and spirited exertions immediately ensued. One manufactory on the Brandywine, begun in June, 1812, produced excellent superfine cloth for sale in the following December; in fact, a prodigious extension of them, an investment of capital took place through the years 1812, 1813, 1814 and 1815, for a period altogether of three years, during which the idea of a war with England, the only country from which competition was to be feared, was powerfully operative; and of this war the prospect of a long continuance was confirmed by the conferences of Ghent almost to the moment of peace. The stimulus for manufacturing establishments, therefore, was powerful and continued, and to those erected at first, upon the exigencies of the moment, larger and more improved ones were added, with the completest imitations of European machinery.

It is extremely well known that the manufactures furnished a large quantity of most useful articles for the country, and that, although perfection could scarcely be expected at first, superfine cloths were made equal to any imported. It has been objected that the prices were very high, and that the manufacturers showed a disposition to press upon the wants of the country: this, however, is incorrect in point of fact, and as far as high prices existed, they arose from other causes. The prices were actually first raised by those who had foreign goods on the breaking out of the war, or obtained them afterwards. It is a well known fact, that on the intelligence of the war with England, the British Government permitted the return of our ships with large supplies, but this did not prevent their capture in our own ports by our own armed vessels, and when the articles came into the market, they were sold at enormous prices without imputation on the merchants who raised them.

The manufacturer, however, had not only this rise of price before him, but the circumstances occasioned an immediate rise of the raw material; merino wool soon increased from 90 cents to \$3 per lb., and cotton to 30 cents, so that agriculture obtained the first great benefit of the advance; besides, the cost of the establishments were throughout extremely high, and the peace came on before the market had been reduced by competition, which would have been the certain effect of the numerous establishments.

The clothing manufactures have been much dwelt upon in speaking of the establishments generally, but the same circumstances apply to all other articles of necessity, except indeed a few which were injured by the war, particularly paper, which declined for want of the usual consumption of business, letters having so far lessened that the post office did not pay its expenses.

It is unnecessary now to dwell upon the detail of manufactures during the war, for they are much within general recollection; and a few features of them will revive all that is necessary. It is notorious that a vast portion of the capital and application of the country became invested in them, that it most eminently supplied its wants, that it kept alive the productive labor and wealth of the country when every other means had failed, and that it constituted a most important branch of private and public investment.

It seems unnecessary, also, to dwell upon the tariff regulations during the war, as most of them became inactive with commerce itself, and others were altogether of a temporary nature. It is, however, correct to observe, that although induced most particularly in support of our commercial labor, the resources from that altogether failing, the war had to depend on other means—that is, upon direct taxes on land to the amount, first, of \$3,000,000, and, secondly, of \$6,000,000, and upon carriages, licenses for selling goods, sales at auction, and on the manufactures of refined sugar, distilleries and paper, and, lastly, upon the war loans.

When the short period in which our more extensive manufactures thus rose and had to flourish is considered, it is useful to reflect what aid and comfort they gave to the country at the time, and what a prospect they opened for its support; nor is it possible for any candid mind to withhold a just allowance for irregularity that might appear at the conjuncture, which was little in point of fact, and was rapidly subsiding into a state of order that promised the most permanent benefit to the country. One great lesson was certainly taught—that is,

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 3—Continued.

how important it is to nourish these domestic resources upon which war itself must depend when it occurs.

Upon the peace of 1815, Europe and the United States returned to a situation which the existing generation had scarcely ever known. Europe, after a war of twenty-five years, in which all her ancient institutions were destroyed or changed, had to remodel her situation to a state of peace, in effecting which a general convulsion in her system of labor, economy, and finances, occurred, before her peace system was established.

In this situation no country sooner retrieved its prosperity than France itself; the tremendous interdicts of Napoleon against the commerce of England are well known, and they were founded on a knowledge that it impaired his resources, but he nursed the domestic arts of his country, and brought them to the supply of his armies and people, and to form one of the finest models of a self-dependant State, cultivating its agriculture, and forming its productions by manufactures into every sort of resource, without exterior aid. France has never been deemed a manufacturing country, but it was now found to possess some of the richest in Europe; its silk, as an institution of manufacture, turning to effect the produce of the soil, was, perhaps, taken altogether unvalued; its cloths, cutlery, glass, porcelain, were at least among the best in Europe; and when a return of peace opened a free exhibition of its cotton manufactures to England, the artists of Manchester were astonished to find them of an excellence which they had not attained, and the establishments of Rouen superior in magnitude to their own.

The same circumstances attended the states of Germany which had always depended upon their agriculture, and excellent manufactures of cloth, linen, iron, glass, and in fact every article of domestic use, without the aid of commerce, or supporting that commerce otherwise than with the surplus of their productions.

Perhaps none of the States of Europe had a greater struggle to place itself in a state of fixed prosperity on the return of peace than England itself. Though stored with the wealth of the world, and undisturbed during the war, its situation had become so complex that the movements of every other State to regain its lost establishments disturbed it, and, above all, its manufactures multiplied, as they have become in some way or other affected by the accidents and even the prosperity of all mankind, so as to compel the nation actually to be in a state of war with every other country, not, it is true, of arms, but that of supplanting their arts by every stratagem of commerce.

In the struggles of Europe to regain its prosperity, it is necessary to notice two important circumstances: first, the almost total exclusion of American produce, so at least as to admit it only under the pressure of rigid necessity; and, secondly, an equally universal desire to make the United States a consequence of its arts. Perhaps no nation, considering the extent of its trade with them, offers less reciprocity than England, arising indeed from the necessity of cultivating every resource for itself or its numerous colonies, when it nourishes by every means in its power to supplant the United States in the raw materials it is obliged to take from them; and it is thus that every means are used to rival our great staple of cotton, the only one of importance England now takes from us.

Since manufactures have become, as they are, so important an object of commerce and national industry, it is proper to notice one feature of them which operates most powerfully upon those States who do not make at least the most useful ones themselves, that is their quality, in which there is a most important distinction in Europe between those made for domestic use and those for sale: the first of these is generally excellent, such as the cloths, prints, and most other manufactures of France and the continent, which, whether coarse or fine, are of substantial quality, but too high to be sent abroad where articles made for sale are interposed. No nation understands this distinction or has turned it to more account than England, where every article for domestic use is made in different towns, of different materials, and of excellent quality, but too high to be sent abroad, while, in the mercantile manufactures of Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester, and Leeds, every artifice is used to form articles of seducing cheapness. Hence it is that we have cast iron cutlery, false dyes, and cloths of the most dimsey texture, which, with the fascinating and yearly change of fashion, are infused, by every possible stratagem at once to sap the wealth and destroy the rising germ of arts in every country that does not watch and defeat this hostility to its institutions, of which, above all others, the United States are the object.

Among the means resorted to by England to revive her prosperity, the measures of the late Mr. Peel in 1825 gave an idea of opening a free trade, and attracted the attention of those who were disposed to favor it. On examining these measures, however, they neither went, nor were intended to go, beyond those useful changes in its tariff which at every session of Parliament the British minister finds it necessary to make for the double purpose of finance

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 3—Continued.

and regulation of its labor: such as they were, they were considered by the ablest statesmen as among the innovations of the day, and of very dubious character; but in their utmost extent they were but as a drop in a bucket to the vast system of British restrictions. If, however, under the idea of opening a free trade, other States could be so deluded as to throw down the barrier of their useful restrictions, no opportunity could be so desirable to Great Britain, who, by her immense capital, and the overpowering state of her arts, is of all nations the one to inculcate free trade to the rest of the world, and establish a universal pre-eminence by its means.

Such are a few of the measures of Europe to regain its former situation since the last peace, to which it is merely necessary to add, that those who had colonies remaining have turned again to nourish them and their own trade by excluding other States, and shutting their ports at home, except when a strict calculation of their interests opens them to other nations. All, however, have turned with one accord to nourish their domestic resources by their agriculture, increasing its products by manufactures, abstaining from a wasteful introduction of foreign articles, and supporting their commerce upon the basis of their surplus productions; in fact, by a system of labor of one common feature and effect, by which it is most certainly that the States of Europe have repaired the waste of war, and restored themselves to a flourishing situation.

The United States had to encounter the same difficulties as the States of Europe in returning to a peace establishment. Their carrying trade had ceased with the adventitious circumstances that gave it birth: it sunk, therefore, without the hope of a revival, yet it left behind impressions on the race of merchants who had been enriched by it, which have had a powerful effect on the consideration of our commerce ever since, that it is this trade which actually constitutes that commerce properly speaking, and that it ought to be the great object of our labor. Such certainly is the impression of our cities, even in preference to our coasting trade, or in fact all other trade but one—that is the direct trade to England for her manufactures; and though these impressions cannot be avowed, they are too discernible not to be felt. Our legitimate general commerce indeed opened again with a great extension of surface and ports, but with the universal rivalry of the whole world, particularly England with her innumerable objects to support it, against the few we have had to furnish.

Our commerce, therefore, remained inefficient for want of objects to renew it, and so did our fisheries, in fact all our exterior labor. At home, agriculture was universally depressed for want of markets, and with it real estates of every description declined, and the whole system of our money and capital became deranged. In this situation a very deplorable inattention occurred towards our domestic labor, amounting to almost a spirit of hostility against our manufacturing establishments, that they had not, under the exorbitants of importers and their own enormous expenses, kept down the prices of goods during the war, even before there was a possibility of maturing their own operations. Immediately on the peace the war duties were repealed, and the tariff of April, 1816, established; but in the meantime an immense import of British manufactures coming in, with all the fascinations of cheapness, overpowered all the institutions of our domestic labor, and they fell with the rest.

The importations of 1815 and 1816 are stated at \$240,000,000, and the exports of the United States at \$135,000,000, leaving a balance of \$105,000,000, which, whatever may be said on the subject, had to be paid, and produced an immediate drain of specie, the distress of which was, as it ever will be, directly felt by every class of the community in the stoppage of the bank accommodations, the scarcity of money, and universal embarrassment.

This was deplorably felt in every State of the Union, and in none was it more loudly complained of than in the southern States, for its just and actual cause independent of all tariff regulations, which were not then adduced as its cause, nor was there indeed any cause to complain of them. It is well known that the high prices which England paid for South Carolina cotton, especially the Sea Island, and the uncertainty of supply in case of a rupture such as that of the war, induced her to encourage the cotton of Brazil, and to use her utmost exertions to raise it in India. The effect of this came into operation in 1818 and 1819, when the Brazil cotton was found no bad substitute for Sea Island, and though the India cotton was inferior to that of the United States, yet it effected the great purposes of England to reduce the price of American cotton, and to offer a resource in case of difficulty with the United States on which she could rely, and probably overcome the disadvantage of quality by her arts. The reduction of the price of cotton, however, by these means, was the first circumstance which reduced its value to the southern planters, and united as it became with the immense cultivation of the article, it appears at once the real cause of southern distress, and the best lesson in favor of a home market.

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 3.—Continued.

The general distress of the country cannot be better described than in the report Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, in February, 1820, in this brief sentence—"Few places have occurred of a distress so general and so severe as that which has occurred in the United States." And it would seem that this was the opinion of the southern gentlemen generally, as in 1823 when this distress had attained an extreme point, it is so represented by Drayton and others in a memorial to Congress, in which it is said that the cultivation of cotton had been so prodigiously extended in South Carolina and other States, as well as in other countries, that, notwithstanding the unprecedented increase of the trade with England and the market in Europe was glutted with it.

These appear to be the actual causes of distress in the southern States, and as we go northward the same cause may be applied to every State and every article of produce. Commerce had no obstacle but what arose from its own situation, and wanted protection that it could not command; but the universal resumption of it by other nations, the actual want of markets abroad, palsied or destroyed equally our shipping and navigation, and the naval stores, lumber, tobacco, provisions and fisheries, from south to north, all added the deadly hand of distress as to commercial and agricultural labor, which fell also with tremendous weight upon the institutions of domestic labor in which so vast an amount of wealth of the country had been so recently invested. Nearly all the manufacturing establishments of the country were broken up, their owners ruined, and the property sold at great sacrifices; it may be said indeed that nearly the whole of these establishments changed hands and were taken up at successive abandonments and reductions of capital, all which he proved but successive steps to ruin.

Against this domestic source of distress there seemed a remedy more feasible than any for if we could not command the conduct of other nations in reviving our trade abroad, we at least follow their example in repelling their influence upon our institutions at home; hence the people justly resorted to the Government for protection on those points in which remedy seemed in its power. Accordingly, the appeal to the Government produced the acts of 1824 and 1828, which were successive experiments to arrest the injurious operations of foreign States, particularly the inundation of British manufactures, and to preserve at once our manufacturing establishments, the agriculture which depended on them, and the exhausting of capital and wealth.

Our revival from distress, however, though it has most certainly been aided by the Congress, has mainly depended upon the industry and enterprise of the people, and the opportunity for exercising it. Perhaps it may be said to have depended more upon population than any other cause; the operations of the tariff seems to have been more active, succeeded at a lower rate in the northern States, which have the largest and most active population, and to have gone progressively south; that is, the revival of a prosperous state seems to have been more easy, more effectual, and at lower rates of tariff in the northern, middle, and western States, than in the southern, where, however, if more slow, it seems equally certain in the end, since the rich productions of the south must command a price from every other quarter; and it is but just to remark that it did feel its influence to the extent in the high prices of its produce during the war, when other markets were almost closed.

To the cause of population we must add the operation of local circumstances and opportunity. In the southern States their rich soil gives in one direct object what is to be sought in the northern States in many, and of course by more enterprise and variety of application of labor. These circumstances indeed have dictated to the several States the means of relieving their distress, and the points to which the benefit of regulations could be applied; in the immense deal has depended on mineral productions, mill seats, and the agricultural products of a hardy soil.

Taking Pennsylvania as a type of the northern district, these circumstances have commanded the application of her labor, and now more than ever, since, of all her agricultural productions, she has scarcely one that can be sent to a foreign market, but at a price depressing to her commerce and agriculture. Necessity, therefore, has compelled her to change her commercial character, and apply her vast capital to her internal resources as a manufacturing State, which is now undoubtedly her true character, becoming more and more every day from her immense stores of coal, iron, and other raw materials.

But Pennsylvania is but one of the great mass of the northern, eastern, middle, and western States, whose population and productions are of the same character, and dictate the same employments; nor can it be denied that the progress of population southward is rapid, tending the same enterprise, and infusing the same domestic industry to all the objects of the south, either directly on the spot, or by bringing them to the points where enterprise

come successfully exercised, so that the south is becoming more and more comprised in the circle of domestic employment.

In the meantime there has certainly been no want of encouragement or protection to commercial enterprise, of which the port of New York is an eminent instance to show how, on the decline of the adventitious circumstances of the war, commerce had been resuscitated by an immense coasting trade, and such foreign trade as our intercourse abroad admits.

I have mentioned the tariff of April, 1816, the first general one after the war giving protecting duties to woollen and cotton cloths of 25 per cent., hempen 20, salt 20 cents per bushel, and iron 45 cents per cwt., and by the acts of April 20th, 1818, iron was raised to 75 cents. All these were in the same spirit of protection, but they failed from their insufficiency, and occasioned the tariff of May 22d, 1824, which was general as to the protections then claimed, and effectual as to some; not so however as to many, which led to the tariff of 1828.

A considerable revival of the manufactures seems to have followed the tariff of 1824, especially in the eastern States; but that of 1828 appears to have been thoroughly effectual, and for the last few years there has certainly been an universal revival of labor in all its forms, on the best of all basis, that is a moderate price of land, labor and produce, rewarding the natural industry of the country without any foreign adventitious aid. In this way the fisheries, especially the whale fishery, has become prodigiously active, and with it a rich scope of enterprising commerce formed without injury to other institutions of the country. The town of New Bedford, the great seat of this trade, though founded in the revolutionary war, is the next in extent of tonnage to New York, and is also distinguished for its manufacturing establishments. New York possesses a commerce founded at once on the coasting and foreign trade, which certainly has no impediment to its increase. The produce of the middle States, though low and destitute of foreign markets, is at prices which moderately pay the farmer, but agriculture receives its best support actually from the manufacturing establishments. The quantity of sheep is estimated at 20,000,000, valued at \$40,000,000, and every manufacturing district is distinguished by its agricultural improvements. Of the southern produce, that of Virginia and North Carolina is at least upon the same footing as that of the middle States, and the sugars of Louisiana have attained the surest of all markets in the consumption of the country: this is also rapidly rising to the support of cotton by the increase of the manufactures, which seem to open an unbounded increase of the article in every shape for home consumption, with no small prospect of diffusing them to great extent abroad.

To this state of the country we may add the energy and vigilance of an excellent administration, which has already explored and remedied most of the entangled interests of the country, and is devoted to restore and establish them all with a vigorous and masterly exertion.

In this flourishing situation it would almost seem that we might leave the institutions of our labor under the parental care of the Government, for time to mature their prosperity, but since the prospect for extinction of the national debt, and the wishes or complaints of a large portion of the people point to their consideration, it is but just that they should receive that attention to which the measures of Government are at all times entitled, and the respect which is certainly due to the representations of an important part of the people.

With respect to the constitutional doubt, on the subject of the tariff, it may be observed that it has now become so much the practice to start this difficulty upon almost every public measure, and to make it the ground of opposition to the Government when no other exists, that it should seem the most necessary preliminary step to settle some test for adjusting this great question itself, in which it should appear that we cannot act more safely than by following that course which has perfected the fabric of our laws and almost every other institution, that is, by respecting the solemn decisions of the Government, sanctioned by time, especially when those decisions have been made by the founders of the constitution, and at the moment when the causes and principles which brought it into effect were fresh in the minds of the people.

The constitution itself, after guarding the simple and essential points on which the freedom of the people reposes, appears to have left the most liberal powers of construction as to the mode of carrying it into effect, with the government it created, which its framers well knew would at all times be the just and powerful representative of the people, scarcely inferior to themselves. Decisions by that Government, therefore, uniform from time to time, must be considered as of great force; and their application at present to the Bank of the United States constitutes perhaps the best argument in its favor, but upon no subject do its decisions appear more uniform than upon the tariff; and although one important object for establishing the duties on imports will cease with the national debt, still two out of the three declared at the time of forming them, as of equal effect, remain, viz. the support of Government, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures.

There is no one point of the constitution in which it seems more necessary to attain a clear construction than that most liberal one of providing for the general welfare, by which it should seem to be intended that Congress should exercise a wide discretion in doing all those acts which might contribute to the happiness of the people: and this seems peculiarly applicable to the encouragement and protection of that labor and universal employment upon which every man depends, not only by guarding it from all exterior injuries, but encouraging it at least by those acts which the people cannot effect for themselves; for which purpose the retention of existing taxes, or the levy of new ones, seems the great object, not only of the constitution and Union, but in fact of Government itself.

I have endeavored, in the foregoing notes, to show that the institutions of a tariff must, in point of fact, have existed in every nation coeval with its commerce; that it has equally embraced all the objects of labor, and that no great object of internal labor has ever been matured without these regulations which are justly comprised in its more extended sense, and I have not seen in any publication on the subject any contradiction of this which is correct in point of fact, or is not drawn from the restrictions of feudal times, with which many States are still most grievously oppressed, or from the want of wisdom in the construction of the acts of regulation themselves.

What is meant by free trade it is difficult to collect in the publications of the day which, instead of a broad and liberal definition of its principles, are chiefly confined to expostulations and complaints against particular manufactures. If an universal free trade be proposed, as some have imagined, it requires so much the accordance of all mankind that it would be scarcely wise in any one State to begin it; but if restrictions of any kind are to remain, it comes to the same point as a tariff of commercial regulations, depending on the correctness with which they are formed.

The constitutional objections adjusted, there would remain to the Government the mere duty but not less important exercise of its powers in the review of its tariff, which, from its nature, it constantly and essentially requires to adjust the revenue, finances, and labor of the country, upon principles of universal and equal accommodation. This adjustment is now decidedly requisite in many of its details, which are incongruous and inconsistent with each other, a circumstance that will always more or less occur; and the preparation of the measures necessary for the purpose rests with peculiar propriety upon the minister to whom the administration of the finances is committed, but it is not only essential that he should have all the aid necessary to a thorough investigation of the subject, but that in every step of the consideration of it there should exist the most perfect statistical documents of the whole course of the labor, wealth and resources of the country, in all their details. This, like a perfectly well adjusted account, would of itself dictate many of the measures to be pursued, clear up doubts and difficulties which occur, and leave even the points for discussion clear, where differences of principle or opinion exist: above all, it would have a happy tendency to give that information of the establishments of the country to its distant sections, the want of which is perhaps one of the greatest sources of difference. On this head it should seem that the measures recently instituted by the Secretary of the Treasury would produce the result, if time were given for the diligent investigation they require. In England, a thorough investigation of this kind is the basis of every financial operation, and is essential to the minister who is or ought to be the best informed person in the kingdom upon all its operations, nor would it be less important here, in every stage of legislation, to Congress itself.

After correct information on the subject, it is of the utmost importance that we should come to its discussion with the spirit of compromise which the whole history of our constitution requires, and that, while the importance of the institutions of the north are justly estimated almost as the fabric of society there, equal attention should be bestowed on those of the south: after allowances on both sides for what feeling, and perhaps an honest but warm imagination has painted as to present distress, it is an object to consider how much of this distress itself arises from the universal depression which followed the late peace, how much it has been subdued by industry step by step, till it will soon yield to it altogether, that the institutions of one part of our country are laying the most permanent foundations of relief to the rest, and how vitally essential it is that the great fabric of our common labor and Government should be supported.

Of the precise measures to be adopted at present, it is proper to observe that individuals not connected with the Government are rather called upon to furnish facts and information than opinions, which perhaps will be hazarded most by those who are the least capable of feeling their importance; and, unquestionably, it must be obvious that the arrangement of these measures in the first instance, can be effected by no one so well as by him before whom the whole

DOCUMENT 16.—No. 3.—Continued.

mass of facts must come into review, nor better decided upon than by the Government to whom both the arrangements and facts will be submitted. On this subject, it is however correct to observe, that the late report of the Secretary of the Treasury already contains a most lucid preliminary to the subject in point of principle, and one sentiment among many may be selected as a just ground of confidence to all who are disposed to think liberally on the subject, viz.: "These duties, (alluding to those in some of the most important branches of manufacture) could not be materially changed at present, without the effect already deprecated. No objection is perceived, however, to such a gradual reduction of them in future, as may withdraw the aid thus afforded, as the growth and stability of our manufactures will enable them to dispense with it, to such a degree at least as will, with the aid of an increase of population and the means of consumption, still leave a revenue adequate to the expenditures, or until what may be withdrawn from them may be levied on other articles which may be found to admit of it."

When to these and other sentiments expressed in the report, the result of the information now in progress is added, there is every just reason to hope that this one, out of many entangled circumstances which have yielded to the discernment of the Secretary and the firmness of the Government, will receive the same confidence from the country that has been bestowed upon its arrangements abroad and at home.

Since, however, opinion is in some degree demanded, and may be useful where suggested with moderation, it may not be improper to mention that much of the utility of a scale for the reduction of the duties on protected articles depends upon time, particularly the time at which they are begun. Institutions of labor unquestionably acquire permanence—obtain it from successful operation, and become enabled to endure shocks which would utterly overthrow them in their outset: such permanence many of our manufactures have attained, and others are attaining, and the consideration of these are among the most important objects of constant review and attention; but the protection seems necessary to both to counteract the deleterious effects of foreign articles of the worst fabric, and if the duties at present go even beyond the point of protection, they seem useful in correcting the effects of fluctuating importations which most materially affect them. In the course of last year there was a large importation, which, however, did not seem to affect our manufacturing institutions (though it would do so if continued,) more than it has affected other institutions of the country, particularly the money market, and through that the country generally, by its inevitable consequence of a demand for specie.

It is probably worth while to mention another mode of settling the different opinions on the tariff, that is by retaining the duties especially on the protected articles, and giving the surplus of revenue to the southern States either in bounties on the export of cotton, or in such other way as may be devised. This would retain their operation against foreigners for the common benefit of the country, and the measure itself is sanctioned by what has been done in adapting the duties on salt to the fisheries and salt provisions, and in several other instances.

JOSHUA GILPIN.

KENTMERE, NEAR WILMINGTON, (DEL.,) May 1, 1832.

ANALYSIS OF THE TARIFF, 1794.

Commerce.	Fisheries.
Tonnage on American vessels - - 6	Tonnage on American vessels annually 6
Am. built, but not owned - - 30	“ foreign, each voyage - - 50
Foreign vessels - - 50	Licenses for vessels of 20 tons and under
Coasters - - -	to American vessels - - -
American annually - - 6	Bounties annually to American vessels
Foreign, each voyage - - 50	per ton, 1 80 to - - - 2 75
Licenses to vessels of 20 tons	“ On pickled fish, per bbl. - 18
and under, to American	Duties on foreign oil per cent. - 15
vessels only - - -	“ Whalebone - - - 10
Duties of discrimination general to	“ Dried fish - - - 10
foreign vessels - - - 10	“ Sperm candles per lb. - - 6
on teas per lb. 2 to - - 16	“ Discriminating on foreign
on India goods pr. ct. - - 12½	vessels - - - 10

ANALYSIS OF THE TARIFF--Continued.

AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural Produce.	Agricultural Manufactures.
Wheat and other grain per cent. - - 10 Flaxseed - - - - - 10 Cattle - - - - - 10 Flax - - - - - 10 Tobacco - - - - - 10 Rice - - - - - 10 Fruits - - - - - 15 Hemp \$1 per cwt. or per cent. - - 20 Cotton 3 per lb. or - - - 30 Tallow - - - - - 10	Flour and other meal pr. cent. - - 10 Malt pr. bush. - - - - 10 Spirits from grain per gallon, 9 to - 25 Beer - - - - - 5 Salted provisions per cent. - - 10 bounty per bbl. - - 15 Cheese 7 cents per lb. or per cent. - 50 Butter - - - - - 10 Lard - - - - - 10 Linseed oil per cent. - - 15 Candles, tallow per lb. 2 per cent. - 20 Potashes - - - - - 10 Hemp cordage per ct. 1 80 to - 25 Twine per lb. - - - - 4 Leather per cwt. - - - 15 Tobacco manufactured per lb. - 10 Snuff - - - - - 22 Glue - - - - - 15 Mustard - - - - - 15

MANUFACTURES.

Staple and Domestic.	Furnishing.
Ships per tonnage 30 to - - 50 Iron, pig and bar, per cent. - - 10 " cast, rolled and slit, per cent. - 15 " ambers and anvils per cent. - 10 " vicos, hoes, per cent. - 10 " cannon and arms, per cent. - 15 Steel, per lb. - - - - 1 Copper, brass, tin, and pewter wares, per cent. - - - - 15 Lead, shot, and other manuf. pr. lb. - 1 Paper, writing per cent. - - 10 " cartridge and sheathing - - 15 " pasteboard - - - - 10 Books - - - - - 10 Leather, tanned per cent. - - 15 " manufactured - - - 15 " parchment and vellum - - 15 Glue - - - - - 15 Hats, per cent. - - - - 15 Glass, window - - - - 15 " black bottles - - - 10 " manufactured - - - 15 Gunpowder - - - - 10 Marble manufactures - - - 15 Bricks and earthen ware - - - 15 Cabinet wares - - - - 15 Carriages - - - - 19½ Glauber salts, per lb. - - - 2 Sail cloth - - - - - 10	Iron, lock and hinges, per cent. - 10 " nails, per lb. - - - 2 " manufactures generally - - 15 " wool cards, per doz. - - 50 Copper, brass, tin, and pewter wares, per cent. - - - - 15 Lead wares, per lb. - - - 1 Paper hangings and pasteboard - - 10 " blank books, per cent. - - 10 " playing cards, per pack - - 25 " prints and pictures - - 10 " wafers, per cent. - - 15 Leather manufactures - - - 15 " boots, per pair - - - 75 " shoes, 10 to - - - 25 " saddling, per cent. - - 15 " gloves - - - - 15 Furrier's wares - - - - 15 Glass manufactures - - - 15 Marble wares - - - - 15 Paints - - - - - 15 Carpets, floor cloths, and mats - 15 Plates, plated ware and jewelry - 15 Clocks - - - - - 15 Whips and canes - - - - 10 Brushes - - - - - 10 Buckles - - - - - 10 Buttons - - - - - 15 Clothing, ready made - - - 7½ Starch and hair powder - - - 15

DOCUMENT 16.--No. 3.--Continued.

MANUFACTURES.		MISCELLANEOUS.	
Clothing.		Articles of use and luxury.	
Wool manufactures, per cent.	- 10	Spirits of grain per gallon, 23 to	- 50
Cotton do.	- 10	" of other materials 25 to	- 46
" printed	- 12½	Wines 20 to	- 56
" nankeens	- 12½	Teas per lb. 10 to	- 50
Linens	- 10	Salt per bush.	- 12½
" printed	- 12½	Sugars, brown per lb.	- 1½
Hempen goods	- 10	" clayed	- 3½
Silks	- 15	" lump	- 6½
Stockings generally	- 15	" loaf	- 9
Free Goods.		Molasses per gall.	- 3
Dying materials,		Coffee per lb.	- 5
• Bullion,		Cocoa	- 4
Tin,		Chocolate	- 3
Copper in pigs and sheets		Pepper	- 6
Lapis calaminaris,		Pimento	- 4
Old copper, brass, and pewter		Spices per cent.	- 18
Iron wire		Oils	- 15
Saltpetre		Fruits	- 15
Sulphur		Pickles	- 15
Plaster		Millinery	- 15
Hides		Haberdashery	- 15
Skins		Perfumery	- 15
Furs		Jewelry and lace	- 15
Woods for cabinet wares		Medicines and drugs	- 15
		Cosmetics, balsam, &c.	- 15
		Upholsters' wares	- 15



MANUFACTURES.

RETURNS FROM THE STATE OF OHIO.

DOCUMENT 17.—No. 1.

CINCINNATI, April 20, 1832.

SIR: In obedience to your directions, contained in your circular of the 7th February last, I entered on the duties imposed therein, in a manner to be enabled to make a satisfactory report in the shortest possible period. I was met, however, in the very threshold of the undertaking, by difficulties which there was no just cause to anticipate. I found that, in every establishment in our large towns, a mystery was thrown around their operations; and, in the country, a want of experience in some, and probably a total ignorance and absence of scientific knowledge in others, rendered what information could be gleaned a matter of much uncertainty and distrust.

As yet, in Ohio, and indeed in all the country west of Pittsburgh, manufactories are but beginning to exist; a fair experiment has been made in no branch of fabric, with the exception of iron; and it would, therefore, be in vain to seek for any absolutely correct data to aid you in the very responsible duty of making a report on that question which so unhappily now agitates our country. What could be done, I believe I have done. I have had the whole region of this State, west of Zanererville, examined; the factories, which are "few and far between," that could be found in this district, have been visited; interrogatories have been proposed in every shape, and the substance of the replies have been condensed as much as possible, and presented in the enclosed statement.

I give them to you as they were received; and, although you will find some discrepancies and false calculations and estimates, I thought it better to submit them to you, under existing circumstances, in their actual shape, than to attempt corrections myself.

There are a few iron establishments in the Western Reserve District which were not visited, as I was fearful I should not be able to present you the result in time for your report. There are also one or two important woollen and cotton manufactories in and about Steubenville, which are here omitted.

To both of these places I addressed letters, enclosing your interrogatories. As yet I have received no replies: should any arrive in time to be useful to you, they shall be forwarded.

In glancing your eye over the different statements, you will find that the presumed profits of the different fabrics extend from 12 to 25 per cent., and that the universal opinion is, that a reduction of duties would be highly injurious, if it would not entirely paralyze every establishment. Another fact is fully disclosed by the investigation made: Where the owners themselves are generally the operatives, the profits are double what they are in those establishments which are distinguished by the names of joint-stock companies. This is illustrated by the exhibit of the "Miami Cotton Mill Company," the principal owner of which is an ingenious artist himself, who gives his whole attention to the business. He reports 25 per cent. profit, when some others near him believe they receive but 12½. This fact I consider all important in the great consideration of a modification of the tariff: it is one which, in my humble opinion, has not had sufficient weight in the speculations of many of those intelligent and patriotic individuals who have so ardently advocated the encouragement of domestic fabrics.

What would or ought to be considered a fair tariff of duties in one State, might not be so esteemed in another. It must depend upon the actual value of capital in each place. In the old sections of the Union, in the vicinity particularly of the large commercial cities, where capital is plenty, and has been accumulating for a century, a business that will yield from 6 to 8 per cent. would be viewed as worthy of attention, and of the appropriation of capital. In the west, on the contrary, embracing a region of country west of Wheeling and the northeastern boundary of Ohio, 10 per cent. is certainly no inducement for the application of capital in any business, except in the loan of money on mortgage security. Money is every where with us worth 10 or 12 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. The causes which produce this state of things are inherent in the nature of a new country, and may be easily appreciated by you. I should

conclude, therefore, that, when a manufactory in this State, not far removed from water carriage, is in successful operation, to the satisfaction of the owners, it cannot be yielding a profit less than from 15 to 20 per cent. I do not believe, in short, that any money-holder would think a moment of investing means in any factory without a strong conviction of realizing at least 15 per cent. clear.

I consider the greatest obstacle which has been presented in testing the American system in the west, is the want of capital. Capitalists have found, hitherto, a more certain and a safer road to profit than the unexplored one of manufactures. Every establishment in the west may be considered as the creation of industry and credit. Many men of reputed wealth have engaged in them, but their wealth was not available, but for the purpose of getting credit. Loans generally to the whole amount of capital vested were negotiated; and when we take into view the sacrifices necessary to meet bank demands, the vast amount of current paper (not at par) in circulation, the interest on these loans may be fairly estimated at 8 per cent. The splendid enterprise of the Steubenville Woollen Factory, which failed a few years since, is an illustration of this position. I think, had such an establishment been erected by real capitalists, who sought no more than a fair income upon investment, that it would still have been in operation, an imposing monument of western enterprise.

In the old countries of Europe, where long experience, and the application of science to the arts, have brought manufactures to perfection, capital is probably invested for the purpose of producing permanent income. In our country, at all events in the west, manufactures are undertaken as a speculation, from which wealth is to be realized in a given time, or the undertaking is abandoned for something more dazzling.

The manufacture of iron appears to be one which is destined to succeed well in this State, and to bring much wealth into the country. The owners, however, all assert, that, in no part of the west, are they beyond the reach of European competition. This is certainly incorrect. I refer you, in the list of iron works, to the one called the "Ohio Iron Company." This statement may be particularly relied on, as I received it from the owner, who is a man of calculation and a merchant. He states, *inter alia*, that he exports iron (pig-metal he means) to New York at a fair profit. Now the expense of transportation, via New Orleans, including commissions and insurance, amounts to over ten dollars per ton.

The statement from Cincinnati is a meagre one. There was a universal reluctance in answering questions, particularly as to profits and capital borrowed. But it is certain that a great prosperity attends every factory; considerable fortunes seem to have been made by the mass of those who have embarked in manufactures with the proper amount of knowledge, even when commencing without capital, which is the fact as regards most of the manufactories in the west. A large business has been done in the fabrication of steam engines for boats since 1820. To this important branch, connected with the building of steamboats, Cincinnati is more indebted for her present prosperity than to any other cause. Paper is also successfully made. But as yet, compared with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati cannot be called a manufacturing city. The product of the mechanic arts is at present more important to her than manufactures on a larger scale. The exports of cabinet ware, chairs, hats, and sugar mills for the sugar region of the south, are very extensive; and when the amount of this trade is connected with the export of pork, and agricultural products generally, a result is presented which might rival in importance the business of the large sea-ports on the Atlantic.

Upon the whole, I believe that the state of manufactures at present would bear a judicious reduction of the tariff. How this reduction ought to be apportioned, requires much skill and caution, and ought to be the result of the combined reflection of individuals from different parts of the Union. An increased inducement for this reduction is presented by the state of feeling in the south; for, although I consider the citizens there acting under a most singular hallucination as to the real cause of their declension in prosperity, yet I view the principle of compromise so completely an element in the Union, that nothing ought to be forced into the legislation of the country not indispensable to its welfare, which is opposed by the whole mass of an important section of the nation.

The data which the limited time prescribed for your report suffers me to present to you, is much more imperfect than I expected they would be when I commenced my duties. A statistical investigation of this kind requires much time and deliberation. Such, however, as I have been enabled to procure, you may consider as more important and useful than inferences and reasonings of my own. I give them to you, therefore, as much condensed as possible, and I shall be gratified if, in their present shape, they can afford you any assistance in smoothing the difficulties of the much vexed question.

I have the honor to be, with great respect and consideration, your obedient servant,

MORGAN NEVILLE.

The Hon. LOUIS McLANE.

DOCUMENT 17.—No. 2.

STATEMENT FROM THE COUNTRY.

Xenia Woollen Factory, in Greene county, was established in 1825; water power. About 9,000 lbs. of wool are manufactured per annum, into satinets, country cloths, &c. One-third of the goods made are sold at the factory, principally in barter for wool, provisions, and in lieu of wages to the workmen; 50 persons are supported by the establishment; \$6,500 is the capital invested, yielding a profit of 10 per cent. During the last year 6,000 lbs. of wool were carded for the people in the neighborhood, from which they manufacture their own clothing.

The Old-Town Factory carded the last year 6,000 lbs. of wool for household manufacturers, and dressed, and dyed, and finished 1,500 yards in addition, worth \$1 per yard. The factory made for themselves 100 yards of cloth, worth \$100. Water power. The factory is situated in Greene county, within one or two miles of the town of Xenia.

The Fairfield Woollen Factory, in Fairfield county, was established in 1827, with a capital of \$9,000, invested in buildings and machinery. Twenty men, at one dollar per day, and six children, at eight dollars per month, are employed ten hours a day throughout the year, supporting some fifty souls. 15,000 pounds of wool, worth 25 cents per pound, are annually manufactured into flannels, &c., say 20,000 yards, of an average value of 55 cents per yard. Water power.

The Licking County Woollen Factory, running by steam and water power, is an individual concern, established in 1829; about \$4,000 are invested in buildings, water power, and machinery; 55,000 lbs. wool, at an average value of 37½ cents per lb., are manufactured into broadcloths, satinets, &c., which are bartered for wool, produce, labor, &c.; 8 men, at \$20 per month, and 4 boys at \$8, work 12 hours a day the year round, supporting some 20 persons. The owner says that the business at present yields him a fair profit, and no more: if the duty were reduced, it would be ruinous, but should the present system be persevered in for two or three years longer, manufactures would be so permanently established as to compete with foreign articles of the same description.

The Springsborough Woollen Factory, in Warren county, was established in 1818; running by water power, about \$5,000 worth of goods are made per annum, by the proprietor, on his own account, in addition to the business carried on by him of a fuller and cloth draper. He makes felting, worth \$1 per yard, satinets 75 cents, and broadcloths worth \$2 50. He uses about 3,000 lbs. wool per annum, worth from 20 to 25 cents per lb.; \$200 worth country soap and dye stuffs are consumed per annum; 6 men, at \$20 per month, and 3 boys, at \$8, are employed 12 hours a day throughout the year; 20 persons are supported, clothed, and fed, by the productions of the neighboring country. All the goods are bartered and sold at the factory. \$1,500 worth of household goods are made in the neighborhood.

An Air Foundry in Zanesville, Muskingum county, was established in 1818, with a capital of from \$6,000 to \$8,000; 150 tons pig iron, worth \$5,000, and 10,000 bushels stone coal, worth \$500, are annually used in the establishment. The castings find a market in this and the neighboring States. The present proprietors have been in the business but seven months, and are not thoroughly acquainted with it, which might have been their reason for not giving more satisfactory information. They find competition in foreign articles, of similar kind with those made by them, at lower prices, in the markets on the sea-board, and of course extending an influence into this section of country. They do not believe that there are any manufactures, either of salt or iron, in the United States out of the reach of foreign competition.

A Cupola Furnace, in Columbus, Franklin county, was established with a capital (invested in buildings and machinery) of \$5,000; the furnace is blown by a steam engine of eight horse power; 120 tons pig iron are annually made into castings of various kinds, at an average cost of \$38 per ton

18,000 bushels charcoal, at 4½ cents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,560
Hands in foundry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	810
									1,800

\$6,170

1,500 ploughs are made per annum, requiring 50 or 60 tons of the castings, which sell for \$7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,500
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Which would alone leave a profit of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,330
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This statement is by no means a clear one, for what amount of casting made per annum is not known. Castings from the foundry sell for five cents per pound; the ploughs require 50 or 60 tons of casting, and three men are employed in fitting them up ready for sale; their wages and the expense of the wood work are not given. The sales made in small sums, scattered over a wide extent of territory, are difficult to collect, and a great deal is lost in that way; so

DOCUMENT 17.—No. 2—Continued.

that it would be impossible to form an idea, at least a correct one, of what is the profit of this establishment. The owners think that foreign pig iron could never be brought into competition with the domestic article: for, if there were no duty, the transportation hither would be an effectual bar to its admission.

A Cupola Foundry in Dayton, Montgomery county, was established in 1828, by an individual, which turns out about three tons of casting per week, worth \$100 per ton. These castings, of various sizes, are sold in the neighborhood and in Indiana, at 90 days' credit; old iron is received in barter. Five men, at \$1 25 per day, and 3 boys, at \$11 per month, are employed 10 hours a day the year round. The profits have decreased in consequence of domestic competition.

The information from these foundries is far from being of a satisfactory nature; the precise capital has in no instance been stated; no particulars have been given from whence correct inferences might be drawn as to the amount of profits, cost of manufacturing, &c. Several foundries in the interior have been visited, but there appeared a general indisposition to reply to the questions proposed by the Secretary: The three above mentioned are the only ones in the country from which information of any kind could be obtained.

The Phoenix Foundry, in Cincinnati, was established in 1819; both air and cupola; using an engine of fifteen horse power; 35 hands are employed, averaging \$1 25 per day, throughout the year; 500 tons of pig, \$30=\$15,000, and 10,000 bushels stone coal, at 10 cents=\$1,000, are used per annum; incidental expenses amount to \$1,000; 400 tons castings, averaging \$75 per ton, are made yearly=\$30,000. The castings are principally for steam engines and sugar mills for the lower country.

The Clinton Foundry (air and cupola) is owned by the same proprietors as the Phoenix. Productions, expenses, hands, &c. the same.

The Aetna Foundry, in Cincinnati, (air and cupola) established in 1825; steam engine of 10 horse power; employing 30 hands per annum; paying, per annum, say \$12,000 in wages; 500 tons pig at \$32=\$16,000, and coal to the amount of \$1,950; sand \$50, and \$1,000 in sundries, are the expenses per annum. 500 tons castings, worth \$70 per ton, netting 2,000 lbs., are made yearly. The pigs are bought at gross weight, the castings are sold neat. The gross weight lost in re-melting.

Granville Furnace, in Licking county, was built in 1816, at a cost of \$20,000; proved an unprofitable concern, from causes not known precisely; presumed want of knowledge in the owners. In 1828 it was sold to the present proprietors, who rebuilt it at a cost (including purchase) of \$10,000; \$5,000 are invested in machinery and fixtures, and \$15,000 as floating capital, making the capital employed by the present company \$30,000, which yields a profit of 15 per cent. per annum. The works are driven by steam; 100 oxen and horses (principally oxen) are used; 100 hands are employed permanently, and the owners say that a population of from five to seven hundred persons are entirely supported by the furnace. The number of tons of iron annually made has not been ascertained, but pigs and castings to the amount of \$25,000 are manufactured per annum.

The owners state it as their opinion, "that a reduction of the duty on iron would drive them from the business immediately, as three-fourths of the iron that would then come in competition with them now finds a market in the State of New York, and in the States south on the Mississippi. If a foreign article were introduced at less than the present duty, they could not continue to manufacture at the price it would be sold at."

Marble Furnace, in Adams county, was established in 1816, with a capital of \$20,000; propelled both by water and steam power; \$15,000 worth of pigs are made per annum, on which the profit has not been ascertained; 50 hands are employed, averaging \$15 per month; 50 oxen and horses are used; market for all the metal at the furnace. Profits have decreased in consequence of domestic competition, lower price of manufactured articles, and increased cost of production. The pigs of this furnace are taken to a forge on Paint creek, in Ross county, distant about 20 miles. The ore and timber lands belonging to the furnace are almost exhausted, and the works have been idle for two seasons past; but a stock of ore, coal, &c. is now collecting for one more blast, after which the works will be abandoned, and the lands which have been cleared, having been allowed to grow up in thickets, will run waste, as the soil is too poor to pay the expense of improving, though in time they might be adapted to the pasturing of sheep.

Mary Ann Furnace, in Licking county, 14 miles east of Granville, was established in 1829, with a capital of \$30,000, \$20,000 of which are invested in buildings, lands, &c., \$10,000 in floating capital; the furnace is driven by water power, and 4,000 acres of land are attached to it; 100 hands (supporting 500 persons) are employed; 50 oxen and horses are used; the furnace is in blast 250 days in the year, making two tons of iron per day, one half of which is pig iron, the other castings and hollow ware.

DOCUMENT 17.—No. 2—Continued.

1,500 tons ore, at \$3 50	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,250
175,000 bushels charcoal, at 37½ cents	-	-	-	-	-	5,250
Expenses of furnace	-	-	-	-	-	4,500
Wear and tear	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
						<u>\$16,000</u>
250 tons pig and scrap, at \$30	-	-	-	-	-	\$7,500
250 tons castings, at \$60	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
						<u>\$22,500</u>

500 tons iron, leaving a profit of \$6,500 per annum, yielding an income of say 20 per cent. on a capital of \$30,000.

The owners say they have been engaged here and elsewhere in the manufacture of iron for the last twelve years, and have witnessed a decline in the price of castings from \$120 to \$60 per ton, entirely the consequence of domestic competition. At this reduced price, they say, "that any material reduction in the present protecting duty would cause ruin to their business, as there is no situation entirely exempt from foreign competition."

Remarks.—This furnace appears to yield a greater profit on the quantity of iron made than others which have been heard from. By comparison with the other estimates given in, the labor and expenses, \$4,500, deduct one-half of them incurred by the Union, Pine Grove, &c. &c., there is no just reason for supposing that there would be this great difference in these items between furnaces situated within fifty miles of each other, using the same method of manufacturing, and employing hands at similar rates of wages. The one costs the proprietors more than double the price it does the Sciota, Franklin, &c. &c.; from which it might be inferred that the proprietors are mistaken in the amount of their profits, say at least one-half. Their lands, however, improve in value as they are cleared, and on that account may make as great a profit as their estimate would show.

Ohio Brush Creek Forge, in Scioto county, was established by John Means & Co. in 1829; water power: the capital invested is about \$12,000; lands attached to the forge amount to \$2,500, including the water privilege; about \$7,600 are invested in buildings, machinery, &c.; the balance of capital, say \$2,100, is active; 27 hands are employed during the year, supporting at least 80 souls; 18 oxen and 2 horses are used, consuming say 2,000 bushels corn. The water power in this section of country is by no means permanent, and the forge would not be capable of running more than six or eight months; 200 working days for the year would be a fair average, and the subjoined estimate is made for that length of time:

140,000 bushels charcoal, at 3 cents	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,200
300 tons pigs, at \$31 50	-	-	-	-	-	4,450
Labor on 200 tons bar iron	-	-	-	-	-	4,600
Salaries of manager and clerk	-	-	-	-	-	700
Wear and tear of machinery, buildings, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	600
Transportation to market	-	-	-	-	-	300
						<u>\$19,850</u>
200 tons bar iron, at \$110	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$22,000</u>

Leaving a profit of \$2,150, say 17 per cent., on capital employed. The market for the bar iron is at the towns on the Ohio river.

Lafayette Forge, in Scioto county, was established by the owners of the Scioto Furnace, in 1829, with a capital of \$10,000. This forge is situated on the Little Scioto river, within four miles of the furnace, and is used for the purpose of manufacturing the scrap and inferior iron of that establishment into blooms. The owners think they are doing well if they make or save \$1,000 per annum by this concern, though the subjoined estimate would show a greater profit. \$2,500 are invested in buildings, water power, land, &c., and \$7,500 in machinery, stock, &c. The forge runs six months in the year, and 16 hands and 18 oxen are employed for that time. Some 50 persons obtain subsistence by labor of this establishment.

Estimate of the annual expenses and product of the Lafayette Forge:

400 bushels charcoal to ton of pig, is 82,200, at 3	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,466
312 tons pigs, at \$32	-	-	-	-	-	9,984
Labor and expenses	-	-	-	-	-	4,300
Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	832
						<u>\$17,582</u>

8 tons blooms per week for 26 weeks, are 208 tons per annum, at \$93 - \$19,344

Leaving an annual profit of \$1,762, or 17½ per cent., on a capital invested of \$10,000.

Remarks.—From the two preceding estimates, an inference might be drawn that the business of a forge yields a fair profit; but from such general information as has been obtained, the business cannot be considered profitable in this section of the Union. A forge unconnected with a furnace would scarcely yield a maintenance. The calculation of the Ohio Brush Creek Forge (on the preceding page) is predicated on an annual product of 200 tons of bar iron. The forge has never made this quantity of metal, owing to the many incidental circumstances which occur in almost every establishment, but particularly in establishments of this nature, in the western country. The workmen who understand this kind of business are, as yet, by no means plenty; those who are here are dissipated, leave at a moment's notice, and are difficult to be replaced. The labor is very severe, and, when Saturday arrives, are almost exhausted, requiring at least two days in the week to recruit. Twelve tons of blooms per week for six weeks together, would be considered excellent work on the Juniata, where water power is permanent. The streams in this section, dependant on rains for supply, yield no permanent water power; and there is scarcely a forge in this section making 200 tons blooms, so that 200 tons of bar iron would be too great an annual product. There are two other forges in the neighborhood, one of which has not been heard from, and the other is known not to have made an hundred tons blooms, though in operation for nearly a year. A steam forge for the manufacture of blooms is about going into operation in Kentucky, on the Ohio river, in connexion with a rolling mill at Cincinnati. Rolling mills are now generally used for making bar iron, and forges for that purpose will be abandoned, or go into the manufacture of blooms for the rolling mills.

Furnaces in the Ore Region of the French Grant.

Pine Grove Furnace, in Lawrence county, was established in 1828, by three individuals, with a capital of \$18,000; steam power; 3,000 acres of land, worth \$2 per acre, are attached to the furnace, amounting to \$6,000; \$5,000 are invested in buildings, the residue, \$7,000, at the time of commencement, invested in ore, coal, goods, &c.; 100 hands are employed throughout the year; and there are on the place 30 families, averaging five persons each, who are entirely supported by this establishment, besides many others whose subsistence, in a great measure, depends on the labor of the furnace; 70 oxen are employed by the concern, consuming 12,000 bushels corn per annum. The ore used by Messrs. Ellison & Hamilton (the proprietors of the establishment) is the rock or calcareous ore, with a slight admixture of clay or argillaceous, and requiring about three tons of ore to one of iron. The rock ore is found in veins varying from four to five feet in thickness. The furnace is kept in blast nine months in the year, and, during that time, worked night and day, without cessation: the other three months of the year are occupied in repairs and accumulating stocks of ore, coal, &c.

3,000 tons ore, at \$1 50	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,500
280,800 bushels charcoal, at 3 cents	-	-	-	-	-	8,424
Labor and expenses amounting to	-	-	-	-	-	17,251
						<u>\$30,175</u>
475 tons pigs, at \$28	-	-	-	-	-	\$13,300
450 tons castings, at \$60	-	-	-	-	-	27,000
75 tons scrap, at \$25	-	-	-	-	-	1,875
						<u>\$42,175</u>

1,000 tons iron are made per annum, at a profit of \$12,000.

The above calculation is based on the business of the last year. Since the establishment of the furnace (four years) no dividends have been made; and the actual capital required and employed in the above estimate amounts to \$45,000. The above is substantially a correct calculation, and the actual profit may be estimated at 25 per cent. per annum, on a capital of from \$40,000 to \$50,000.

Union Furnace, in Lawrence county, Ohio, was established in 1826, (the first in this section of country,) with a capital of \$20,000. No dividends were made since the establishment of the concern, and the actual cost to the present owners is \$40,000. The works are propelled by steam power; about 3,300 acres of land are attached to the concern, (some of which were Congress and some in the French Grant proper) costing \$1 25 per acre, amounting to \$4,150; \$8,000 are invested in buildings, &c. the rest is floating capital, invested in ore, coal, iron, &c. Below is subjoined a calculation based on the business of the last year, yielding on original investment say 20 per cent.; the average profit, however, from the commencement, in 1826, to the present time, 1932, has been about 10 per cent. on the whole capital invested. The ores used at the furnace are the same as those of the preceding, (the Pine Grove) the argillaceous and the calcareous, which are dispersed in strata of from 6 to 10 inches. There are several strata of bituminous coal running all through this region, of which the upper stratum is the largest, say from 2 to 4 feet in thickness.

DOCUMENT 17.—No. 2—Continued.

5,000 tons of ore are used per annum, at \$1 25 -	-	-	-	\$6,250
325,000 bushels charcoal, at 3 cents	-	-	-	9,750
Expenses and labor in manufacture	-	-	-	15,153
				<u>\$31,153</u>
500 tons pig, at \$30 -	-	-	-	\$15,000
300 tons castings, at \$55 -	-	-	-	16,500
200 tons scraps, at \$20 -	-	-	-	4,000
				<u>\$35,500</u>

1,000 tons of metal, yielding a profit of \$4,347, say 10 per cent. on the entire capital.

The above calculation yields a less profit than furnaces generally do; but it would appear that the ore is poor in quality, requiring 5,000 tons to produce the same amount of metal as other furnaces, taking but 3,000; 200 tons of scraps is also a greater allowance than ought to be made, as the iron is smelted into pig or castings of much greater value; 49 yokes of oxen are employed, consuming some 15,000 bushels corn; 100 hands have permanent employment; and 25 wood choppers, some 4 or 6 months in the year; 100 families, averaging three persons, subsist entirely on the labor of this establishment.

Scioto Furnace, in Scioto county, Ohio, was established in 1829, by three persons, with a capital of \$30,000; 2,300 acres of land are attached to the concern, costing about \$5,500; \$10,000 are invested in buildings; \$4,500 in steam engine, machinery, &c, and \$11,000 in active capital; 86 hands find permanent employment throughout the year, on whose labor at least 350 persons depend for subsistence; 54 oxen and 3 horses are used, consuming some eight or ten thousand bushels of corn. The ores used are the kidney and clay, of which the kidney is the richest; three tons are required to make one ton of iron. This furnace runs about 9 months, and the estimate below is made for 270 days:

13 tons ore per diem=3,510 tons, at \$1 37½	-	-	-	\$4,826
900 bushels coal per diem=243,000, at 3 cents	-	-	-	7,290
Labor and expenses of various kinds	-	-	-	16,460
				<u>\$28,576</u>
100 tons castings, at \$60 -	-	-	-	\$6,000
980 tons pigs, at \$33 -	-	-	-	32,340
				<u>\$38,340</u>

1,080 tons metal made per annum, at a profit of \$9,764, say \$10,000, (as the labor of moulding in the item of expenses is overrated,) being a clear profit of 33½ per cent. on the original investment of \$30,000; without, however, taking into consideration that this, as well as all other seats for furnaces, decreases at least ten per cent. in value per annum, by the exhaustion of ore, timber, &c.; the country being barren, the lands, after being deprived of the timber, are valueless, and allowed to run waste. It would appear that the iron of this establishment is held in greater estimation than that of any other in this section, as it sells from \$4 to \$6 higher than that of the neighboring furnaces. This, also, is the only furnace which uses the kidney ore; it being more abundant here, and forming a large portion of the ores smelted, may account for the superior quality of the iron. It (the kidney ore) is always the upper stratum, being found in the tops of the hills, with but a slight covering of earth.

The Ohio Iron Company, in Scioto county, established two furnaces, one called the Franklin in 1827; and one the Franklin Junior, in 1829. The company was incorporated in 1828, with a capital of \$100,000, 60,000 of which is the amount actually invested, and on which the business yields a profit of 15 per cent.; 2,000 tons of iron are made per annum, at from \$30 to \$60 per ton; 6,000 tons of ore, at \$1 25 per ton, and 550,000 bushels coal, at 3½ cents, with 500 tons limestone, at \$1 50 per ton, and 20,000 bushels of coal, (bituminous) at 6 cents per bushel, are annually consumed; from 200 to 300 hands are constantly employed; the wages of the laborers from \$8 to \$10 per month, and the mechanics from \$1 to \$1 50 per day 70 or 80 yoke of oxen are employed, principally during the summer. A portion of the iron is sold at the furnace, but the principal part is sent to the towns on the Ohio river; some has been sold in New York, and a small lot, by order, has been shipped to England, presumed as an experiment, the result of which is not known. The foreign article does not enter into competition at the markets on the Ohio river, owing to the necessary expense that would be incurred in freighting it up the river; but it does at New York, which competition the company are enabled to sustain by the present rate of duty. Occasional sales are made for cash, but generally on a credit of from three to six months. The cost of manufacturing has somewhat increased since the commencement of the establishment, owing to a greater demand for labor, caused by the increase of similar establishments in the vicinity. The advance is not great, however, and as the price of iron has not varied materially, the profits continue much the same. The cost

DOCUMENT 17.—No. 2—Continued.

pany do not think that capital invested in iron works yields a greater profit than capital otherwise judiciously invested, and managed with equal skill. The establishment is supplied with provisions from the surrounding country, and with, generally, low priced clothing, manufactured in the eastern section of the United States. The goods are purchased principally in New York, in payment of which bills are drawn on factors to whom iron has been shipped for that purpose, it being a convenient method of remitting and yielding a fair profit on the shipment. If the duties were reduced to 12½ per cent., the company would abandon the business; their capital they suppose would cease to exist. The lands being unfit for culture, and the works being unfit for any other purpose than the manufacture of iron, would be valueless were they compelled to abandon them.

Remarks.—In the foregoing pages, estimates have been given of the annual profits and products of five furnaces now in operation in that section of country commencing near the Scioto river, embracing Scioto and Lawrence counties, and bordering on the Ohio. In addition to which, four other new furnaces are, or are about being commenced, in different stages of progress; making in all nine furnaces which will be in operation in the spring of 1833, and producing about 1,000 tons of iron each, manufactured at the furnace into pigs and castings.

The value of castings for some years past has been \$60 per ton; the price of pigs has varied from \$25 to \$32; at present they are in brisk demand at \$30. Supposing that these furnaces made pig metal alone, valued at \$30 per ton, their united product would be 9000 tons, worth \$270,000 per annum, employing from 900 to 1,000 hands, supporting, in a country otherwise barren, a population of 3,000 persons, and consuming about 100,000 bushels corn in food for oxen and horses. The capital invested or employed might be safely estimated at \$300,000, yielding an average interest (judging from the estimates) of 20 per cent. per annum. The ores (of several kinds) appear abundant and almost inexhaustible, and bituminous coal abounds, being used at every furnace for the steam engines, which is the only power used for the production of blast. The furnaces are in blast night and day for nine months in the year, the other three months being required for repairs, renewal of stock, &c. The wages of the laborers are somewhat higher than are given for other purposes, such as agriculture, canals, &c. As regards pig iron, it would appear to be beyond foreign competition, but as soon as manufactured would be subject to, and controlled by, its influence, were it not protected by a duty. The impression of the iron masters generally is, that a reduction of duties would cause ruin to themselves and to their business. In reply to the question proposed by the Secretary—"In what would you employ your capital were you to abandon your business in consequence of a reduction of duties?"—a highly intelligent individual remarked: "That, if any thing were saved from his property, he would proceed south, purchase slaves, and commence the planting of cotton, that yielding a greater revenue for the capital invested than any other business, that of sugar not excepted."

The Colerain Cotton Mill Company was incorporated in 1823, with a capital of \$20,000. The mill is propelled both by water and steam power, and manufactures cotton yarn, wick yarn, and batting; 2,000 lbs. cotton are consumed per week, costing at the factory 10½ cents per lb.; 60,000 lbs. cotton yarn, at 22 cents, and 2,500 lbs. batting, at 15 cents per lb., have been made the present year; 5 men, at from \$4 to \$10 per week, and 30 women and children, at \$1 to \$1 75, are employed for 12 hours a day the year round: \$80 is the amount paid in wages per week. The profits of the company have been about 11 per cent. since the commencement, without calculating the depreciation of buildings, machinery, &c. Profits have latterly decreased, in consequence of heavy importations from the east, and competition in the western States. No money has been borrowed by the company, except occasional discounts at the Bank of the United States. Four horses are employed in transporting the yarn and cotton to and from Cincinnati, from whence the mill is distant 18 miles. The yarn is all sold in Cincinnati for cash; and an average credit of four months, but is consumed in Illinois, Missouri, and States on the river. The prices of yarn have varied in nine years from 45 to 20 cents. A dividend of 20 per cent. was paid; the rest of the profits accruing has been retained as capital. 100 persons are supported in and about the establishment. The neighboring families have made about \$4,000 worth of lineey, &c., which was dressed and finished at a fulling mill on the same property. The usual rate at which money is let among the farmers of this section is from 10 to 12 per cent.

The Woodbourne Cotton Factory was established by individuals in 1820, and proved a losing business until the present year, when it passed into the hands of the present occupant. About \$5,000 are invested in stock, machinery, buildings, &c. In consequence of improved machinery, the cost of manufacturing has decreased, while the profits have increased on account of the present rise in the price of yarns. 25,000 lbs. of yarn, No. 7, are made per annum, worth about \$5,750, which is all sold at the factory, and consumed in the county of Montgo-

DOCUMENT 17.—No. 2—Continued.

mery, in which the mill is situated. One man at \$6 per week, and ten girls at \$1²⁵, are employed 12 hours a day throughout the year; the yarns are sold for cash and a credit of ninety days. The mill is driven by water power.

The Miami Cotton Mill Company was incorporated in 1830, with a capital of \$20,000, one-fourth of which is borrowed. The mill is situated in Dayton, Montgomery county, on the Slate Basin, from which it draws its water power; 4 men at \$1 per day, and 16 women and children at 22 cents, are employed 12 hours a day the year round; 60,000 lbs. raw cotton are annually manufactured into yarns, worth \$14,000, half of which is sold at the factory, and the remainder sent by the canal to Cincinnati, a distance of 65 miles. The yarns are sold for cash or a credit of four months, and are generally consumed in the manufacture of household goods. The yarn is coarse in quality, averaging No. 8, at an ordinary price of 22 cents. Half of the cost of yarn is raw material, one-fourth in labor, and one-fourth in profits. No dividends have been made, and the profits are invested in new machinery. The mill is not yet completed; in a short time double the quantity of machinery will be in operation, requiring double the amount of cotton, hands, &c., and of course producing double the amount of yarns. Attached to the cotton mill is a machine shop capable of making \$20,000 worth of machinery per annum. Within eight months, \$8,000 worth has been made, part of which is for Spanish America; one-fourth the cost of machinery is in material, such as wood, iron, &c., one-half in wages, and one-fourth in profit. About \$7,000* worth of agricultural productions are consumed among the families dependant on the factory for support.

PAPER MANUFACTORIES.

There are eight paper mills in the Miami country: three on the waters of the Big Miami, three on the Little Miami, two in Cincinnati, worked by steam power, cost 60,000, employing a capital in stock of \$30,000; manufacturing annually \$120,000 worth of writing, printing, and wrapping paper, which is principally used in Cincinnati and vicinity in book and news printing. The price of paper has been uniform since 1820; rags have varied little in the meantime; wages to hands have advanced say 25 per cent.; the profits have been nearly the same, owing to improved machinery and knowledge in the business, say 20 per cent. on the capital employed. The number of hands employed, say 160, one half females; wages to females \$1 25 per week, to men \$6 50. No foreign paper in our market for sale.

DOCUMENT 17.—No. 3.

CITY STATEMENT.

Answers to the Secretary's interrogatories in their order, by the Cincinnati Type Foundry.

1. Ohio and Hamilton county.
2. Printing types and press, steam engine screws, steam power types, made by hand.
3. 1820, joint stock.
4. Capital 40,000.
5. 30 tons lead, 10 tons antimony, half ton tin.
6. 20 per cent. on borrowed capital and 27 on real.
7. Domestic competition cause decrease of profit.
8. Thirty-five.
11. No type imported.
12. 40 men and 15 girls; average wages of men \$1 50 per day, and girls and boys \$2 per week.
13. 10 hours a day year round.
14. Same.
15. None.
16. All disposed of in Mississippi valley.
17. Do not.
18. Answer as 16.
19. None from this establishment. Formerly to South America.
20. Both cash and credit of 6 months; old type received in barter.
21. Same.

*This is evidently an error, but the answer being so given to our agent, I have retained it.
M. N.

DOCUMENT 17.—No. 3—Continued.

22. Prices are found in Printers' Specimens; same through the United States.
 24. None is necessary, as none are imported.
 25. Rate of profit in No. 6; no dividend, whole amount of income converted into fixed capital.
 27. 60 hands and families are fed entirely, and clothed principally, from the productions of the country.
 28. The only foundry in the State.
 29. Could not continue to manufacture at reduced prices, and would abandon the business.
 30. A hard question.
 31. Yes.
 33. 40,000; borrowed 10,000.
 37. The entire.

Morgan & Sanxay, bookbinders and printers, employ a capital of 15,000; they have fifty hands, twenty of which are women: the wages of the men are 8 dollars weekly, of the women 3 dollars; there are also three boys, who earn each two dollars per week. All the materials employed, excepting leather, are domestic, and a share of the leather also is such.

Henry B. Funk, tanner and currier, employs a capital of \$20,000, and the labor of 10 men, at the average wages of twenty-two dollars per month; his raw materials principally domestic; value of articles manufactured per annum \$18,000.

J. A. James, stereotype foundry, employs twelve hands, principally men, whose wages average eight dollars per week, the boys earn two dollars weekly. The value per year of his manufactured articles is 5,000 dollars. His market is at home.

J. M. Rowan makes blank and playing cards and press papers. There are twenty hands, a large proportion of which are girls and boys; the wages of the men are \$9, of the boys and girls \$1.50 per week: materials domestic; the only establishment in the whole west or south of the United States. He also makes fancy colored printing ink. Value of his manufactured articles \$24,000 per year.

We are, Carneal & Co., planing machine for boards, stone, &c., are just commencing, and calculate to employ four machines and 12 men; these last at an expense of 6 dollars per week. They expect to turn out \$22,000 worth of manufactured articles during the present year. Their machines quarter joint plough and grove boards, and dress out scantling and stone for building, and dispense in these things entirely with manual labor.

John Baker & Co., sash makers, employ four men and two boys; make \$5,000 worth of sash, principally for city use.

John Richards, steam cooper establishment, employs fifty men and four boys; shaves and joints his staves by machinery, and can also make the heads and shave the hoops by the same process; requires as good workmen in this establishment as in shops where manual labor alone is employed; expense of the power \$20 per month, and requires four hands and an engineer to attend it: his weekly expenses exceed 700 dollars. This is the largest establishment of the kind in the United States. He makes annually, with the capacity of increasing the amount,

1,600 half barrels, at - - - 62½ cents	15,000 lard kegs, at - - - 40 cents
34,000 pork do - - - 80	4,000 hogsheds, at - - - 1 25
2,000 beer do - - - 100	1,000 tight hhds. at - - - 2 75

and at least 2,000 dollars miscellaneous work.

William Stephenson, tin-plate and sheet iron worker; capital \$7,000; employs three men and four boys; men's wages \$7 per week, boys \$4 per week; materials principally foreign.

Chs. Libeau & Co., make fringe and coach lace; employ 3 men at \$1.25 per day, 2 boys at 50 cents, and 2 girls at 37½ cents per day: all materials, except silk, domestic manufacture, in value \$12,000: they do all their own dying.

A. Reuss, piano forte and pedal harp manufacturer. Pianos of every kind, harps from one to seven pedals; cabinet pianos as high as \$700, usual price \$350 to \$500. Pianos are made of better quality in the United States than in Europe. From the large share in value, which arises from the amount of labor bestowed in making them, a reduction in the duty would be fatal to this branch of manufacture, which is already struggling for existence. He made four pianos the last year, value \$2,000; does all his own work; employs mahogany veneers, and bird's-eye and curled maple plank.

J. & J. Mahard, exporters of produce. They have shipped during the last business year 1,700 kegs lard, 150 kegs butter, 4,434 covered hams, 37,000 lbs. pork in bulk, 535 hhds. hams and bacon, 1,900 bbls. pork, 13,000 bbls. flour.

Stephen Burrows, tobacconist, employs 5 men and 5 boys, the men at \$7 50 and the boys at \$1 50 per week; materials all domestic. Turns out manufactured articles of tobacco to the value of \$7,000 per annum.

J. J. Haskins & Co., hat factory, employ 6 men and 6 boys, the men at \$1 25 per day, the boys at 37½ cents wages; materials principally domestic, the value of which is about \$2,000 in the year's business. Their business is about 12½ per cent. on that of the city; their market the valley of the Mississippi; value of hats, &c. manufactured \$8,000 per annum.

A. C. Brown, machine card factory, just established, and operates by steam power; employs 9 men, at average wages of \$1 25 per day, and 3 girls at \$3 per week; consumes \$3,600 worth of iron wire annually; foreign materials, wire, and domestic leather; makes not only cards annually to the value of \$8,600, but machines for cards to the amount of \$3,600, and will make to a much greater amount when fully in operation. Its market is the valley of the Mississippi, and sales are made for cash and on credit of 90 days; works 11 hours per day all the year round.

Bassett & Kendall, saddle-tree factory; make 100 saddle-trees per day, which sell as follows: strait head \$8 per dozen, fall back \$9 do., side \$12 do. These prices are 25 per cent. less than were obtained two years ago, although the raw materials have advanced within that period. This establishment is the largest in the United States; there are none south or west of Newark, N. J., besides this, but one at Wheeling, on a small scale; the factories in Trumbull and Bridgeport are next in importance to this; they need no protection; steam power is employed; they use half a ton of iron per week—none but the best Juniata will answer; they make their own canvass and wooden frames. There are in this factory 22 men, who earn from 8 to 16 dollars per week, 6 women, at 50 cents per day wages. It is supposed to be one of the most orderly factories in the State: its owners do not permit drinking nor swearing within its walls.

J. B. Casey, tobacco factory, Covington, consumes 300 hhds leaf tobacco annually; employs 20 hands at \$5 per week, and 10 boys at \$1 50; turns out 1,500 kegs tobacco annually, valued at \$15,000; his trade is one-eighth of the tobacco trade in Boone and Campbell counties.

P. J. Bonté, rope walk; manufactures cordage by horse power; was established in 1832; his capital, in machinery and buildings, is \$1,000; consumes 80 tons hemp annually, worth \$8,000; the profits of the business are decreasing, owing to rise in the raw material and domestic competition. He employs 8 men and 10 boys; the men earn about \$1 per day, and the boys \$1 50 per week; they work 12 hours in the day on average the year round; the market for his manufactures is at home. Cordage is not imported, although the material in part, Manila hemp, is, and, on the Atlantic coast, the Russia also. Manufactures 160,000 lbs. cordage, averaging 10 cts. per lb., \$16,000 in value. The Manila and Russia hemp injure the planter, but do not affect the manufacturers' interest unless indirectly.

Caspar Hopple & Son, tobacconists, manufactured by steam power within the last five years, and for twenty years previously, by horse. The business affords a profit of 20 per cent. on the amount made; makes 300 kegs tobacco and 60,000 lbs. snuff annually, value \$15,000, employ five men, who earn about \$7 per week; market in the valley of the Mississippi.

William Holyoke, coachmaker, employs 12 hands at an average of \$1 25 per day; manufactures stages, gigs, coaches, &c. to the value of \$9,000 per year.

Thomas M'Gregor, stone and marble yard; turns out work in value \$10,000 per annum; employs 12 hands, who earn \$1 50 per day.

O. M'Donald, blacksmith, consumes 40 tons iron and 1 ton steel in the course of the year, value \$4,000; employs 13 men and 7 boys; value of work produced \$11,000 per year; uses largely the English iron, which answers for railings and wagon tires, but is not as valuable as Juniata for general purposes.

Hiram Marks, cutler; works by steam power, employs 5 hands; value of work \$5,000 per annum; owing to the low price of labor abroad, and the large share of value which it forms in the manufactured article, a reduction of duty would operate very injuriously.

W. S. Chappell, tailor; employs 6 men and 8 women, at 8 and 3 dollars per week, respectively; makes clothes to the value of \$8,000 in the course of the year; materials principally foreign, and the work made generally for customers in this city.

Keeler & Co., scale-beam factory; makes 250 scale-beams per year; aggregate value \$3,000; employs 4 men.

D. Ryder, manufacturer of machine cards; uses, of foreign articles, wire to the amount of \$1,500, and of domestic, \$1,000 value of leather; employs 4 hands, and makes to the value, annually, of \$7,500.

Mills & Williams, plough and axe-makers; consume in their shops annually 50 tons iron, all of the best quality, and none but Juniata will suit; also 6 tons steel; value of iron and steel \$8,300; turn out 10,800 axes per annum, 400 ploughs, and wagons, carts, and drays, to the

DOCUMENT 17.—No. 3—Continued.

value of \$3,000; the axes sell for \$18,900, and the ploughs at \$3,200. The demand for axes is so great that we cannot supply to any great extent the wholesale demand. Of steel we use principally Naylor & Sanderson's cast steel.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, March 9, 1832.

SIR: In answer to the questions proposed in your circular addressed to the manufacturers of the United States, we make the following statement, adopting the order of your questions, so far as they have a bearing on the subject of the manufacture of white lead. In order to be brief, we give answers only in this place, and number the answers corresponding to the questions.

1. Ohio, Hamilton county. 2. White lead, by steam power. 3. 1831, joint stock. 4. Invested in ground and buildings, and in machinery, \$6,000. 5. \$30,000 annually for materials and wages. 6. Profits about 5 per cent. on capital since the commencement, after deducting interest at 6 per cent. 7. Owing to the advance of the price of pig lead, and the competition between manufacturers here and at Pittsburgh, the profits are very small. 8. Do not know, as that depends much upon management and other circumstances. 9. 5,000 kegs in 6 months, value \$2 85 per keg of 25 lbs. 10. Pig lead has sold, since June, 1831, at 5 to 6 cents per lb. 11. Little if any imported, none from foreign countries to the western States. 12. 4 men, at average wages of \$1 25 per day for each hand. 13. About 12 hours all the year. 14. Wages same in this county for similar labor; in other states and foreign countries we know not. 15. One horse. 16. In part at home and in part sent to the interior, and up and down the Ohio river, from one to three hundred miles. 17. No foreign in the market. 18. None exported. 19. Sold chiefly on a credit of four months. 20. Increased to the manufacturer the last year, owing to the advanced price of the pig lead, oil, and wages, at an average of 50 per cent. 21. Sold by the keg, ground in oil, at \$2 50 and \$2 85, at present is worth \$2 85. 22. The present duty excludes any competition in this article from foreign countries in this market, and the manufacture of the article is sufficient for consumption. 23. None in this article. 24. Joint stock company, but not having been in operation one year, no dividend has been made; the profits are about 10 per cent. annually on the stock invested. 25. About 50 per cent. for materials, and about 40 per cent. for labor wages. 26. What 4 men and 1 horse will eat and waste. 27. Do not know. 28. We would be under the necessity of abandoning our business, if only 12½ per cent. were charged on the importation of white lead, and a corresponding reduction of all imports. 29. At present could not say in what way we would employ our capital. 30. To pursue our business after a reduction to 12½ per cent. of all import duties, would be a ruinous business, of course, as stated above; would be under the necessity of abandoning the business. 31. Foreign salt and iron are, in all the valley of the Mississippi, sold in competition with the domestic manufactured article, even at the present rate of duty; and if the duty was reduced to 12½ per cent. ad valorem on foreign iron, every furnace and forge in the western States would cease to operate. 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38. Household or individual manufacture has decreased in the western country since 1824, one-half, owing to the cheapness of domestic cotton goods, and labor being more profitably employed in other pursuits. 39, 40. Leave these questions, and others not answered, to those who have better statistics to answer.

Very respectfully,

McLENAN & Co.

Hon. LOUIS McLANE,

Sec'y Treas'y of the U. States.

ROPE-WALK.—ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

1. State of Kentucky, Campbell county, on the bank of the Ohio river, opposite Cincinnati, Ohio.
2. Rope-walk, manufacturer of cordage, man and horse power.
3. 1829. Rope-walk, individual property, stock furnished from Cincinnati.
4. \$3,000 in buildings and machinery.
5. \$15,000 per annum in materials and wages.
6. 25 per cent. on \$10,000, 20 per cent. on \$5,000.
7. Increase or decrease of, dependant on the price of hemp.
8. \$15,000 in cordage of all kinds.
9. 50 to 80 tons Kentucky and Ohio hemp, five tons Manilla hemp.

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11. None imported, save small quantities Manila cordage, manufactured in the east cities.
 12. Ten men and six boys.
 13. Eight to nine hours per day, all the year.
 14. One dollar per day.
 15. Two horses.
 16. Manufactured articles all sold by the merchants in Cincinnati.
 17. Competition of no consideration.
 18. Principally by steamboats, balance local country consumption.
 19. None exported, except occasionally bale rope to New Orleans.
 20. Cash and credit of 6 months.
 21. Increased ten per cent., on the cost of Kentucky and Ohio hemp the last 12 months.
 22. Nine to ten cents per pound.
 23. Duties do not reach this article in this country.
 25. 25 per cent for three years, 25 per cent. wages and labor.
 26. 50 to 60 per cent. raw material.
 28. Probably in the State of Ohio, about \$50,000.

ADDITIONAL PAPERS.

DOCUMENT 18.—MASSACHUSETTS.

MANUFACTURE OF TACKS, BRADS, AND SPRIGS, IN ABINGTON, MASS.

ABINGTON, May 30, 1832.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I send you a short statement of the circumstances which led to the adoption of a tariff on the importation of tacks, brads, and sprigs, and the effect it has had on the manufacture of those articles, and on commerce. This will show, as you observe in your request, "the whole bearing of a judicious tariff on an important manufacture, unconnected and distinct from other articles."

The making of tacks, by hand, commenced very early in this town, say sixty years since. The first attempt was, to cut up old hoops into points, by a very imperfect kind of shears, and take them up, one by one, and place them in a common vice, and screw up and unscrew for the purpose of heading each tack with a hammer. From this process they were called *cut tacks*. But the mode in making by hand was much improved by moveable dies, placed in an iron frame, in the shape of an ox bow; the two ends, in which were placed the dies, being brought together by a lever pressed by the foot. In the first process, a man might make 1,000 tacks per day, in the latter 8,000 per day. This was a great improvement; and the inventor, (Mr. Ezekiel Reed, then residing in this town, now of North Bridgewater, and who is a very aged man, over 80) was entitled to a patent. He made some attempts to conceal the operation, but it was so simple and so easily applied, that others soon got it, and it came into general use.

With machines, or "tack tools," as they were called, thus improved, from three to four hundred men and boys were employed in making tacks in this town and vicinity from about the year 1800 to 1816. Previous to 1800, for about 30 years, the business was progressing from a very small beginning, to employ the number of hands as above.

In 1815 and '16, a machine was invented by Mr. Jesse Reed, then of Hanover, in the county of Plymouth, son of the above named Ezekiel Reed, to make tacks at one operation. Mr. Melvil Otis, of Bridgewater, claimed and received a considerable share in the invention. Soon afterwards the machines were much improved by the inventions of Messrs. Thomas Blanchard, of Springfield, and Samuel Rogers, of East Bridgewater. These inventors are still living, and are all natives of Massachusetts.

For the exclusive patent rights of these inventions, Elihu Hobart, esq. and the writer of this paid something over twenty thousand dollars; to which must be added for building of machines and fixtures to put them into operation by water, ten thousand dollars more; making thirty thousand dollars expended, in the first instance, to commence the business of making tacks. Large sums were added afterwards. The price of tacks was reduced over fifty per cent. immediately, and one man could make more tacks in a day on one of the patent machines than fifteen could by hand, even in the last improved mode by moveable dies: by hand 8 or 10,000 per day, on a machine from 100 to 150,000. One machine has turned out over 250,000 in a day.

But at this critical period of our affairs, for we had but just put our machines into full operation, and I had almost said of our country's affairs, as respected the manufacture of this article, we learned with astonishment that a large consignment of tacks had been received at Philadelphia from England, and some were sent to Boston. On inquiry, we found that a model of our patent tack machines had been taken from this country to England, and there, as we understood, patented, at least used, and the tacks sent here for sale. One or two individuals went to England from this country for that purpose. The effect of this was to stop the manufacture of the article here entirely, and ruin the proprietors of the patents; not so much on account of reducing the price, as for taking from them the home market.

Under these circumstances, we were led at once to look to our Government for relief and protection. In our petition to Congress we stated the above facts, with others; and I recollect of making a statement to the late Hon. Zebdiel Sampson, then a member of Congress from this district, of the value of the importation of the British tacks received at Philadelphia, being an invoice of about six thousand dollars, paying a duty only as nails of, I think, four cents per lb., whilst they were sold by the thousand, and one pound of iron would make several thousands of the small sizes of tacks. It was calculated that one hogshhead of rum paid more on importa-

Figure 1. Schematic representation of the experimental design. The study was divided into two main parts: a pre-test and a main test. The pre-test was conducted with 10 participants and aimed to determine the optimal number of trials for each condition. The main test was conducted with 20 participants and aimed to evaluate the effect of the number of trials on the performance of the task. The main test was divided into two conditions: a control condition and an experimental condition. The control condition consisted of 10 trials, while the experimental condition consisted of 20 trials. The results of the main test showed that the experimental condition led to a significant improvement in performance compared to the control condition.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Commerce, of which the Hon. Thomas Newton, of Virginia, was one, and who is now a member of Congress. Mr. Sampson appeared before them with our statement.

Now, what has been the result of this tariff? In the first place, I am very clear that the articles of tacks, brads, and sprigs, have been sold lower on an average for fifteen years yet, than if the British had supported us. Without the tariff of 1818, the business must have been given up in this country. A steady and extensive market was what was wanted; prices were so much reduced that it required large sales to support the establishments. Iron and labor was lower in England than in this country, and the English had nothing to pay for patents; and, having silenced competition here, they would have charged their own price; it would have been difficult to have revived the business; indeed it never could have succeeded without protection in its infancy.

In reference to tacks, to which I more particularly confine my remarks, the invention of a machine to make them at one operation ranks among one of the greatest inventions of the country, and justly deserved protection. Tacks, brads, and sprigs, with sparables or shoe nails, are very extensively manufactured. A few years previous to the tariff of 1818, probably less than one hundred tons annually of these articles were made in the United States; now it is computed, and the calculation is below the reality, that two thousand tons of iron are annually consumed in the manufacture of those articles.

Tacks are applied to a great many uses unthought of until the invention of our machinery; the smallest sizes could not be made by hand, for we can make as low as one half ounce to the thousand. These very fine sizes, which are made of copper as well as of iron, are for water boxes and shoes; shoes require fifty millions of one and a half ounce tacks to the thousand annually, in this State alone, to fasten on the welt of the inner sole of a shoe, which is a recent application of tacks; so there are many other new applications of tacks to uses unknown until they were made by machinery.

Say for these	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$35,000
300 tons of iron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Rolling the same into plates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,000
Transportation 25 miles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000

DOCUMENT 18—Continued.

To workmen for making 1,200,000 M. of tacks, or 1,200,000,000 in No.	15,000
Papering and boxing	1,000
5,500 boxes	1,000
200 reams of house sheathing paper	700
Wharfage on 5,000 boxes shipped	100
Freight	750
Iron, steel, files, band leather, oil, and twine	750
Agents to superintend	1,500
Commissions on sales	1,500
Insurance	500
Coal, wood, and other items	1,500
	<hr/>
	\$100,300

Hands employed in the two concerns about one hundred.

By this statement, which is intended to be a general outline of our business, or, which is the same thing, of the capital necessary to be employed to manufacture 300 tons of iron into these articles, it would show a capital of \$666,000 invested and employed in the United States annually to manufacture 2,000 tons of iron into the same; but, as our manufacture of 300 tons, or the estimate above, may include more of the finer and more valuable kinds of this business, it would be safe to set down the whole business at \$600,000, and say \$200,000 to be invested in real estate, buildings, machinery, &c., and annually \$200,000 to go for iron and other raw materials, and \$200,000 for labor, including rolling, freight, &c.

This estimation shows an important item of manufacture in our country. Had this branch of business been lost, which is now so extensive and continually increasing, who or what interest would have been benefitted? Not commerce; for the importation of iron from the north of Europe, particularly Russia, employs more navigation than the manufactured articles would from England, and three-fourths of the iron used at present is from this source. After it is manufactured, the tacks, &c. are shipped to all parts of the United States, giving constant aid to internal commerce. This manufacture requires many other materials which is in aid both of commerce and agriculture, as steel, coal, files, iron, cast and wrought, oil, leather, boxes, nails, cotton yarn for twine, corn, flour, and other provisions, &c. &c.

In no country, perhaps, are the articles of tacks, brads, and sprigs, made cheaper than in the United States. The machines for making tacks, as now improved, work with great facility, and their invention does honor to the country. A single machine will turn out 365 tacks per minute, feed itself, turn the plate, cut and head them, all complete. With such machines, aided with American industry, the United States may yet supply the world with tacks; they will doubtless soon become an article of exportation; several shipments have already been made to advantage; others are now in contemplation. This result is owing to the tariff of 1818. It sustained this manufacture in its infancy; but for that protection it would have been lost to this country; and, instead of its present extended state, and the prospect of its sending large supplies out of the country, we ourselves might have been dependant on a foreign nation for tacks, brads, and shoe nails.

But these views are more interesting to the public at large than they are to the manufacturers. The community at the present time receive all the advantage in the cheapness of the articles; competition has always kept down prices below a fair profit. Many have suffered heavy losses, and there are no overgrown establishments. At this very moment many establishments are standing still, because prices are so low, and should the present tariff be taken off, or materially reduced, it would have the effect to raise the price, for many of those now engaged in the manufacture, in view of a foreign in addition to a domestic competition, would abandon the business.

In the two bills reported by the Secretary and by Mr. Adams, the tariff of 1818 is proposed to be continued on these articles. This is sufficient and satisfactory, and the above statement shows that it is judicious; and no doubt a history of many other manufactures would show an equal, if not a more interesting, view of their rise, progress, and present condition, and of the imperious necessity of their protection, not only as it respects the manufacturer, but the whole community.

Your's respectfully,

BENJ. HOBART.

WILLARD PHILLIPS, Esq.

Commissioner, &c.

DOCUMENT 19.—RHODE ISLAND.

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON GOODS IN PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, May 25, 1832.

SIR: Availing myself of the intimation contained in your circular of February 7, 1832, I beg leave, respectfully, to submit my views of the cotton tariff reported by you to the House of Representatives, pursuant to the resolutions of that House of January 18, 1832, as explained in your "comparative statement," communicated on the 3d May, 1832.

By the phraseology of the *proviso* for valuation, the minimum principle of the existing tariff is totally abandoned, and there is substituted for it a principle entirely new to our import system, in an average valuation, which values "all" cotton cloths imported at 39 or 35 cents the square yard, and charges them with duty accordingly. The policy of such a change of principle, after a successful application of the minimum system for sixteen years, may well be doubted, if the permanent establishment of the cotton manufacture is an object of any considerable importance to the Government. That manufacture is indebted to the system of minimums for all its success, from the peace of 1815 to the present time; and its future stability and power of expansion cannot be so well secured by any other mode of assessing the duties on our manufactures imported.

An average valuation is equally unsafe, whether for revenue or protection; for it necessarily supposes a permanent and uniform relation of currency to commodities, of gold and silver and negotiable paper, which are the measures of value, to objects of exchange and consumption, which are values itself. I need not say that no such perfect uniformity has ever existed or can exist. Money prices were, in 1815, about double what they are at present; that is to say, one dollar would then buy no more than fifty cents will now buy. Supposing the currency of the world to have now reached its highest appreciation, and that, for seventeen years to come, goods are to rise and money to fall, until money and goods shall have the same relation to each other which they had seventeen years ago, the insecurity of an average fixed valuation of any commodity for duties, either as revenue or protection, must be apparent.

At the maximum price of goods, and in proportion as they advance to that maximum, will the ad valorem duty be diminished. Cotton cloths, which are now 30 cents per yard, and, under the bill proposed, would now pay 25 per cent. duty, would rise to 60 cents in current value, and would pay only 13½ per cent. duty, equivalent to 3-4 cents of our present currency, and yard square of plain cloth. The system of minimums is not liable to this objection, but secures a just assessment of duties, whether for protection or revenue, in all supposable relations of currency to merchandise. Whether the system of average valuation be adopted or that of maximum valuation retained, the difference in valuation between bleached and colored cloths, and cloths not bleached or colored, is not so great as their relative cost would seem to require, giving only a difference in duty of 1½ cents the square yard, or less than 94-100ths of a cent the running yard—an amount not equal to 25 per cent. on the additional labor and materials expended. With an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent., and a valuation of 30 cents on brown goods, a valuation of 40 cents on bleached and colored goods would place the latter more nearly on an equality with the former than would a valuation of 35 cents.

There is not, I presume, any particular reason, aside from habit, for the discrimination in favor of Nankins. They are not made of American cotton, and have no other recommendation to our favor. The 20 per cent. ad valorem on these goods might, therefore, be expunged without injustice, leaving them to pay duty like other cotton cloths. But the most important feature of this bill as regards cotton goods, one which, greatly beyond the average valuation on cloths, threatens the entire prostration of the spinning of cotton in this country, remains to be examined. The security of spinning involves not only the value of all the lands, fixtures, and machinery employed; not merely the comfortable living of the people engaged, but the domestic market for a large proportion, now one-fifth, of the whole cotton crop of the southern States. The bill proposes an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent. on cotton twist, thread, and yarn, without any valuation, whether average or minimum. By existing laws, these goods imported are valued, uncolored, at not less than sixty, and colored at not less than seventy-five cents a pound, and subjected to a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem. These duties were imposed by the act of 1816, to which I beg leave to refer. The history and intention of that act as it regarded cottons, will be useful to us on the present occasion. The commercial restrictions which preceded the war with Great Britain, and the war itself, had stimulated the production, in British India, of the inferior cottons of that country, and occasioned immense exportations of these cottons to China and England. The restoration of intercourse between this country and Great Britain brought the yarns and twist manufactured in England from these cottons in direct competition in our markets with goods of similar descriptions, made here, of the very best Ameri-

DOCUMENT 19.—Continued.

can stock. The difference in quality and wear could not be appreciated, and made no difference in prices, so that what was *apparently* cheaper was preferred. This explains the concurrence of South Carolina, and of members from other southern States, in the cotton tariff of 1816. Those States were threatened with the loss of the domestic market for their grand staple, then (perhaps a little over) estimated at 90,000 bales. It was then thought enough to secure the coarse cloth by a duty of 6½ cents the square yard; but that, to be effectual, the minimum principle should be extended to yarns, and they were accordingly subjected to the valuations and duties abovementioned. Had the latter been omitted, the former would have been entirely fruitless, for the yarns would have been imported and wove into cloth here. In consequence of this protection on such yarns, and of similar or equivalent tariff restrictions imposed in other countries, the English were obliged to discard the India cottons, and to make their goods from stock of better quality; and the annual import of those cottons into England is now perhaps less than 40,000 bales. But should our Government, abandoning the principles of 1816, adopt the proposed tariff, this business of making *cheap yarns* for the American market, would be revived in England. These yarns could be imported on the beams, and woven into cloth in this country. That cloth, vastly inferior in value to the cloth made of homespun yards from American stock, could be sold at a lower price for an equal surface. The inferiority of the fabric would escape detection, and purchasers, tempted by the apparent cheapness of the goods, would prefer them to the more substantial and durable cloths made of American yarns. The difference in the cost of stock between American and English yarn would pay the duties and charges, and the weaver would thus obtain, for an article of no more than half the intrinsic value, a price nearly equal to that of the best American stock and fabric. The amount of capital and labor which would be displaced in this country by a prostration of the cotton-spinning, would be about four-fifths of the capital and labor now employed. It is calculated that the hands and machinery engaged in spinning bear that relation to all the hands and machines engaged in the manufacture from raw stock to finished cloth.

The proposed average valuation and duty of 7½ cents the square yard, would therefore be deceptive and illusory, under an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent. on yarns, without a minimum valuation; by which, in some cases, the yarn for a yard of cloth could be imported at a duty of only one cent. And the practical effect of the tariff on cottons, taken as a whole, would be a virtual reduction of the duty on cloths of an average value of 30 cents the square yard to 3½ per centum ad valorem.

These, sir, are some of the reasons, founded on a long experience in the cotton business, which induce me to apprehend the most ruinous consequences from the adoption of the proposed bill, especially as respects the duty on yarns. But I am persuaded that your own, and the patriotism of Congress, would revolt at consequences so disastrous, when clearly and plainly shown as the probable results of any measure proposed. I know that the prosperity of the cotton manufacture is considered important to the whole country, and an object to be secured if possible. I have endeavored to place the subject before you in its proper lights; and I now leave it with a full reliance on the integrity and national pride of those who sit in the high places of the land, and rule the destinies of a numerous and growing community.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL SLATER.

To the Hon. LOUIS McLANE,
Secretary U. S. Treasury.

DOCUMENT 20.—NEW JERSEY.

REVIEW OF THE TARIFF POLICY, BY ANDREW GRAY, OF NEWARK.

NEWARK, April 28, 1832.

SIR: Having been invited in your late circular to accompany my report of the facts and information that should be obtained in the State of Delaware, on various matters connected with the manufactures of the United States, with such suggestions, in a separate communication, as

DOCUMENT 20—Continued.

I might think useful in the adjustment of the tariff on right principles, I have hastily drawn up the following remarks, and respectfully submit them.

2. It is to be deeply regretted, sir, that there is so wide a difference between the representatives in the National Legislature, and between their constituents also, in regard to the principles on which the adjustment ought to be predicated, and the best mode of carrying these principles into effect. They are, in these respects, the antipodes of each other. But it should be remembered that, in this division of sentiment, it is seven States of the republic, and their representatives, who are arrayed against the remaining seventeen States, and the representatives chosen by them. It should be recollected, also, that the united white population of these seven States amounts only to 2,520,989, who will, as provided in the federal constitution, at the proposed ratio of one representative for every 47,700, should it be established, be allowed twenty members in the House of Representatives on account of their colored population, more than they would be otherwise entitled to—an advantage which goes to increase very much their weight and influence in legislating on the national concerns. From this number 5 members, to whom, for the same reason, the seventeen States are entitled, being deducted, the number will be reduced to 12 representatives. The number of whites in the last named States, after deducting the colored population, is 7,903,628; less than one-fourth part of the white population of the United States, is, then, to be opposed in the approaching conflict respecting the modification of the tariff, to something more than three-fourths; that is to say, 2,520,989 to 7,903,628. And the 2,520,989 threaten to separate themselves from the 7,903,628, and to dissolve the Union, should not the latter succumb to the policy and views alleged by the former to be most in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, and most conducive to the general welfare.

3. It will not be impertinent to remark here, that, were the federal constitution to be formed at this day, there is the best reason to believe that the concession which gives to the slaveholding States the advantage just stated, would not be made. When it is considered that a major part of the inhabitants of some of the States is colored people in a state of bondage, and that in the rest they approach nearly to an equality with the whites, the concession cannot but be regarded, in a republic like this, as unequal and unreasonable. Slaves being denied civil and political rights, and regarded as property, as well might a representation have been asked by the southerners for their flocks and their herds. Nevertheless, no disposition has been manifested by the non-slaveholding States to amend the constitution, by ridding it of this exceptionable feature; and I have adverted to it only to place in the stronger point of view the reprehensible anti-republican course which the minority, with this advantage on their side, threatens to pursue.

4. The duties laid on imports have not hitherto been too high to provide a revenue proportioned to the exigencies of the Government—an amount of money sufficient to pay off the annual appropriation for the extinguishment of the principal and interest of the public debt, and to meet all other demands on the national treasury. And it may be observed, that it is not the amount of revenue which the duties have brought into the Treasury that has been complained of at the south; but those imposed on cotton and woollen, on hempen and flaxen fabrics, on sugar and iron, have been particularly objected to. These have excited the discontent of the southerners, these produced their clamor against the tariff, and the abuse inflicted by them so unsparingly on the majority: with what reason is a fit subject for present inquiry.

5. The duties referred to, and all others imposed with a similar view, partake of a double character—fiscal and protective. They were designed for revenue and for the protection of American industry; and it is their protective character which has rendered them unpopular at the south. In this character they were intended to give encouragement to domestic manufactures by gradually diminishing the importation of the like productions of foreign countries, and finally excluding them from the market of the United States. They were intended also, through the encouragement afforded to domestic manufactures, to advance the interests of agriculture and the mechanic arts, as well as to promote the commercial intercourse of the States, by means of the coasting and inland trade. It was thought, too, that, in the benefits to be extended to agriculture, the planters of cotton at the south would not fail to share, from the additional demand that would be created for that staple. In this sentiment, unfortunately, they have not concurred, the cotton planters in Louisiana excepted. What was intended to be, and what has already, indeed, been productive of great advantage to the free people in the eastern, middle, and western States, by diversifying their employments, and calling into action their capital, by stimulating their industry and whetting their ingenuity, and consequently contributing to the wealth and prosperity of these States, is, in the opinion of the planters in the seven discontented States, destruction to the products of the labor of their slaves, and death to all their golden prospects. At this conclusion they have arrived by the following process of reasoning:

DOCUMENT 20—Continued.

6. In a tabular statement of the exports of the United States, cotton, rice, and tobacco, constitute the larger portion of them, being in value about \$36,000,000. With these the imports, consisting of cotton and woollen fabrics, iron, cutlery, hardware, and various other articles of merchandise, are purchased in Great Britain and other European countries, but principally in Great Britain. The imports from these countries being proportionably large when compared to those derived from other nations, and yielding a larger amount of revenue, the southerners, because they have been received in exchange for their staples by the shippers and merchants, (who have paid the planters for them in money or merchandise) claim to themselves the credit not only of the commerce produced by these exchanges, but the payment of the greater part of the duties collected from it, although, as consumers, they and their negroes do not make use of a fourth part of the imports, and of course cannot contribute in a greater ratio to the revenue than they consume the goods on which it is collected. The truth of what is here asserted is susceptible of the clearest demonstration.

7. The whole population of Virginia, the two Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, the States in which alone there is a decided hostility to the protective policy, amounts, by the last census, to 4,169,538 souls, of whom 1,649,449 are negroes and mulatto slaves, except 83,659, who are free. That of the other States is 8,541,681, of which number 638,053 are colored people, 228,414 of whom are free, and the residue, 409,639, in a state of slavery.

8. There are few cities, towns, and villages, and no manufacturing districts, in the seven dissatisfied States. These are to be found principally in the States situated to the north of the Potomac, and abounding with a numerous free population, who consume more imported goods than do the same number of people scattered over the country, milk being substituted in their diet, by the greater part of the latter, for coffee, tea, and sugar, and household manufactures made use of in their apparel, instead of imported articles. Besides, the food and raiment of the colored people at the south are of the coarsest quality and cheapest price. They consume no groceries worth mentioning, and but a very small quantity of imported dry goods. This part, then, of the population in the seven complaining States, which wants but 49,917 of being equal to two-thirds of all the whites, pays a very inconsiderable portion of the duties on imports, and cannot, consequently, be considered of much importance in a fiscal point of view. It will not be unfair, therefore, to conclude, that the consumption of imports by the people in these seven States does not exceed a fourth part of what it is in the seventeen States; nor can the addition made to the revenue in that section of the Union, by the payment of duties, be in a larger proportion. Have they any just cause, then, to complain of the operation of the tariff? Can it be true that it presses on them more heavily than on the people in the tariff States? Certainly not. Nor can I persuade myself that the candid reflecting men among them are under such an impression. I will not say that the southern planters have not been depressed. I believe they have; but not more so than the farmers in the grain-growing States. The staples in these States, with the lands that produced them, have suffered as great a depreciation as the lands and staples of the south. Since the turn of things which ensued shortly after the conclusion of peace in Europe, in 1815, it has been with great difficulty that the farmers have made out to live. Great numbers of them, who had lived too freely, or embarked in wild speculations, and thereby involved themselves in debt, were ruined. And to this day, a farmer who is so imprudent as to contract debts to any serious amount, runs the risk of an entire sacrifice of his property. But this state of things has not been created by a protective tariff; so far from it, the protection given to domestic manufactures has, in conjunction with internal improvements, been the principal cause of what little prosperity has fallen to the lot of the farmer. And if it has not been participated in an equal degree by the planters at the south, (to say nothing of the character and habits of the southern people) the reason may be found in the want of manufacturing establishments located among them, and their having made little or no progress in internal improvements. Establishments of this kind in other parts of the United States have, however, created a large demand for cotton, their principal staple, which, united with the foreign call for that commodity, gives them a more extensive and certain market than is enjoyed by the grain-growers of the middle and western States. But for the extension of the cotton market by the demand of the domestic manufacturers, now estimated at 214,000 bales, exceeding one-fifth part of all that is produced in the United States, the price would have been brought down lower than it is, and the profits of the planters correspondently reduced. There is another advantage they have derived from these establishments too important to be overlooked. The cotton and woollen fabrics manufactured at them, and consumed largely at the south, have been of better quality than like goods imported from Great Britain or elsewhere, and sold also much cheaper than the foreign would have been without the domestic competition.

9. To these advantages the southerners appear to be insensible, or rather they do not admit them to be such at all. Their cry is for a free and unrestricted foreign trade, which ~~can~~ be had without the consent of foreign nations. Our ports may be opened to them, and the duties taken off their productions when imported, but they will not reciprocate the favor by granting the same privileges to our ships and commerce. And unless this be done, the advantage of the commercial intercourse to be carried on would be all on one side—a free trade to foreign nations, but a restricted one to the United States.

10. The evil would not end here. No let or limit being set to the importation of foreign productions, they would be imported in such quantities as to exceed the wants of the country and to glut the market. The effect of this would be to check the industry of our own people, and, by diminishing its products, to restrain and lessen the domestic trade, which, from the expansion given it by the protective policy, is now so free and flourishing between the several States. What is so promotive of the general welfare does not, however, correspond with the views which the southern malcontents have taken of their own interests. The general welfare, it is but too apparent, is not the object of the policy for which they contend. Their system, in reference to the people of the other States, is selfish, ungenerous, and oppressive. It is to look to foreign markets exclusively for the sale of the commodities they grow, and to depend on foreign labor alone for supplying the necessities, comforts, and superfluities, which they want; the industry, ingenuity, and enterprise, to produce for themselves. The continued introduction of the products of foreign labor, without restraint, is essential to its success. The people in the tariff States must cease to manufacture for themselves, and go on to purchase and consume them, or southern staples cannot find a market in Great Britain. If British manufactures should not be taken in exchange for cotton, for rice, and tobacco, the British merchants and manufacturers cannot, or will not, purchase them with gold.

[With as much reason might it be alleged by the British manufacturers, that if the importation into Great Britain of the bread stuffs, &c., of Pennsylvania and our other grain-growing States be prohibited, they will be thereby deprived of the means of importing their manufactures. It is known, however, that, notwithstanding this disadvantage in their commercial intercourse with Great Britain, these States have imported, and continue to import largely, British manufactures; that there has been an annual balance against them in their commerce with Great Britain, and that this balance has been discharged from the profits of their trade with other nations. And it may be observed, that, in the commercial intercourse of nations, it can rarely, if ever, happen that the exchanges in the commodities of any two of them will exactly balance each other. It may be added, that the balance against one has invariably been extinguished by the proceeds of a more gainful commerce carried on by it with others.]

11. We have arrived now at the true source of the apprehensions and discontents of the southern planters. They are dissatisfied because they are afraid the British market will be lost for the few objects of culture on which the labor of their slaves is employed, unless the protective policy be abandoned. Nothing short of this will satisfy them. An abolition of the duties on such imported articles only as do not enter into a competition with domestic manufactures, will not answer their purpose. The duties laid for protection must be reduced below the point of efficiency, (which is equivalent to abolishing them,) the consequence of which they well know would be the destruction or declension of the various manufacturing establishments in the United States. They also know, or ought to know, that their ruin, or even declension would have effects the most disastrous on the interests of agriculture—the farming interests I mean. It would operate to their prejudice in a two-fold way: 1st. It would deprive agriculture of a consumption of its products, proportioned to the number of manufacturers and their operatives thrown out of employment. 2d. It would convert the most of these into cultivators and, from the joint operation of the two causes, over-production and a glutted market would inevitably follow. To the wilderness the manufacturers and able part of the males in their service would have to go. The most of them could find employment for their capital and industry nowhere else. The females and children, so numerous and advantageously employed in factories, especially cotton establishments, would many of them be left behind, to become, from wanting the means of support, the tenants of charitable institutions, or be consigned to prisons and penitentiaries by the vices contracted from idleness.

12. Coupled with a redundancy of agricultural produce that could not find a market, and that would consequently be useless, would be the declension of commerce, foreign and domestic. As manufactures give life and encouragement to agriculture by furnishing consumers of its products, so do they both, in the materials they supply, lay the foundation of commerce, and chiefly support its existence. No State can ever attain to a great degree of wealth and power without fostering conjointly these three sources of national prosperity. If properly encouraged they exert an influence promotive of each other, and cannot fail to raise an extensive com-

nity like this, with the aid of wise political institutions, to the highest pinnacle of human happiness and grandeur.

13. Cotton, the principal staple of most of the southern States, is imported into Great Britain for the employment and enrichment of her people. More of them and their capital are employed in manufacturing it than in any other branch of manufactures. The fabrics, fine and coarse, turned out from her cotton factories exceed, annually, in value, it is said, \$169,000,000. Of this amount, much the greater part finds a profitable market within her own dominions, which is secured to her manufacturers by prohibitory laws. The residue is exported to foreign countries, of which the United States take annually between seven and eight millions, a mere trifle when compared to the whole. The entire loss of the market in the United States, in consequence of full supplies of cotton goods furnished by our own factories, should it take place, cannot be expected, therefore, to seriously affect the cotton business in Great Britain. It will go on, and the demand be continued and increased for many years to come for the raw material, which can no where be produced in quantity and quality equal to what it may be in the United States, and will, for that reason, be sought there and preferred. The fears of the southern planters lest the British manufacturers should not purchase with gold a material from them that is indispensable to the lucrative operation of their most extensive and valuable factories, if it cannot be obtained in exchange for their fabrics, may therefore be regarded as entirely groundless. Yet, under the influence of these unfounded ill-boding apprehensions, they would overturn, by taking away its efficiency, the system of protection which dates its origin from the first session of the first Congress after the federal constitution went into operation, and since that time has been growing by degrees to its present maturity. With its destruction, the various branches of domestic industry it was intended to foster will be most injuriously affected, if not ruined. Such, nevertheless, is the unhallowed design of the southern anti-tariffites, in which they are supported by the free trade men, natives and foreigners, in the other States. This is the object at which they are aiming, and unless it be accomplished, and the importation of British fabrics such as are manufactured in the United States be continued, the exchanges to which they attach so much importance will not be perpetuated.

14. When, therefore, the deadly blow meditated against American industry by its enemies, domestic and foreign, in the modification of the tariff, rendered necessary by the new state of things arising from the near approach of the extinction of the public debt, is considered, the friends of protection, seeing the importance of the crisis, must perceive also the necessity of vigorous and united exertion, to prevent a catastrophe that, if not averted, will prove disastrous in the extreme to the country. It is, indeed, a question of life and death, in respect to the great leading interests of the nation, that is at issue between the advocates and opponents of the American system. What was an agent of joyful anticipation (the extinction of the public debt)—what, on its taking place, will leave the resources of the United States free and unincumbered, to be applied in the ways that shall be judged best to improve the face of the country, and promote the general welfare, has, through the infatuation of the minority, become the source of dissensions, which, if not allayed or controlled by an energetic, decided course on the part of the majority, may lead to the dismemberment of this great and admired republic. This is an event that can be desired by none, and is to be deprecated by all, because every one must be sensible that the evils it would be productive of are beyond the power of calculation. Shall the majority, then, be deterred by the clamors and menaces that have been so loudly uttered at the south, from steadily pursuing a scheme of policy, the deep and national distress produced by the want of which was one of the chief causes that gave birth to the federal constitution; and to adopt which policy, after the constitution went into operation, there was an almost instantaneous and universal call by the various classes of citizens in the Union? Since the interests of agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce, and navigation, have all, for more than forty years, experienced its fostering, beneficent effects, will they, yielding to southern delusion, got up partly by wrong-headed, theoretical lawyers, (not men of practical knowledge,) and in part by foreign influence, be driven to abandon it? It is believed they will not, and certainly ought not. It should be borne in mind that the majority is not a feeble one. It is numerous and powerful; and the case in which it is required to act is not one that admits of compromise. Concession cannot be made, or, if made, it would be in effect to foreign nations, who would profit by it, and not to the minority, to whose prejudice, as well as that of the majority, it would most assuredly operate. The industry of the latter being paralyzed by the imprudent concession, slave labor, on which the former are exclusively dependant, could not avoid its injurious effects. The domestic demand for cotton, the great southern staple, would be diminished. More of it, from that cause, would be exported to European markets, in which, the supply outstripping the demand, the price would decline. And the com-

and punish it, but it not, to punish for the want of it. As matters permitted, would bring everlasting reproach on the majority.

16. There was a time when, in every State of the Union, the necessities and comforts required in our state of society should circumstances of the country would admit, be produced by our own idea that their industry should be encouraged, and the United States foreign labor for all essential supplies. The public set them out at within a few years, undergone a great change. Of this the intricate and the extensive cultivation of it, have been the principal cause; and sustained *now*, although every other branch of American industry. The wants of our people are to be chiefly supplied by exchanging fabrics in demand, because (as the southerners maintain) they can they can be manufactured in the United States. Could this be unless a sacrifice be made by the importer, or the duties be extended Government to permit the products of domestic industry, which crushed by an unrestricted importation of similar wares. The difficulty or no consequence among ourselves, so long as the domestic consumption of the country, the advantages arising to our cities their production being more than a compensation for that difference that point, and the surplus to be disposed of must be exported to important, relatively, to other countries where like articles are produced they should be afforded low enough to enter into a successful competition.

17. The southerners, in discussing the subject of protective duties having been imposed for the sole advantage of the manufacturers, agriculturists, mechanics, artisans, and laborers, partaking very largely, every other class of citizens in some degree, either directly or indirectly, as they are more properly to be regarded in a national point of view interests of the manufacturers only.

18. Protective duties operate on foreign manufacturers by reducing otherwise their fabrics could not be imported so as to enter into competition. This circumstance, combined with the competition, it brings the price down in the market, and favors instead of oppressing.

19. When protective duties have performed their office in part, the importation of foreign rival productions, or by excluding them, as recommended by some who profess to be friends to domestic industry or reduced? They are not to be considered as taxes, (in which light sented by the advocates of free trade) and can do no harm, but may. So far from operating as taxes, domestic productions that have been now selling, some at prices very little exceeding the impost, while below it; for instance, cotton cloths of the coarsest kind may be seen

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20. The effect of this tariff on the culture of cotton is known. That it continues to be prosecuted, and annually extended, shows that it is too profitable to be relinquished. But should the protection given to manufactures be reduced below the point at which it is efficient, (beyond which it is believed not yet to have been carried) although it is well understood that the effects of the reduction would be pernicious, yet the extent of the injury that might ensue cannot be fully anticipated. Whatever depression may have been experienced by the planters of cotton, (to be ascribed principally to over-production) still they go on. But the most of the manufacturers, if not obliged immediately to wind up their business, would ultimately, it is apprehended, be reduced to the necessity of abandoning it.

21. A reduction, however small, of the protective duties would be viewed in Great Britain and other foreign countries as indicating a change of policy in our Government, and encourage their merchants and manufacturers to surcharge the American market immediately with their wares of rival character with domestic productions. These, after being imported and entered at the custom-houses, would, as every one knows, be sent straight to auction, and struck off to purchasers at whatever price they would bring in cash; the importers, by the by, having the advantage of long credits on the bonds given for the duties. The consequence of this would be, that domestic manufactures could not find a sale in their own market, which ought to be secured to them, except at ruinous prices. A general shock would take place among the manufacturers: the operatives, artisans, and laborers connected with the factories, would be deprived of employment; and the metallic currency, as it has always happened after excessive importations, be drained from the country to make up the deficit of exports in paying for the imports. The banks being disburdened of their specie, would of necessity be compelled to curtail their discounts, and call on their debtors for the payment of their notes. A general stagnation in business, and bankruptcy, its never failing concomitant, might then be expected to follow.

22. The doctrine of the constitutionalists at the south in regard to protection, is, that the Federal Government possesses no power directly to extend it to manufactures and other articles of domestic production. They may be encouraged incidentally through the operation of duties laid for revenue; but revenue alone must be the object of laying them. When, therefore, a revenue is not required by the exigencies of the country which would warrant the imposition of duties high enough to be adequate to protection, the Federal Government can give none. And as the States, in adopting the constitution, divested themselves of the power they antecedently possessed, of counteracting the policy of foreign Governments through regulations of commerce, by means of the imposition of duties or otherwise, there is no power in the State Governments to protect domestic industry. Being possessed, then, by neither the Federal Government nor the State Governments, domestic industry can be pursued only at the mercy and by the sufferance of foreign nations. It is utterly defenceless and hopeless. Can this be true? I think not. Without referring to those grants of power in the federal constitution from which the friends of the American system derive the right to protect domestic industry against the rivalry of foreign labor, I contend that this great republic, whose constituent members are the States, and which, by the act of constituting it, became merged in its existence, and denationalized, so far, at least, as respects foreign nations, possesses, in its own sovereign and independent character as constituted, full authority to protect the property of its citizens on land as well as by sea; and that the denial of it in the former, while it is admitted in the latter case, involves absurdities too gross to require a refutation. It is tantamount, if property be identified with the persons who own it, to not allowing it (the republic) the right of self-preservation. For if the Government cannot, by commercial regulations, under the form of duties or prohibitions, or, in other words, countervail the policy of other nations, when operating to the injury of American interests, or any portion of them, it is destitute of this right, a right which, by the law of nature, holds the first place in the catalogue of human rights, whether mankind be considered individually or associated in communities.

23. It is for the interest, let it be repeated, of the people of every country which claims the attribute of sovereignty, to be as little dependant as possible on other nations for the necessaries, comforts, and even superfluities of life. It forms its own political institutions, enacts its own laws, and controls its own citizens, in their trade with one another. In these respects, it can have nothing to do with the concerns of other nations. It has no power to interfere in them, so as to dictate their forms of government, their municipal laws, or their commercial codes. The utmost that one independent community has a right to do in respect to other such communities, is to cultivate peace and commerce with them, and so to regulate its relations with all, by treaties and conventional arrangements, as will best promote those objects. The welfare of its people can be better provided for by directing its chief attention to their internal affairs, in cherishing the various branches of their domestic industry, and promoting, by affording facilities to, their commercial intercourse at home, which it has the power to regulate, than by

seeking it in a too eager pursuit of foreign commerce, or that than is accorded by foreign nations. By pursuing the cultivation for carrying on a lucrative foreign trade, which productions of one nation for those of other nations, as supplied each by each.

24. Much sympathy has been expressed for the pooring the tariff, higher duties were imposed on the coarser finer. In this Congress manifested their wisdom, as, to the manufacturers best to commence first with the coarser. Not from this cause, the manufacturers concerned in cotton having given them more employment and better wages. This benefit would have more than counterbalanced existed; but, if there be any truth in the foregoing statement, it has been afforded not only cheaper but of better quality than no domestic competition: for it is well known, that the greater effect in reducing the prices of protected articles of the protective policy uniformly represent high duties between those laid for protection and those for revenue or which are not grown or manufactured in the country, such as on manufactures or agricultural productions in their admitted to be high taxes.

25. Another objection made to high protective duties thereby. This has been so often urged, and, in many cases, pass over it, by simply observing, that smuggling has, in fact, been practised to a greater or less extent, according to the revenue laws, and to the greater or less degree of vigilance of the house officers in executing them. The revenue of the more defrauded by means of the false invoices of importations that Congress ought to meet the case promptly forcing more strictly the revenue laws, so as to prevent.

26. It has been said, that iron manufactured beyond not within the reach of competition by imported iron, forms to distant places from the points of importation, expensive to be borne. This was true before the construction of boats and cars by steam. These improvements have made it cheaper, and in proportion as they progress the expense serves consideration, therefore, whether, under this alteration of competition. The domestic supply of this article, in the additional protection given in 1828, been very much quantity what is imported. The iron-masters have not the country for it yet, though competent to do it in a little not withdrawn. And if the importation of foreign iron, under surreptitious names to elude the duty) it is because and with it the demand. Meanwhile the duty, with a porters, has been operating on the foreign iron masters and, from the competition created between them and the ironing been greatly augmented, the price is reduced to con-

27. The same may be said of sugar, which has been thrown into the general market of the commercial world the sugar cane, and the manufacture of that commodity depreciation of it. But should the duty be reduced, the sugar-cane will sustain a competition in our market with the West India sugar, which is the production of the sugar cane. They would now, now considered profitable, even at the present reduction of the duty to other parts of the Union, by reason of the freight tonnage, and of the various supplies furnished by the sugar-cane. The capital and labor thus employed would, as culture of cotton, which would produce a further depreciation of the price of the sugar-cane. The property in slaves would be similar fate.

28. Salt is a necessary for the supply of which the laboring citizens, who can manufacture it to the full extent dem-

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raged. The reduction of the duty on it has not been followed by a declension in the price, and was, in my opinion, unwise, as it would be still more so to reduce it further; for it might prove destructive to the manufacture not only on the Atlantic coast, but beyond the mountains also, for the reasons assigned in respect to the transportation of iron.

29. Hemp and flax, and the manufactures thereof, being indispensable articles in furnishing vessels of all descriptions, national and mercantile, with their tackle and apparel, their protection ought to be efficient. As established at present, the duties on the raw materials may be too high for the fabrics manufactured from them. In that case, I would say, raise them on the latter, so as to countervail the protection given to the former, which should be retained; and so in regard to all manufactures the materials of which are domestic, and require for their support legislative interference. As a further instance, take the different kinds of cutlery manufactured from iron and steel; don't lessen the protection afforded to these materials of ruder manufacture, but increase it on the finer.

30. The high impost on indigo and coarse wool, the first produced to a very small extent, and the second not grown at all, in the United States, is injudicious, and should be lowered. The ingredients and raw materials of manufactures, if not found or produced in the country, ought not, on their importation, to be taxed at all, but, for the promotion and encouragement of the fabrics for which they are required, should be permitted to be imported duty free.

31. Stone coal is to be found in inexhaustible quantities in many parts of the United States, particularly in Pennsylvania. The regions in which it, as well as iron ore, abounds, are so sterile as to be otherwise of no value. A great number of quarries have been recently opened, the proprietors of which are working them advantageously; and the facilities of transportation to the principal seaports, by canals and railroads already constructed and constructing, are such that an abundant and cheap supply of this valuable commodity in every part of the Union where it is wanted, and for exportation, may soon be confidently expected. I should deem a reduction of the duty on it, therefore, highly impolitic.

32. I might go on to take a particular notice of leather and its manufactures of hats, caps, and bonnets made of grass, of the manufactures of brass, copper, and lead, and of every other production embraced in the circle of American industry, but I shall decline the tedium of a further detail. They all look to the Government for support; they all claim its protection, and they ought all to receive it—not a doubtful, feeble, or intermitted protection, but one that is certain and steady, full and efficient.

33. Hitherto the various branches of American industry have been fostered by the Government as its succor was needed. The protection given was small at first, afterwards more was given, as more, from time to time, was required, until the protective tariff was raised, in 1828, to what it now is. The staples of the south have been as well or better protected than the productions of the north. All have shared the kind parental care of the Government, and all have prospered under its wise enactments. Its wisdom has been exerted abroad, also, in placing the commerce of the country, by treaties and commercial arrangements with foreign nations, on the most advantageous footing that was practicable. Having performed its duty in manner and degree as described, the various classes of citizens have been left free to engage in whatever pursuits suited them best, and to dispose of the products of their labor at home and abroad, wherever it could be done most profitably. None, then, have a right to complain. The Government having done all it could do to sustain and promote the interests of all, if all have not been equally benefitted it must be ascribed to the kind, quality, and quantity, of their respective productions, to the demand for them in the domestic and foreign markets, to their facilities of transportation or their want of them, and to their own peculiar character for intelligence, industry, enterprise, and economy. Without being distinguished for the latter, it is impossible that any people, under any system of public measures, however wise, can prosper and flourish in an equal degree with those who are thus characterized. In these respects, the southerners are inferior to the people of the eastern, middle, and western States; especially the former. In the six New England States it is a rare thing to find an adult who, if not liberally educated, has not had the benefit of a good English education. The diffusion of knowledge by means of schools and seminaries of learning, established wherever wanted, has, from the first settlement of these States, been an object of primary concern with the people thereof. The fruits produced by the system of education established, have corresponded with its excellence. Its advantages, combined with (what appears like a paradox) the sterility of their soil and ungenial climate, have been the principal sources of their prosperity. Their ingenuity and invention, whetted by the first cause, and their industry stimulated by the second, there is no country, no sea, no climate, contiguous or remote, which has not witnessed their enterprise. Denied by the barren region they inhabit, and its cold northern situation, the benefits imparted to the people of the other States by more fertile lands and a milder climate, the fisheries, navigation, commerce, manufac.

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tures, and the arts have all engaged their attention, and given diversified employment to their capital and industry. Contrast the condition of the people of the south with theirs, and it will be seen how little favorable it is in a comparative point of view; how little they have effected a disseminating the benefits of education among themselves (the opulent excepted); how little they have improved the natural advantages they enjoy; how little they have done or are capable of doing, to administer to the various wants of civilized society! The sons of the wealthy have been sent mostly to the northern seminaries for instruction in classical learning and the sciences, but the mass of the people, for the want of elementary schools and scientific institutions, have been condemned to a state of gross ignorance. In the manual labor performed by their slaves and directed to the culture of a few staples, their industry almost entirely ceases. Having no concern in manufacturing establishments, nor acquaintance with the arts, scientific power, productive of such wonderful effects when applied to these, is lost to them, with a loss of benefits. Nearly as little interested in commerce and navigation as in manufactures, the few staples they raise are not transported to distant marts by themselves, and exchanged for the wares called for by their wants, or the wants of the country. They are disposed to merchants and shippers from the eastern and middle States, and to foreign agents, who transport them to the ports in those States, or to Great Britain and other European countries.

34. Is the minority, then, constituted and characterized as above described, possessing an undue representation in the National Legislature, partaking of the burdens arising from taxation in a slighter degree than their brethren of the majority, and sharing with them the benefits of governmental protection in at least an equal degree—is the minority, I say, the seven discontented States, to be indulged by the seventeen States that are in favor of adhering to the long established policy of the protective system, in their demand of a surrender of that policy, in the reward and support of which is involved their best interests? No, the surrender cannot be made. The representatives of the majority in the National Legislature, unless they betray their trust, can never consent to the rumored sacrifice. Were the majority to yield now to the complaints and menaces of the minority, the precedent, once set, might lead to the worst consequences. It would be relied on hereafter, there can be but little doubt, by minorities on trying occasions like the present, to sustain them in thwarting and defeating the measures of majorities, and would subvert, thus, the fundamental principle of the Government, by substituting the will of the former for that of the latter. For this the southerners are now striving. Formerly, in the Convention which formed the constitution of the United States, they asked for a disproportionate representation in federal legislation, and it was conceded to them. What advantage States gained by making that concession? Nothing—worse than nothing, for it has emboldened the southern slaveholders to rise in their demands. Then, there could be no constitution formed unless this unfair concession was made and ingrafted in what was to be the fundamental law of the Union. Now, the principle that the majority shall rule, the great distinguishing feature of republican government, must be given up, or the Union must be dissolved.

35. The people of the United States are truly in a most deplorable dilemma. If the majority pursue on the question of protection, as I maintain they ought to do, a firm, uncompromising course, (for reasons already assigned) it will, if the southern malcontents are to be credited, be death to the republic. On the other hand, should they, consulting their fears, imprudently yield, there cannot be a doubt of its dissolution. The character of the Government will be gone. It will be converted into an oligarchy, and one of the worst kind—a Government of aristocratic slaveholders, containing within itself the elements of its own destruction.

36. Should the malcontents in South Carolina be mad enough to execute their threats of resisting the tariff laws as they exist, or may be modified, it will become the duty of the Executive to resort to military coercion for enforcing them. Compelled to submit, the discontented in other States at the south would in her fate read their own, should they imitate her example, and would remain quiet. But is she permitted to bid defiance to the authority of the Government with impunity, the spirit of insubordination and resistance would not be confined to her; the neighboring States would soon be infected with it.

37. The excise law under the administration of Washington was not less unpopular in Pennsylvania and the western parts of Virginia, than the protective tariff is at this time in South Carolina and others of the southern States. It was denounced as unconstitutional, unjust, and oppressive, by those who were opposed to it; and the discontents rose so high at length as to cause an insurrection in the former State. And it is remarkable that one who has lately ranged himself on the side of the southern advocates of free trade in opposition to the interests of a people who so long cherished him, was suspected of fomenting the insurrection. The father of his country perceived the danger of the crisis, and did not shrink from the responsibility attached to the executive trust he held. He acted with the promptitude, decision, and energy, which the occasion required, by calling out the militia, and quelling the insurgents; after which there

was no more trouble in enforcing the excise law. Indications of resistance to federal authority in Pennsylvania, under the administrations of Mr. Adams, the elder, and Mr. Madison, (under the latter by the Executive of the State) were also manifested, and speedily suppressed in both cases.

35. From the preceding historical detail, it will be seen that, on three several occasions, the citizens, or constituted authorities of Pennsylvania, have resisted, or made a show of resisting, the authority of the Federal Government, and have as often been reduced to submission by the arm of the Federal Executive stretched out against them. Let the political fanatics in South Carolina, who, by constantly declaiming against the alleged unconstitutionality and injustice of the tariff laws, have done so much to excite the popular prejudice against them, and under *their exalted notions of State rights*, have so preposterously recommended nullification of the obnoxious statutes by State authority, as the rightful remedy; let these deluded fanatical agitators, I say, pause for a moment in their mad career, and take warning from what has happened in Pennsylvania. I would particularly recall to their remembrance the fate of Captain Tries, who figured at the head of the insurgents in that State, and who, for his active participation in the insurrection, was arrested, tried for his life on the charge of treason, convicted, and condemned to expiate his crime on a gibbet.

39. It will not be long, it is apprehended, before the public lands will become a subject of contention between the new States and the Federal Government. Indeed, the strife has already begun. There are citizens in those States who have advanced pretensions in their favor to the public lands contained within their limits, utterly incompatible with the rights of the United States. And should the majority, on the question of protection, succumb to the minority, what are now stated as pretensions by a few only of the wildest among the western politicians, will be soon claimed as rights by the people generally in that section of the Union. Many plausible reasons will be urged in support of these claims, first and foremost of which will be State sovereignty. There being a moral certainty, after the national debt shall have been discharged, the aboriginal title to the public lands extinguished, and the western people thereby relieved from further apprehension from the Indians, that they will assume a new and more imposing attitude in relation to this great national concern, it is incumbent on the majority to display unshaken firmness in meeting and putting down the opposition of the southern minority in the present controversy. *To doubt its own strength to enforce its own will, would prove fatal to its authority.* It would be an indication of weakness that would be equivalent to an absolute surrender, and the evils that would result from it would be infinitely greater than those attending a prompt, energetic exertion executing its rightful powers; as the one would be of a temporary, circumscribed nature, the other perpetual and indefinite in their extent.

40. In asking a reduction of the duties on protected articles, the pretext of the southerners is to favor consumers, but the real object to prostrate domestic manufactures. In proportion to the degree in which they flourish under legislative patronage, the importation of British competing wares exchanged for their staples is prevented. Hence their hostility to manufacturing establishments; hence its extension also to internal improvements. They want the revenue razed to the lowest point the current expenses of the Government will allow, that no aid may be afforded to either the one or the other. In their prejudices against manufactures, it is to be observed, that they differ from their oracle in political economy, Adam Smith, who admits their importance to agriculture, though will not allow them to be encouraged by commercial restrictions. He says: "Whatever tends to diminish in any country the number of artificers and manufacturers, tends to diminish the home market, the most important of all markets for the rude produce of the land, and thereby still further to discourage agriculture." As consumers, the abolition of the duties on unprotected wares would relieve them in the same manner as the reduction of them on imports generally, protected and unprotected, would do. A sufficient diminution of the revenue would not, however, be effected by the proposed abolition, to answer their views; under it there might be a surplus of three millions, or more, which they would sooner see thrown into the sea than applied to any object that would promote the national welfare. Moreover, they object to any abolition of the impost on unprotected articles, some of which are denominated luxuries, and not reducing it on those which are protected: such, for example, as the coarser cotton and woollen cloths that are said to be, and really are, necessities, because they allege it would be favoring the rich, and doing nothing to relieve the poor. In answer to the objection, it may be said that articles of foreign merchandise imported without meeting domestic competition, are not to be expected, because the duties have been taken off them, to decline correspondently in cost for as much as the removal of the impost being known in foreign countries, a higher price might be demanded; or, if that should not be done, the importer might, to enhance his profits, vend them at nearly their antecedent prices. Be this as it may, those wares which find rivals in similar productions of the country, will undergo the greatest diminution in cost.

very little participation in it themselves, as just stated. They ask not for a continuation of protection under the expectation of high prices for the products of their industry and skill. Past experience has admonished them sufficiently on that point. Each successive tariff has been followed by a further declension of prices. They will be content with moderate gains, if rendered certain by the American markets being secured to them. They want protective duties, not to enhance the prices of their fabrics, but to prevent foreigners from disgorging on our shores productions of similar kinds to theirs, to the great injury of themselves and the rest of the community. The strife in which they are engaged with foreign manufacturers is, with all the legislative aids that have been extended to them, hazardous and unequal. The foreign manufacturer, having full possession of his own market, vends at a living price much the greater part of his wares at home, and what he can't dispose of there is sent here, fraudulently entered, in many cases, at the custom-houses, and then sold at auction for the best price it will bring in ready money. Just so much of domestic goods as his sales amount to is driven out of their own market, to the prejudice of the American manufacturer, who, unlike his foreign competitor, has not other markets besides the one at home on which he can rely for the disposal of his wares.

46. A remark or two more on the subject of concession in modifying the tariff may, on account of its importance, be excused, before this communication is brought to a close. Concession or a remission of right, productive of no immediate bad consequences, was, in a few instances, made in the Federal Convention, when a constitution was to be formed. The case is now very different. A surrender of their interests is asked from the majority, which would be suicidal. The reduction of a system of protection extended to the various branches of domestic industry, commenced so early and continued so long as to have become the settled policy of the Government, is demanded by the minority, and demanded in a tone of bullying and menace that should cause it to be utterly disregarded. I do not mean to say that the insulting menacing conduct of the minority has released the majority from the obligation of doing what is right. This they are morally and politically bound to do; and, having so done, they are then to look for acquiescence in their will, as manifested by their acts, from the minority.

47. I will remark further, that concession, at the time the constitution was framed, was made under very different circumstances from those in which it is now asked. Then the Government was merely nominal, a shadow without a substance, and the affairs of the Union, from the want of power in the Government, had fallen into the greatest disorder. But now there is a well organized Government, the powers of which require only to be wisely and fearlessly wielded by the majority, to secure the ends of its institution.

48. Much as the people of the United States are addicted to the love of peace, it is not to be expected that war can always be avoided. The millenium has not yet arrived. Causes of war will be occasionally given by foreign nations, which, if not removed by negotiation, must end in appeals to the sword. Disobedience to the authority of the Government by a part of the people, or of the States, is also to be looked for sometimes, and, whenever it occurs, ought to be immediately repressed, or all respect for the Government will be destroyed; the certain consequence of which would be a cessation in the exercise of its powers. The time, in my opinion, is near at hand when these powers are to be put to the test. South Carolina, in the conduct of her Governor, her Legislature, her Representatives in Congress, and a large part of her people, has shown a disposition to bid defiance to the Government, should not the majority yield to her demands. This cannot be done without violating the rights and sacrificing the interests of the community. The Government, therefore, in the event of resistance, has no other alternative but, by the promptitude and energy of its action, to punish those misguided citizens who may be found in rebellious opposition to its laws, and to coerce the State to which they belong, and under the sanction of whose authorities they shall act, to return to its duty.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

ANDREW GRAY.

HON. LEWIS McLANE.



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